"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and warmer to-day; clearing and colder to-morrow; high south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,148. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

PLAIN WAR THREAT MADE BY AUSTRIA

Ultimatum to Montenegro Demands Instant Stopping of Scutari Shelling on Peril of War.

BUT EUROPE EXPECTS PEACE

Russia Advises King Nicholas and Austria Agrees to Let Servia Acquire Jakova.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, March 24.—Although Austria yesterday delivered to Montenegro what is asserted in Cettinje to be an ultimatum, demanding the cessation of the bombardment of Scutari on pain of attack, Europe entered Easter week with better assurances of peace than there had been for months.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times regards the Austro-Hungarian action as much less threatening than it is made to appear in the press.

"Contrary to the semi-official announcement," says the correspondent, "the Austrian rejoinder to Montenegro appears not to bear the character of an ultimatum."

With Russia consenting as the representative of the Slav nations, that Scutari shall not be given to Servia or Montenegro, King Nicholas's long campaign against that town ceases to have any value, and in diplomatic circles here it is believed that the Montenegrins will at once comply with the Austrian demands and that military operations around Scutari will cease.

Austria has waived her objections to the retention of Jakova by Servia, thus settling the only outstanding question in the long negotiations over the northern frontiers of Albania, which have occupied European diplomacy for three months, and once threatened an open breach between Austria and Russia.

Scutari is to be incorporated in the new Albanian State, while Montenegro and Servia will get Ipek, Prizrend, Dibra, and Jakova, the last a town of 6,000 inhabitants.

Austria refused for a long time to allow Servia to gain possession of Jakova, for it is of purely Albanian character, and the only accessible market place for the northeastern tribes of Albania. Russia, it is understood, has guaranteed that Servia shall allow the tribesmen free access to Jakova.

Official announcement of a settlement is expected soon. Once the agreement is officially announced, the Montenegrin and Servian forces will be requested by the powers to withdraw from all the districts recognized by the powers as included within the Albanian frontiers. Unless Scutari should fall in the meantime, the siege is likely to be raised by order of the powers within a few days. This prospect makes it possible to regard with less disquiet the disputes which have arisen between Austria and Montenegro.

The English correspondent at Constantinople have been permitted to visit the Turkish lines at Tchataija. They report that the Ottoman forces are completely reorganized.

Donohue of The Chronicle says:

"Izzet Pasha to-day commands a first-class fighting force."

Ashmead-Bartlett says this is no longer the same army that was defeated at Lule-Burgas.

VIENNA NOTE UNCOMPROMISING.

Stop the Bombardment of Scutari at Once, Is the Demand.

CETTINJE, March 23.—Austria presented an ultimatum to Montenegro to-day, demanding a suspension of the military operations around Scutari until the entire civil population has left the town. In the event of refusal Austria will resort to arms against Montenegro.

This is the substance of a semi-official announcement made here to-day.

In the note of last Thursday, which was couched in threatening terms, Austria demanded also that all Catholics and Mohammedans in Jakova and the surrounding district, who have been converted since the Montenegrin occupation, must be restored to their former faith.

With a view to proving that the conversions in question were not attended by any compulsion, Montenegro replied that she purposed to appoint a commission on which, besides the Montenegrin members, there should also be one representative of Austria and another of Italy or some other great power.

Montenegro stated at the same time that she could not allow the sovereign right of Austria to be exercised in territory occupied by Montenegro.

Austria refused to accept this answer, on the ground that its wording was not seemly. In Government circles here the conviction is expressed that Austria refused it, not on account of the form of the reply, but because of its contents.

The Official Journal publishes a communication which says that the Catholics and Mohammedans of Ipek and Jakova expressed the wish to join the Orthodox Church, but were dissuaded by the Montenegrins, who advised them to exercise patience. The movement spread, however, as the people were unable to understand why they should not return to the old faith, of which they had preserved the usages. When they repeated their demand their wish was granted.

Concerning the priest Palic, about whom the Austrians demanded information, the communication explains that he was arrested for inciting the Albanians against Montenegro. He was being taken to Ipek for trial, when he tried to escape and was shot.

LONDON, March 23.—In addition to Austria sending a note to Montenegro Italy took similar action, but without expressing any threat. Russia as a friend of Montenegro has advised King Nicholas to accede to Austria's demand.

Austria is sending a steamer to Scutari, evidently expecting that this second request for the release of civilians will not be refused.

News from Montenegrin headquarters

Continued on Page 2.

GIVES WILSON EASTER EGG.

Little Girl Passes Treasured Possession to Him in Church.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—If President Wilson desires to stop being President for a time to-morrow and go out and roll eggs with the thousands of Washington children on the White House lawn, he won't have to sit up to-night coloring eggs, and he can easily find the youthful guardian necessary to get a mere grown person by the watchful policemen. The President decided to-day to avoid the fashionable churches of Washington, and motored out beyond the Capitol to the Eastern Presbyterian Church. In a pew near that occupied by the President and Mrs Wilson and their three daughters was Margaret Gundaker, 6 years old, who brought to church a gloriously colored Easter egg which would have made almost any famous rainbow jealous.

Margaret watched the President while he took his seat. Just before the service she whispered to her mother, and then shyly reached over to the President's pew and handed Miss Eleanor Wilson a gayly decorated paper napkin with the precious egg inside. Miss Eleanor received it with a smile and handed it to the President, who looked at the name written in a child's hand on the napkin, glanced around to where Miss Gundaker sat and bowed his thanks with a smile that made her blush with happiness and confusion.

The President's appearance at the Eastern Presbyterian Church was unexpected. He missed the Connecticut Avenue Easter parade, but avoided also the crowds about the better known churches. The Easter paraders enjoyed almost perfect weather. Members of the Diplomatic Corps and their wives, most of the high Government officers who are in the city and scores of well-known men and women were among the crowds of pedestrians.

WOMAN ASTRAY IN MARSHES.

Refused Aid When Offered and Begged to be Put to Death.

William Eaton, chief engineer of the plant of Swift & Co. on the Kearny Turnpike, on the city limits of Kearny, N. J., related to the police of that place last night a story that sent them beating through the marshes in search of a woman whom Eaton said he had found on the moor shortly before 10 o'clock, when she pleaded with him to kill her.

Eaton told the police he heard the screams of a woman in the marshes about 9:30 o'clock, and he decided to take two dogs from the factory and venture out among the bogs and quicksands in search of her. After he had gone half a mile through the water and mud up to his knees he came upon a woman wearing a long black coat, a gray skirt, and a gray automobile veil.

When he approached, the woman begged him to kill her. She was good looking and apparently refined, but refused to answer any of his questions, except to say that she had a husband living in West Twenty-ninth Street, Manhattan, who was well-to-do, and that she had two sons.

Up to an early hour this morning no trace had been found of her.

SIMONS THIEVES CAUGHT?

Mystery Surrounds Arrests of Two Men in Milwaukee Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, March 23.—Two men are locked up here, and the police are seeking a third who, with the others, arrived at the Hotel Pfister on Friday night. So far the police have declined to say why the arrests were made, and because of this, apparently, the suggestion was made in many quarters that the men were members of the band that robbed the pawnshop of Martin Simons & Son in New York of $300,000 worth of jewelry. Nothing else known about the prisoners adds any support to this theory.

The men were raided by Capt. Sullivan of the Detective Bureau and a dozen men early on Saturday morning, when all three were in a single big suite in the hotel. The door was flung open at the Captain's knock, and the three rushed out waving revolvers. Two escaped in the excitement and several shots were fired after them by the police. In the afternoon a second member of the band was caught when he applied to a doctor for treatment for a bullet wound in the hand.

Beyond admitting that they have two of the men and are looking for another the police will say nothing concerning them, and a newspaper mystery is being made of the arrests.

At Police Headquarters here it was said last night that no word concerning the arrest of any suspects in the Simons robbery had been received from Milwaukee.

FIRE AT MRS.O.H.P.BELMONT'S

Many Acres of Country Place Burned Over and Buildings Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 23.—Neighbors of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's Summer home, Brookholt, assisted by passing automobilists, turned out to-night and put out a fire which threatened to destroy buildings on the estate, including the headquarters of the suffragists when they were the guests of the owner last Summer. The fire burned over several acres, destroying shrubbery and damaging trees, and required three hours of hard work to extinguish it.

Hugo Wachsmuth, an employe in the Medow Brook Inn, saw fire among the trees of Mrs. Belmont's estate, between Front and Fulton Streets, and after attempting to fight the blaze alone he telephoned for the Superintendent, George Russell. The strong wind caused the fire to spread, and in a short time many of the neighbors saw the rising blaze and joined in the work of fire fighting, while occupants of passing automobiles stopped their cars and gave aid, all endeavoring to keep the flames from spreading to the stables and other buildings. Mrs. Belmont's Summer residence, situated on the opposite side of Front Street, was not in danger from the fire.

MARSHALL, CARNEGIE CRITIC.

Says Public Doesn't Want Libraries from Predatory Wealth.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 23.—"The public does not appreciate charity that emanates from predatory wealth," said Vice President Marshall in an address before the Young Men's Christian Association in the Municipal Auditorium to-day. "Institutions founded and maintained by co-operative contributions," he explained, "receive much more public appreciation. In my travels about the country I have been much impressed by the eagerness with which citizens have pointed out their public institutions. But I generally have to ask to see a Carnegie library if there is one in town.

"In traveling in twenty-seven States, I have not had my attention called to a single Carnegie library," asserted the Vice President. "If I ask whether a town has no library, I am told apologetically: 'We have a Carnegie library.'

"I don't wish to detract from Mr. Carnegie in the slightest," he added, "but I do believe that he derives more pleasure from giving libraries than the public does from availing itself of them. If you want institutions of which the public will be proud, dig down into your pockets and pay for them yourselves."

ANGOSTURA BITTERS lends delicious flavor to grape-fruit and jellies.—Adv.

WILSON CRITICISES DIPLOMATIC SYSTEM

A "Great Pity," He Says, When the Country Demands Sacrifices Only Rich Men Can Make.

SHOULD OWN OUR EMBASSIES

Government's Failure to Provide Buildings for Envoys Partly Responsible—Tribute to McCombs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A statement given to the press by President Wilson this evening emphasizes what was said in a Washington dispatch in THE SUNDAY TIMES about the difficulty he is having in getting men of ability rather than men of wealth to represent the United States in a diplomatic capacity abroad. According to the President, the American Diplomatic Service "is unnecessarily hampered" through the inability of any except men "of large means and leisure" to make the sacrifices required in the acceptance of positions as envoys of their Government.

The President's statement has particular reference to the declination of William F. McCombs of the President's offer of the Ambassadorship to France. He pays a high tribute to Mr. McCombs, and comments, without mentioning them specifically, on the reasons advanced by his political manager for feeling unable to accept Mr. Wilson's flattering offer. Mr. McCombs told the President that his private income, plus the salary of $17,500 received by the Ambassador to France, would aggregate too little to enable him to maintain an Ambassadorial establishment at Paris in the style expected. Besides, according to his explanation, he felt that it was necessary to his future that he should continue in the practice of law, and a long residence abroad would rob him of the opportunity now at hand to advance in his profession. This is the President's statement:

"I am very sorry indeed that Mr. McCombs cannot accept the appointment to France. I was particularly anxious that he should. My admiration for his abilities, my knowledge of his singular capacity for grasping complex situations, my confidence in his tact and resourcefulness, as well as my affection for him and the intimate relations that of course exist between us, combine to make my disappointment very great indeed. But I, of course, appreciate the force of the reasons given. He would have accepted at an unreasonable sacrifice, and I could not further press the offer upon him.

Sacrifice Too Serious.

"It is a great pity that the country has to ask such sacrifices of those who are invited to serve it abroad—a service which every year becomes more exacting and more important. The sacrifice of time, of means, and of opportunity at home is very serious for any but men of large means and leisure, and the diplomatic service is unnecessarily hampered."

Representative Hal D. Flood, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, said to-night that he shared to the fullest extent the views of President Wilson.

"President Wilson has hit the nail on the head," said Chairman Floyd. "The failure of the Government in previous years to build embassy and legation buildings abroad contributes and has contributed to this undesirable situation.

"To correct this situation Congress passed the act of Feb. 13, 1911, which authorized the Secretary of State to acquire in foreign countries such sites and buildings as may be appropriated for by Congress for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States or to alter, repair, and furnish them, suitable buildings for this purpose to be either purchased or erected, as the Secretary of State may deem best, and all buildings so acquired for the diplomatic service to be used both as residences of the diplomatic officials and for the offices of the diplomatic establishment.

"Under that act not more than $500,000 shall be spent in any one fiscal year under the authorization made. In submitting estimates of appropriation to the Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to the House of Representatives the act of 1911 requires the Secretary of State to set forth a limit of cost for the acquisition of sites and buildings, and for the construction, alteration, repair, and furnishings of buildings at each place in which the expenditure is proposed, which limit of cost must not exceed the sum of $150,000 in any one place, and which limit is not to be exceeded in any case, under the express terms of the legation building law, except by new and express authorization by Congress.

"No appropriation, I regret to say, has yet been made under authority of the act of 1911 for the construction of legation buildings abroad. On July 27, 1912, I reported favorably from the House Foreign Affairs Committee a bill carrying an appropriation of $15,000 for the erection of an embassy building in the City of Mexico, $150,000 for the erection of an embassy building at the City of Tokio, $80,000 for the construction of a legation building at Berne, Switzerland, and money for the construction of Consular buildings at the City of Hankow, China. This bill was on the calendar, but was never passed, and died at the end of the session. It would probably have been passed but for the fact that so much money was appropriated for other purposes that it was impossible to get this bill through Congress. Secretary Knox and the officials of the State Department were strongly favorable to this legislation.

Bryan Sympathetic.

"I have already talked with Secretary Bryan about this matter, and found that he is strongly favorable to carrying out the authorization of law for the construction of embassy and legation buildings abroad. I shall exert my best efforts during the Sixty-third Congress to obtain appropriations to begin this work. The statement issued by President Wilson to-day is a strong argument in favor of action in the direction of making such appropriations. The strongest reason for the Government owning its own diplomatic homes abroad is that it will enable men of more moderate means, but of great ability, to go abroad, and it would also allow all of our diplomatic representatives to live on a definite scale."

In connection with the declination of Mr. McCombs to accept the Ambassadorship to France it is being recalled here to-night that the post of American Minister to Buenos Aires cannot, under present arrangements, be filled by any except a rich man. This has been the experience of the State Department in recent years. Charles H. Sherrill of New York, who was appointed American Minister to Argentina in the Spring of 1909, was forced to relinquish that post on July 25, 1911, because of the severe expense of the position. The State Department found that it was impossible for Minister Sherrill to fill the post without spending about $100,-

Continued on Page 2.

PICTURES WORTH WHILE

Mme. Bernhardt in a Play for Prison Convicts

Giants Ready for the Baseball Opening

Men Most Talked of for the Mayoralty

A Page of Unusual Baby Photographs

Will be among the features in the Pictorial Section of

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

NEWELL NOW READY TO MAKE CONFESSION

Lawyer Who Was Police Grafters' Bribe-Carrier Willing to Aid the State.

WHITMAN REFUSES IMMUNITY

Demands Plea of Guilty Before Considering Clemency Promise—Witness Against ex-Inspectors.

E. J. Newell, the lawyer indicted for delivering to George A. Sipp the bribe fund said to have been raised by ex-Inspectors Sweeney, Thompson, Hussey, and Murtha, and Capt. Thomas A. Walsh, spent two and a half hours last night with District Attorney Whitman, pleading for a guarantee of immunity in return for testimony for the State in the trials of Sweeney and others implicated in the Sipp bribery. Mr. Whitman was inexorable in demanding a plea of guilty from Newell as the first step toward a discussion of terms. At the end of the long interview at his home in the Madison Square Apartments Mr. Whitman said:

"Newell and his counsel, W. M. K. Olcott, called this evening to discuss the charge against Newell. To-morrow I will see them again. However, unless the situation changes, Newell will be placed on trial Thursday."

Mr. Olcott called alone on the District Attorney yesterday afternoon shortly before 4 o'clock. After an interview of half an hour he departed, returning at 5 o'clock with his client.

Newell in the first place sought to obtain immunity by being permitted to give his testimony before the Grand Jury. If this were permitted he would not only escape criminal prosecution, but would be in a position to make a defense against disbarment proceedings. Newell's counsel and many of his friends have begged Mr. Whitman to save Newell from being disgraced and deprived of the right to practice law by letting him go before the Grand Jury. The District Attorney, however, considered that this would be a dangerous step for him to take.

After he had answered two or three questions before the Grand Jury Newell would be free from the fear of prosecution. Newell could then without danger to himself tell as little as he liked.

Newell Changes Attitude.

When the District Attorney positively declined to consider the first proposition and gave indications of being tired of negotiating with Newell, the indicted attorney changed his attitude and offered to plead guilty upon receiving a promise that he would get a suspended sentence.

While a plea of guilty in all probability would mean at least disbarment for Newell, the offer still failed to attract the District Attorney. Under such an arrangement Newell after his plea was entered would no longer have the shadow of the penitentiary falling upon him.

As Newell's testimony against others in connection with the bribery of Sipp would reflect strongly upon himself, the lawyer might be tempted to soften down his story against the accused ex-Inspectors in order to represent himself in as favorable a light as possible.

To use his own language, the District Attorney asked for "unconditional surrender." He insisted that Newell should plead guilty before terms were given. If he pleaded guilty, Newell was told that clemency would be asked in his behalf, provided he answered all questions freely and held nothing back at the trials where he would appear for the prosecution.

Mr. Olcott, since he was first engaged as counsel, has urged Newell to make a full statement to the District Attorney of his connection with the Sipp bribery. Before Newell was indicted, Mr. Olcott brought about more than one interview between his client and the District Attorney. Each interview was unsatisfactory, as the accused lawyer demanded more than the District Attorney was ready to grant. Yesterday Newell is said to have told more than on any previous occasion of his actions as a go-between.

It is believed that Newell will make a complete surrender at his interview with the District Attorney to-day.

Whitman's Outline of Case.

If, however, Newell goes on trial on Thursday, the prosecution expects to be able to prove that the lawyer on two occasions carried bribes to Sipp from the police officials who collected graft from Sipp when he was manager of the Hotel Baltic. Here is Mr. Whitman's outline of the case:

The first occasion was on Dec. 26. Capt. Walsh then gave Policeman Fox $250 for Sipp. Fox carried it to Jacob Rouss, one of Fox's attorneys. Rouss sent it to Newell. Reserving $100 for counsel fees, Newell gave the remainder to Sipp.

The payment of the second installment of the bribe money by Newell was preceded by a meeting of Newell and Hussey at a Brooklyn restaurant. On this occasion Hussey told Newell that Capt. Walsh and the four Inspectors who had taken graft from Sipp, Hussey, Thompson, Murtha, and Sweeney, had raised an additional fund of $950 for Sipp. The history of this bribe was traced at the Hartigan trial. Policeman Hartigan received from Sweeney the $800 contributed by the four Inspectors. To this $150 was added by Capt. Walsh. Fox took the $950 to Rouss, who in turn sent it on to Newell.

Newell met Sipp in Newark, where he was hiding. Before giving Sipp the money, Newell attempted to force Howard, the son of George A. Sipp, to sign an affidavit that he had never paid any graft to a policeman nor seen his father pay any graft. Previous efforts had been made by the police officials implicated to obtain such an affidavit. Mrs. Sipp would not consent to have her son make [illegible] affidavit, and [illegible] George A. Sipp

Continued on Page 2.

REPORTER A CAPTIVE IN DAVID DOWS' YARD

Asked In to Learn of Mule-Riding Adventure at the Circus, He Is Assaulted by Two Men.

BIND HIM IN A BLANKET

Then Lock Him In a Small Court, from Which He Is Finally Released by Holmes Patrolmen.

When the trick mule was brought out at the opening of Barnum & Bailey's Circus at Madison Square Garden, on Saturday night, and volunteers were called for to try to ride it, a man in evening clothes and a high hat stepped out of a box and entered the ring. After several trials he managed to beside his mule, and, clasping it around the neck with his arms, maintained his place for a few seconds, in spite of the mule's antics. Then suddenly the animal gathered itself and bucked with a convulsive shudder, depositing the rider neatly on the tanbark. The latter picked himself up, brushed off his clothes, and retired to his box, to the applause and laughter of the crowd.

Some of the spectators said the rider was David Dows of 121 East Seventieth Street. The report reached THE TIMES, and Mr. Dows was asked about it over the telephone.

"If THE TIMES wants to talk to me about anything," replied a man, who said he was Mr. Dows, "send a man up here. I'll be very glad to see a reporter, but I will not discuss anything over the telephone."

Alva Johnston, a reporter for THE TIMES, was sent to Mr. Dows' house, arriving there about 12:15 o'clock. After two rings of the bell, a man appeared in pajamas at a third-story window. After he had asked who was there and learned that it was a TIMES reporter, he came down stairs and opened the front door.

"Come in," he said. Mr. Johnston entered the dimly lighted hallway and was escorted into an adjoining room, which was almost in total darkness. Suddenly Mr. Johnston saw directly in front of him a man who held a blanket stretched out so that only his head could be seen over the top of it.

Before Mr. Johnston realized what was intended, the blanket was flung around him, and two men had seized the reporter and lifted him off his feet.

Too well enfolded in the blanket to make a struggle, Mr. Johnston was carried across the floor of the house. In a few moments the men dropped their burden, and Mr. Johnston found himself lying on the concrete pavement in the yard back of the house. Before he regained his feet, the blanket was snatched away and an iron-barred door shut behind him.

Locked in a Courtyard.

Mr. Johnston was now in a small courtyard surrounded by high board fences. Not a word was spoken from the inside of the house by the two men, but from the third floor issued peals of feminine laughter. After trying the iron-barred door and finding it locked, Mr. Johnston climbed upon the fence to get his bearings. On the east side the adjoining fence bristled with iron spikes about eight inches in length and sharp. The entire half block in the rear of the Dows residence was on about a thirty foot lower level, so that an effort to reach the street by that way would have involved a drop of about forty feet.

Mr. Johnston then attacked the iron-barred door at the rear of the house, and getting no response, beat upon it with an ash can cover. Heads began to appear at the windows of neighboring houses and dialogues ensued in which Mr. Johnston explained his predicament.

Mr Johnston had meantime climbed fences and arrived in the third back yard west of the Dows house when a voice in the Dows back yard called out:

"You can get out this way."

Holmes Men Appear.

The reporter climbed back and saw a Holmes Protective patrolman crawling along the fence toward him. The patrolman climbed into the Dows yard again. In a moment the reporter dropped into the court after him.

There were two Holmes patrolmen there, and the two men who had originally locked the reporter out. One of the Holmes men placed a hand on the reporter's shoulder.

"Take him down to the station," said the man who had opened the door to the reporter in the first place.

The patrolman, however, did not place Mr. Johnston under arrest. The two men from the Dows household then walked into the house, followed by the patrolmen and Mr. Johnston. Neither of the men who had seized the reporter volunteered any explanation. At the front door the man who had admitted Mr. Johnston repeated the injunction:

"Take him down to the station."

As soon as he was outside the house, one of the Holmes men turned and walked west. The other accompanied the reporter over to Lexington Avenue and asked him how he came to be in the courtyard. The reporter told him, and the Holmes man said:

"I thought it was something of that kind. Forget it."

Three patrolmen of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station were sent to the Dows house after the assault and imprisonment occurred. Capt. Dominick Henry will question these officers and make an investigation of the affair.

Mr. Johnston will begin legal proceedings in the matter to-day.

David Dows is a member of the Racket, Riding, New York, and Meadow Brook Clubs. He is descended from the Dows who was famous as a railroad builder and grain merchant.

SANG IN WASHINGTON SQUARE

Italian Wedding Party Made Too Much Noise—Fifteen Arrested.

Fifty Italians going home from a wedding walked through Washington Square at 12:30 o'clock last night, singing at the top of their lungs. They laughed at Lieut. Finn of the Mercer Street Station when he told them to stop, and he blew his whistle. A dozen policemen came running up and arrested fifteen of the men. The rest got away.

Joseph L. Delafield of 14 West Twelfth Street, President of the Washington Square Association, complained of the noise in the park about a month ago, and since then the police have made some seventy-five arrests.

EVERY USER OF BOTTLED WATER should use the "Lily" Drinking Cup, a solid cup, convenient and sanitary. [illegible] pays for its cost. Samples mailed [illegible] Service Cup Co., Bush Termina[illegible]—Adv.

HAWTHORNE GOES TO PRISON

Author and Dr. Morton Taken to Atlanta to Serve Their Sentences.

Julian Hawthorne, the author, and Dr. W. J. Morton, convicted of using the mails for the purpose of selling stock in fraudulent mining schemes, were started for Atlanta, Ga., yesterday to serve their sentences in the Federal Penitentiary. Each was sentenced to serve a year and a day, dating from Nov. 25, 1912. It had been arranged to take the two men to Atlanta to-day. What caused the change in plans could not be learned.

Both men were smiling as they left the Tombs Prison. They were accompanied by two of Marshal Henkel's deputies, and were taken to the Pennsylvania Terminal, where they boarded the 2:10 P. M. train for the South.

Albert Freeman, who was convicted with Hawthorne and Dr. Morton, and sentenced to serve a five-year term in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, will remain in the Tombs until the United States Circuit Court of Appeals decides whether he is to be allowed bail pending the hearing of his appeal.

DECLINES NEW YORK PULPIT.

Pastor Visits City and Decides to Keep Suburban Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 23.—The Rev. Dr. John W. Hoffman, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Crafton, announced to his congregation to-day that he had declined the call to Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, New York.

After visiting that city and studying conditions, Dr. Hoffman decided that, although the Eastern charge was much more lucrative, he would remain with the suburban congregation.

OPERATIC DUEL TO DEATH.

Escamillo Kills Don Jose, His Rival, in Spanish "Carmen."

MADRID, March 23.—The stage of the little theatre at Argamasilla de Alba, in the Province of Ciudad Real, was the scene of a duel to the death last night.

The opera was "Carmen." The baritone, Padro, took the part of Escamillo, the toreador, and the teonr, Martinez, filled the rôle of Don José. Between these two singers there was intense rivalry over a love affair, and they resolved to settle their differences with the sword.

They decided, however, to defer the combat until the end of the season. This closed with "Carmen" last evening, and the audience was horrified when a real duel was interpolated in the third act. The men fought savagely, and Martinez received a sword thrust which soon caused his death.

GIRLS IN DON'T-WED CLUB.

Wellesley Students to Reject Suitors for Three Years After Graduation.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 23.—Students of Wellesley College have started a club, the object of which will be to prevent a member from marrying until at least three years after her graduation, and then only to a man with an income of $5,000 or more.

The club is to be known as the Wellesley Marriage Club. It has been organized by the daughter of a Chicago business man, who says that it is the beginning of a chain of similar clubs to be started shortly in all of the large women's colleges. Many of the smaller schools, she said, were planning such clubs.

The election of officers for the Wellesley club is to be held as soon as the membership reaches 100. At present forty students are in favor of the club, but the organizers say this is because they are desirous of keeping it exclusive and have asked only about fifty of the students to join. It is expected that the membership will be increased by twenty new members in the coming week.

HARVARD BOY DEAD IN BED.

Hallowell Probably a Victim of Overdose of Sleeping Powder.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 23.—William Penrose Hallowell, Jr., of Minneapolis, a sophomore at Harvard, was found dead in his bed at 30 Hampdon Hall, Cambridge, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The circumstances surrounding the death are peculiar, although it is supposed that the young man took an overdose of sleeping powder. He had been suffering from insomnia for the past week.

Hallowell's roommates, D. Josephs of Newport, R. I., and R. B. Parker of Ipswich, Mass., were out of town, and the death was not discovered until Hallowell's college chum, Malcolm Mitchell of Winchester, Mass., called for him.

ROCKEFELLER THEFT FOILED.

Auto Burglars Scared Away by Chauffeur's Nightmare Cries.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 23.—Percival Rockefeller, son of William Rockefeller, almost lost his new touring car early yesterday morning when two burglars broke into his garage with a jimmy. They pushed the car partly out of the garage, and in another minute would have been away, when their operations were interrupted through James Brown, a chauffeur, who slept over the garage, being troubled with a nightmare.

His cries aroused Robert Maird, a groom, who awoke him. Both Brown and Maird then heard noises below and opened a window and looked out. They saw two men running away, Brown's nightmare cries evidently having warned them. The garage door was found forced open.

ST. LOUIS RELIGIOUS CENSUS.

In Two Hours It Is Planned to Make Canvass of City.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—More than 100,000 pupils of the public and parochial schools will be sent home at noon on Tuesday to announce the coming of representatives of the St. Louis Home Visitation Committee, who are to take a religious census of the city between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock. Representatives of all religions are to co-operate in taking this religious census. Superintendent J. Shreve Durham, Herman Bowman, Secretary of the Missouri Sunday School Association, and a committee of St. Louis laymen representing all religions made the plans for taking the census.

There are thirty-eight divisions in all. A Chairman has been placed in charge of each division, and a central headquarters established. Schools and business houses will be closed during the two hours while the "visitors" are taking the census.

DEATH IN STORM THAT HITS WEST

Nebraska and Indiana Worst Sufferers—Omaha, Cut Off, Is Reported Severely Hit.

MAYOR CALLS FOR MILITIA

Twenty Have Been Killed in Other Nebraska Towns, Fifteen at Yutan.

GREAT LOSS IN TERRE HAUTE

Seven Bodies Taken from Ruins in Southern Part of City—Deaths in Iowa and Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado are to-night in the grip of one of the worst storms of the Winter. Heavy winds have done great damage through that region, and in Omaha, the storm had its greatest sweep.

In Colorado a blizzard gripped the State, while in Kansas a dust storm swept over the prairies. In Nebraska a tornado has done great damage, and caused much loss of life.

At a late hour to-night it was impossible to learn the extent of damage in Omaha. The city is cut off from communication with the outside world. Both the Postal and Western Union wires are down in every direction, and it is impossible to get reports by even means of a long detour.

The tornado that devastated Nebraska towns started near Greenwood and swept over the eastern part of the State, resulting in the death of at least twenty persons. Ten more are missing and over 100 are injured.

Mayor Dahlman of Omaha has asked the Governor of Nebraska to call out militia to prevent looting.

Rain, hail, and tremendous electrical disturbances prevailed over Kansas and Nebraska during most part of the day. Where railroad service was impossible motor cars were pressed into service, and surgeons and supplies were rushed to the wrecked towns at the best speed possible over the washed-out roads.

For more than four hours no word was received from Omaha. Late bulletins reported that half the city had been swept by the tornado. All telegraph wires were down. The message was received over a single long-distance telephone wire, which worked at intervals.

KANSAS CITY, March 23.—At the Union Pacific offices here it was said to-night that Yutan, Neb., had been partly destroyed by a tornado to-night, and that the town was burning

Reports from Valley, within twenty miles of Yutan, put the death list at Yutan at fifteen, with fifty injured. It was said there that the destruction of the town was complete from the tornado and the fire that started afterward. Surgeons were sent from Wahoo in motor cars.

Another report, coming through the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad offices, says that Ashland, Neb., has been destroyed by a tornado. Details are lacking.

Yutan and Ashland are twenty miles apart and about forty miles west of Omaha.

FALLS CITY, Neb., March 23.—Half of the City of Omaha was swept by a tornado early to-night, according to reports obtained by long-distance telephone.

All railroad and commercial telegraph lines into Omaha are out of business.

Berlin, a small town near Omaha, was damaged by the storm, and is said to be on fire.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, March 23.—One of the worst dust storms that Kansas has had in years visited the central part of the State to-day and ended with a brilliant thunderstorm to-night.

A wind that rose got as high as sixty miles an hour blew across the State's sandy sections, carrying such clouds of dust that the sky was darkened.

At Abilene, McPherson, and Solomon the dust storm was particularly severe.

The wind and the electrical storm have damaged telephone and telegraph lines so much that only a few points can be reached from here.

Following the downpour of rain to-night, the atmosphere here was filled with dust until it had the appearance of a heavy fog.

SEVEN KILLED IN TERRE HAUTE.

Great Property Damage Done in Southern Part of City.

TERRE HAUTE, March 23.—Loss of life and severe property damage were caused by a tornado that struck the southern part of Terre Haute at 10 o'clock to-night.

Up to 12 o'clock seven bodies had been recovered, and it is believed at least a dozen persons have been killed. Scores were injured, and the property damage will reach into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

All wires were torn down and several fires were caused by crossed wires. The Root Glass Factory, a large manufacturing concern, was burned.

All available physicians were rushed to the scene and worked with lanterns, searching for injured in the ruined buildings.

Many buildings were blown down. The end of the foundry room of the Gartland factory, a brick wall eighteen inches

thick, was caved in. Lightning set fire to many houses.

Men, women, and children were crushed to death in bed. Some escaped to the cellars.

Difficulty was found in obtaining doctors, and the firemen were unable to cope with the flames that started in the district. A heavy downpour of rain was all that prevented scores of injured from being burned in the debris of their homes.

SIX DEAD IN GALESBURG, ILL.

Reports Tell of Death and Destruction in Iowa.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Messages received here late to-night indicate that Omaha has been terribly damaged by the tornado that struck the city to-day. It is feared that there is loss of life in addition to destruction of property.

There is great anxiety over the fate of Omaha, which is cut off from the world.

Reports from Iowa say that several small towns have been wiped out, and that there has been heavy loss of life and property. Among the places that suffered were Ackley, Woodbine, Carroll, and Missouri Valley.

Milwaukee was badly damaged by a high wind.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 23.—Six persons were killed, houses were unroofed, and many thousand dollars' worth of damage was done at Woodbine, Iowa, by the storm that swept over that section to-night, according to an unconfirmed report.

Several persons are reported killed at Craig, Neb.

Several persons were reported killed and many injured at Galesburg, Ill., to-night, according to reports to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company here.

The storm was raging through Central Illinois before midnight.

COUNT OF NATION'S RICHES.

Work of Months Involved When Burke Starts as Treasurer.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The greatest count of money and securities on record will begin at the Treasury Department on April 1 when John Burke, former Governor of North Dakota, takes the oath of office as Treasurer of the United States, succeeding Carmi A. Thompson.

To safeguard the Nation's wealth the law requires that the retiring Treasurer's record of the transfer of funds be verified by a count of the notes, coin, and securities in the Treasury. Secretary McAdoo will appoint a committee to take charge of the vaults, and each vault and safe will be sealed on April 1 in preparation for the count. Only enough money to keep the wheels of Government revolving will be laid aside for daily use while the counting is in progress.

It generally requires from two to five months to make the count. A Government mathematician has figured out that it would take one person 300 years to verify Mr. Thompson's records. Ordinarily every note, bond, and other security is counted. Unless a shortage or error is discovered the gold and silver, stored in bags containing $1,000 each, is usually weighed, a test bag being balanced against all others for verification.

Armed guards stand over the counters and workmen to protect them from interference.

Losses seldom have been found in these counts. When the Treasurer was changed some years ago $600 was stolen at the time of the official count. A laborer engaged to life the heavy bags of coin substituted leaden disks for silver dollars in several bags, necessitating a five months' count of every dollar of the $115,000,000 in the big silver vault. The laborer was convicted of the theft and the retiring Treasurer was relieved by Congress of the responsibility for the loss.

When Carmi Thompson succeeded Lee McClung as Treasurer he received over $1,400,000,000. He must account for every cent of that amount, plus the millions he has since received, minus expenditures.

While the Treasurer of the United States handles no money personally, he is the only bonded official in his office. His $150,000 bond covers every subordinate, and for many years Treasurers have urged Congress to order the bonding of the employes who actually handle the $6,000,000,000 which passes through the Treasurer's office annually.

TALK POLICY WITH SULZER.

Independents Oppose Palmer and Indorse Sague's Candidacy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 23.—Gov. Sulzer held a conference to-night with several independent Democrats. Among those who talked with the Governor at the "People's House" were Thomas Mott Osborne of Auburn, Charles F. Rattigan, Mr. Osborne's politicial lieutenant; Henry Morgenthau, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Democratic National Committee in the last campaign; John N. Carlisle, Chairman of the Sulzer Commission of Inquiry; Col. William Gorham Rice, John A. Hennessy, the Executive Auditor, and George Foster Peabody.

The conference lasted until late this evening. While none of those who took part would discuss the matters considered, it is known that there was some opposition to the plans the Governor has in mind for filling certain State offices.

The plan of the Governor to nominate Mr. Carlisle and George M. Palmer, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, as members of the up-State Public Service Commission was opposed by several of those who took part in the conference. There was no objection to the naming of Mr. Carlisle; in fact his candidacy was heartily approved, but the idea of naming Mr. Palmer at the same time was opposed on the ground that it would appear to be the result of a political deal with Charles F. Murphy.

The independent Democrats seemed to feel that the Governor should show absolute independence of Mr. Murphy and the State organization, but there was uncertainty after the conference as to whether or not the Governor had accepted the view of the men who talked with him.

John K. Sague of Poughkeepsie, who has opposed the rule of Mr. Murphy in the last two State Conventions, was the choice of the conference for head of the Highway Department. In addition there was a discussion of the speech which Gov. Sulzer is to make here on Tuesday night at the meeting of the Democratic Editorial Association, in which the Governor, it is expected, will define the policy he will follow in the distribution of patronage.

TWO DETECTIVES HELD UP.

Beaten and Robbed by Five Men, They Say—Take One Prisoner.

Detectives Jeremiah Sullivan and Thomas Clune of Lieut. "Dan" Costigan's strong arm squad, were walking through West Twenty-eighth Street late last night when Daniel Donovan met them and asked them, so they say, if they cared to go "where they could have a good time." The detectives assented and followed on. He led them through a doorway at the rear of a saloon at the corner of Seventh Avenue, and there four men jumped out of the darkness and knocked them down.

One of the four went through Sullivan's pockets and extracted a $5 bill before the two detectives could gain their feet and display their badges.

They say the four, who had attacked them, backed to the stairs, and Donovan ran into the street. The detectives followed him, and he led them east in Twenty-eighth Street, dodging into an alleyway on the north side of the street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The detectives ran in behind him and, crouching in the darkness, he dealt each one a blow that brought him to the ground.

Both gained their feet again and fought desperately, one detective using a club he had in his pocket and the other using the butt of his revolver. Finally they made Donovan a prisoner in the West Thirtieth Street Station, where Dr. Waters was summoned from New York Hospital to dress his wounds. He was charged with assault and robbery.

SLAIN AS HE LEFT CHURCH.

Usher Called Sorrells Out to Meet Fusillade of Bullets.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 23.—Called out of church by an usher, while attending services at Waynesville, N. C., to-day, Henry Sorrells walked into a fusillade of bullets, said to have been fired by his cousin, Hardy Sorrells. Three of the bullets took effect. Sorrells died almost immediately.

Witnesses say that no words passed between the two men prior to the shooting. It is said that the men had a violent quarrel several weeks ago. Hardy Sorrells was arrested about two hours after the shooting and put in the county jail.

EXTRA SESSION MAY LAST TILL AUTUMN

But Congress Can Quit in August if Only the Tariff Is Taken Up, Clark Thinks.

WRESTLING OVER INCOME TAX

Committee Studying Exemptions, Rate of Levy, and Whether It Be Graduated or Straight.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Democrats expressed the view to-night that the extra session of Congress would be lengthy. This was on the assumption that President Wilson would recommend to Congress consideration of the currency question as well as perhaps other matters of pressing importance, in so far as their discussion would not interfere with the tariff's right of way. The President has indicated within the past day or two that he will urge other needed legislation when the tariff is out of the way. Consideration of currency and other questions might carry the session well into the Autumn.

Democratic Leader Underwood is known to believe that the tariff will be disposed of in the House by May 1 and in both houses by July 1. Speaker Clark said to-night that if only the tariff were taken up, Congress could adjourn by the middle of August, while other leaders predicted that tariff revision would be ready for the Presidential approval by Aug. 1.

"If the President should send in a message recommending action on other important matters than the tariff," said the Speaker, "I have no sort of doubt that Congress would take up these matters. A good many members of the House want to go right into general legislation. A good many other members believe that the extra session should be confined to the tariff. In the three special sessions called to revise the tariff in which I have served, the work was confined largely to the tariff, barring such routine matters as naturally come up."

The big problem with which the House Ways and Means Committee majority now is wrestling is the income tax. Three points especially are being considered—the amount of income exemptions, the rate of tax, including the question of graduation or a straight tax, and collection. The Wilson act of 1893, the last Democratic tariff, made $4,000 as the minimum taxable income, which some of the revisionists argued to-night was really equal to $5,000 or $6,000 under present living cost conditions. Some House leaders, while preferring a straight tax at the outset and to have the system develop gradually, would not oppose a conservative form of graduation. Others favor a graduated tax increasing heavily on large incomes.

The committee majority is working with a "dummy" percentage rate, and the final result will hinge on these calculations and on the report yet to be made on the probable revenue from the fourteen dutiable schedules. The question of collection source—whether from the employer instead of directly from the salaried man—is being carefully studied.

The maximum and minimum provision of the bill, it was said to-night, will probably be radically changed, perhaps with a reversing of the so-called "big stick" policy by making the conventional or regular tariff rate the maximum to meet discriminating conditions in any foreign country. The Cuban reciprocity treaty of Dec. 11, 1902, allowing 20 per cent. reduction on imports from Cuba from the regular tariff rates, probably will be maintained by a reiteration of the declaration that nothing in the new tariff shall be construed to abrogate the treaty. Some substantial changes in the Philippine tariff are likely.

ALLEN'S LAST APPEAL TO-DAY

Attorneys Will Ask Supreme Court Justices for Review Writ.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Preparations were made to-night by attorneys for Claude Swanson Allen for a last appeal to-morrow to Justices of the Supreme Court for a review of the death sentence imposed on Allen for his part in the Hillsville, Va., Court House murders. Chief Justice White and Justice Hughes have refused independently to grant the writ which would cause the review and stay the execution of young Allen.

The attorneys were considering to-day laying the case before the Justices at the conference to-morrow to precede the open session of the court at noon. In that way, it was believed, they could determine with the least inconvenience whether any Justice would be willing to grant the writ. The attorneys, however, declined to say to-night that they had adopted that course.

DR. HAMILTON IN NO DANGER.

But Hospital Doctors Will Not Disclose Nature of His Illness.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the alienist, who is a patient in the Presbyterian Hospital, passed a very comfortable day yesterday. It was said at the hospital last night that his condition was by no means alarming. Mrs. Hamilton spends a great deal of time at his bedside.

The hospital authorities declined to disclose the nature of Dr. Hamilton's illness.

Missourians to Hear Champ Clark.

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, will be the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Missouri Society of New York on Saturday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria, and he will deliver the address of the evening, dealing with some of the National issues now confronting the Administration.

NATION NEEDS MORE CATTLE.

Demand for Meat Shown by Big Changes in Export Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The decrease in the meat supply available for exportation is illustrated sharply by the February export figures, just compiled by the statistical division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. They show the number of cattle exported in the eight months ended with last month as 12,656 head, against 270,219 head in the corresponding months of 1907, and the quantity of fresh beef exported as 4,709,047 pounds, against 175,806,649 pounds in the same months. That this shortage in the exportations is due in part, at least, to an actual reduction in the number of cattle in the United States is evidenced by the fact that the total number of cattle on farms, according to figures of the Department of Agriculture, on Jan. 1 last was only 56,527,000, against 72,534,000 on Jan. 1, 1907.

Still another evidence of the demand in the United States for an increase in its cattle supply is found in the figures of the Department of Commerce, which show an enormous increase in the importation of cattle, the number imported into the United States in the eight months ended with last month being 222,000 head, against 12,513 head in the corresponding months of 1907.

The table which follows shows for the years 1907 and 1913 the number and value of cattle on farms in the United States, of those imported, of those exported, and the quantity and value of fresh beef exported, the figures relating to the eight months ended with February of the years named:

CATTLE.	1907.	1913.
Number on farms Jan. 1	72,534,000	56,527,000
Number imported, 8 mos.	12,513	222,000
Value imported, 8 mos...	$271,892	$3,670,000
Number exported, 8 mos.	270,219	12,656
Value exported, 8 mos...	$21,622,280	$759,491
FRESH BEEF.		
Pounds exported, 8 mos.	175,806,649	4,709,047
Value exported	$16,310,068	$595,228

ANTIS SEEK PRIZE ESSAYS.

Offer Awards to Women for Best Points Against Suffrage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Through its Washington headquarters the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage announced to-day that it would give $100 to the city girl or woman, and $100 to the country girl or woman, who wrote the best argument against woman suffrage. Each paper must not contain more than 500 words. The essays must be sent to the Essay Committee, the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, 25 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

Three well-known literary women of New York will be the judges in the contest.

In connection with the announcement, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, President of the association, said:

"We are receiving innumerable letters from all parts of the country from women expressing their sympathy with our side of this question and explaining the reasons why they believe woman suffrage is wrong. This is what suggested to the National officers the desirability of not only stimulating the interest of all women in this subject, but also of trying to select from the mass of arguments and suggestions the two which appear to be the most forceful and striking.

"The city girl or woman forms her opinion on the question for certain reasons arising from her environment. The country woman may arrive at her conclusion from other lines of argument. That is why we have offered one prize of $100 to the city girl and another of $100 to the girl or woman from the country. Upon each essay it should be stated whether or not the writer is from the city or country, and there should be given her full name, whether she is married or single, and her address.

"In addition to the two winning essays we will have an honor list of the next five best from the city and the next five best from the country. We believe that this Nation-wide discussion will throw more light on what woman suffrage really means than anything that has yet been undertaken in the United States."

FIVE HURT IN AUTO WRECK

John Markey of Audubon, N. J., Retired Merchant, Mortally.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., March 23.—John Markey, a retired merchant of Audubon, N. J., was severely injured in an automobile accident near here this afternoon, and he will probably die. He was rushed to a hospital in Atlantic City with a broken spine.

The Misses Adelaide and Jane Markey, daughters of the injured man; a Miss E. Myers of Philadelphia, and a Mrs. Hauton were in the automobile with him. Mrs. Hauton was severely injured, getting five broken ribs, and serious lacerations. Miss Myers had sprains and lacerations, and the two daughters were cut by glass.

The auto was making a turn when it skidded, struck a rut, and turned over. All five of the occupants were hurled out, and Mr. Markey was buried beneath the machine, and when taken out was unconscious. Although badly cut and bruised, the two daughters insisted upon accompanying their father to the hospital.

Mrs. Hauton and Miss Myers were brought to the office of Dr. Boysean here and attended.

PLAIN WAR THREAT MADE BY AUSTRIA

Continued from Page 1.

indicates that King Nicholas believes the fall of Scutari is imminent. He is in command of the combined Servian and Montenegrin army, numbering 52,000. From the same source it is reported that the city has already been partly destroyed, all the large buildings having been damaged. Famine prevails, and it is reported that many Austrians and Italians have been killed.

In the meantime the representatives of the powers at the Balkan capitals are submitting to the allies a note, suggesting terms of peace. The note has not yet been presented to Turkey. The allies have been consulting concerning the note, and the public and press of the Balkan States do not receive the suggestions with favor.

VIENNA, March 23.—Austria is sending the Vice Consul at Prisrend and the Catholic Archbishop of Uskup to Jakova to investigate the killing of Palic. The Austrian Government has made it known that the forcible conversions will have to be canceled.

A steamer will leave Trieste soon with provisions and blankets for the needy among the civil population of Scutari.

ROME, March 23.—The Government has instructed the Italian Consul at Avlona, Albania, to distribute supplies to the people in that district who are suffering from poverty and famine because of the war.

DAILY FIGHTS AT TCHATALJA.

But the Turks Have Lost the Advantage They Won at First.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 23.—Skirmishing and fighting on the outposts are reported daily along the Tchataija lines. The engagements, although frequently desperate, have never been on a large scale. The General Staff is determined for the present not to allow itself to be drawn too far beyond Tchataija.

The troops, operating outside the lines, are confined to one division of volunteers. The right wing of the Turkish advance, after scoring an advantage at first, seems to have failed utterly, and the Bulgarians have reoccupied Kostandil, which the Turks took several days ago.

The Turks have abandoned attempts to take the offensive at Bulair, and are remaining within their lines. The commanders at both Bulair and Tchataija have declined to adopt the suggestion of the Committee of Union and Progress for a general advance.

The bombardment of Adrianople continued Friday, [illegible] damage or losses.

50TH BOMB OUTRAGE WRECKS A TENEMENT

Shatters Stairs and Blocks Exit of Panic-Stricken Dwellers in 195 Forsyth Street.

THROWS TENANTS OUT OF BED

Placed Against the Doorway of Baker Tusa, Whose Store Below Was Wrecked Some Time Ago.

A bomb explosion in the five-story double tenement house at 195 Forsyth Street at 4:15 o'clock yesterday morning caused a wild commotion among the scores of tenants, wrecked apartments on two floors, and badly damaged the drug store of Jacob Rosenberg and the shoe store of Barnet Feldstein on the ground floor.

The bomb was set off, the police believe, as a warning to Giovanni Tusa, a well-to-do Italian baker, that he must pay over a large sum of money or be killed. It was placed just outside the room in which Tusa and his wife were sleeping on the second floor. The explosion tore down the wall and tossed the baker and his wife from their bed, but by some strange chance did not injure them. The last time Tusa heard from the gang of blackmailers was on Feb. 25, when a bomb was exploded on a stairway leading to his bakery, which is in the basement of the building.

The bomb was exploded yesterday morning while all of the occupants of the house were asleep. It smashed practically every pane of glass in the structure, tore a great hole in the floor, and knocked down the ceilings of the drug and shoe stores. The whole house was shaken as if by an earthquake, tenants said, and when they came running down the stairs fearing that the house would fall, they found the way blocked by heaps of debris.

The force of the explosion was shown by the fact that it threw a tenant named Tony Valvo from his bed in a room on the third floor and severely injured him. The walls of the apartments of this floor were cracked and broken. In the excitement some of the tenants fired off revolvers to bring police and firemen to the rescue.

Sergt. Devanney and Patrolman Whitman of the Fifth Street Station were standing at Stanton and Forsyth Streets when the explosion occurred. Whitman had just commented on the fact that it was some time since the Black Hand had been at work there. They ran into the house, but found no trace of the men who had set the bomb, and turned their attention to quieting the panic-stricken tenants.

Tusa was found standing in the middle of his wrecked room and his wife was caring for their little girl. The Italian denied that he had received any threatening letters. He didn't even show any emotion when a friend who came in said:

"Next time they will kill him. This was a last warning."

Another friend said that Tusa had been running a bakery for seventeen years and had made much money. He had received letters, first asking him for $100, then for $200, and later for larger sums, it was said, but had paid no attention to any of them. Even after the bomb was exploded in his bakery he remained silent and went about his work as usual. None of those who would talk were willing to have their names used. They were all afraid of the blackmailers, they said.

Detectives Grattano and Brooks of the Fifth Street Police Station made an all-day search for the men who had set the bomb, but without success. Since the first of the year fifty bombs have been exploded in Manhattan and the Bronx.

That no one was mortally hurt by the explosion or in the panic that followed while the tenants were dragging their belongings from the building and fighting to get to the street was considered remarkable. The stairways leading from the second to the third floor were wrecked, but down these the excited men and women scrambled.

Barnet Feldstein, proprietor of the shoe store, who had an apartment opposite the one occupied by Tusa, sustained a laceration of the scalp. His son Morris, who was asleep in a room back of the store, was buried under a pile of boxes and débris from the ceiling and bruised. The police sent in a call for an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital, but no one was taken there.

BOMB STARTLES AUDIENCE.

Nearly Creates Another Panic in the Houston Street Hippodrome.

Some one exploded a bomb on the roof of the five-story tenement at 210 Forsyth Street shortly after 8 o'clock last night, and almost caused a panic in the Houston Street Hippodrome, the moving-picture house where several persons were killed in a fire panic some weeks ago, which backs on the tenement. The place was crowded and the audience had a vivid recollection of the last panic. Ushers ran through the place and quieted the crowd.

The bomb tore a hole in the roof and threw a lot of plaster down on Joseph Megro, his mother, wife, and baby. None was seriously injured, however. Francisco Recca, who leases the tenement and who was in the picture show at the time, said he had received no Black Hand letters and had no idea why the bomb should have been set off.

A few minutes earlier a bomb was exploded in the hallway of the tenement at 12 Prince Street. It did about $500 damage to windows and woodwork, blowing out the windows of Giuseppi Scozzari's grocery store, on the ground floor. Scozzari's place was blown up a month ago and $1,000 damage was done. Still he insisted last night that he had never received any demands for money.

WAYLAID IN CENTRAL PARK.

Girl's Escort Beaten and Robbed by Two Men with Revolvers.

John J. Kurtz of 124 East 101st Street took his fiancée, Miss Vera Mueller of 58 East Ninety-fourth Street, to a moving-picture show at Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street last night, and started for home by way of the Eighty-sixth Street crosstown car, afterward walking up Fifth Avenue and entering the Park at Ninety-ninth Street. As they took seats on a bench Miss Mueller called Kurtz's attention to two men who had followed them into the Park. As she spoke the men stepped before them, and each drew a revolver from his pocket.

"Throw up your hands, both of you," commanded one of the men. Instead, Kurtz struck out with both fists. He was knocked half senseless by several blows from the butt of one of the revolvers, and the other bandit roughly ordered the girl to cease screaming.

"We've got noiseless bullets in these guns," said he, "but they hurt like blazes."

Kurtz gave up the unequal fight, and the highwaymen took $22 and a diamond pin from him, one of them turning back after they had started off through the Park and giving him a nickel when Kurtz complained they had left him not even carfare.

"You are good fellows," said the robber. "Take this and ride."

Kurtz and Miss Mueller hurried to the East 104th Street Police Station, where Lieut. Shevlin helped Kurtz put court-plaster on the cuts on his head. Several detectives were sent out in search of the robbers.

ATTACK 12-YEAR-OLD GIRL.

Two Men Escape, but Third Is Shot and Captured.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 23.—Helen Sellers, the 12-year-old daughter of John Sellers of Elmsford, was attacked this evening by three unknown Italians, one of whom was captured after he was shot in the hip. The little girl was walking in the woods back of her house at 6 o'clock, when they sprang out from the trees and bore her to the ground. The attack was witnessed by her father, and he ran to help his daughter. Two of the men jumped on him and knocked him down.

The girl's screams and the noise of the fight attracted the attention of Policeman Sack of the Aqueduct force. Two of the men jumped over the stone wall and escaped, but the third stayed to fight and he and the policeman had a hand-to-hand encounter. The policeman tripped and fell, and when he did so the Italian started on a run. Sack got on his feet and gave chase. He pulled out his gun and at first fired in the air. When the Italian refused to stop he aimed to kill and brought his man down with a bullet in the hip.

COULDN'T RESIST JEWELS.

Edwards Says He Intended to be Honest, but Took Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 23.—By trailing a trunk from Scarsdale through New York City and then to Greenwich, Conn., Deputy Sheriffs John Moore and Charles Lent, sent out by Sheriff William J. Doyle, arrested George Edwards last night for the theft of $3,000 worth of jewels owned by Miss Frank, a daughter of Carl Frank of Scarsdale.

Edwards, who is also known under the names of Robert H. Adams, Edward Kennedy, and George Klein, gives his address as the Harris Hotel, 122d Street and Third Avenue, New York City. He confessed the robbery when a silver handbag was found in his trunk, and said he pawned the jewels in New York. He said he obtained a position in the Frank home, and intended to live honestly, but that the sight of the jewels was a temptation he could not withstand.

NEWELL NOW READY TO MAKE CONFESSION

Continued from Page 1.

before the money was passed Newell said:

"I have that money with me, George, but I have been instructed not to give it to you till Howard has made that affidavit."

Wouldn't Make Affidavit.

Sipp replied to this, he says, that Howard would not make the affidavit. He added that he had obliged Walsh, Sweeney, and the others by leaving the State, and that he needed more money in order to continue to stay away. After some discussion Newell went to the telephone, saying that he would call up Hussey and see what could be done.

After going to the telephone, Newell returned to Sipp and said he had arranged the matter with Hussey, gave $700 to Sipp, reserving this time $250 as counsel fees.

Ex-Inspector Murtha denies that he was a contributor to this fund. He called on District Attorney Whitman last week and admitted, it is said, that he had been asked to join in the Sipp bribe fund and had agreed to do it. He said, however, that after agreeing to pay the money he thought it over and decided not to do it. Mr. Whitman, however, has evidence that Murtha did contribute and refused to believe the story of the ex-Inspector.

$20,000 Fund for Fox.

Newell, according to the District Attorney, discussed with Hussey all the plans of the police syndicate to bribe Sipp and Policeman Fox. From Hussey it is believed that Newell learned of the plan to raise a fund of $20,000 to induce Policeman Fox to leave the country. The proposal to give Fox $10,000 to leave was twice made to the policeman. But when it seemed that Sipp had been safely stowed away in New Jersey the guilty police officials began to think there was less danger from Fox. When Sipp was found, induced to confess, and brought back to this city, the grafters did not work rapidly enough and Fox was in the toils of the District Attorney before their plan to get him out of the country could be acted upon.

Newell showed a tendency in his interview with the District Attorney yesterday to shield Hussey as far as possible, and it seemed that his desire to refrain from taking the stand against him was one of the strongest causes of his stubborn refusal to plead guilty. And this is one thing which may incline Mr. Whitman to proceed rigorously against the lawyer. He said he had no wish to send Newell to jail, considering him, like Hartigan, simply as a stumbling-block in the way of getting at the truth against offenders greater than himself. His effort to punish Newell will be in proportion to the lawyer's effort to shield those involved with him in the Sipp case.

NEW BILLS FOR TRIALS.

City Club Offers Them to Special Committee on Police.

The Committee on Courts of the City Club of New York, of which Gordon Ireland is Chairman, [illegible] drawn up four bills bearing on police conditions in this city and in other cities, and intended to aid the enforcement of the criminal law. Robert S. Binkerd, secretary of the City Club, has sent copies of the bills to Senator Robert E. Wagner, Chairman of the joint Legislative Committee on Remedial Police Legislation, with a request that the bills be recommended for passage in connection with other remedial police legislation.

The first of the measures recommended by the City Club's Court Committee is one calling for an amendment to Section 391 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, giving trial Judges discretion to determine whether defendants jointly indicted shall be jointly or severally tried. It is pointed out that the present right of persons jointly indicted for a felony to insist upon a separate trial results in obvious miscarriages of justice.

The second bill constitutes an amendment to Section 393 of the Criminal Code, repealing the requirement that the trial Judge shall charge the jury that the defendant's failure to testify shall create no presumption against him.

"It is a matter of common knowledge," says the Court Committee, "that while the Judge is required to rule throughout the trial and to charge at its conclusion that the defendant's failure to testify creates no presumption against him, implicit and literal obedience to such instructions from the court is well-nigh impossible on the part of any human juryman. Compliance with it is now in fact practically unknown, except on the part of an occasional peculiarly conscientious juror; who, leaning over backward in his effort rigidly and righteously to obey all directions from the bench, finds himself unable to comprehend, or to get any sympathy or light from his eleven fellows for the interpretation of, this elusive commandment.

The third measure calls for an amendment to Section 455 of the Criminal Code decreasing exceptions arising out of the examination of jurors. A bill carrying out this recommendation has already been introduced by Assemblyman McElligott, and this bill is recommended for passage by the Court Committee in preference to its own bill, if so desired. Regarding the practice of taking exceptions upon the examination of jurors in criminal trials, the report to Senator Wagner says:

"The trial Judge is perfectly competent to determine the relevancy and legal propriety of questions put to the prospective jurymen, and to allow exceptions to be taken and appeals to be based upon his rulings in such respect has become one of the most fruitful sources of delay, intimidation, and frivolous appeal known to the practitioners of criminal law. The State has no such rights as this whole section grants the accused; and an additional reason, if any be needed besides the dictates of common sense and orderly progress, for the adoption of this change is the entire seemliness, when we get used to the idea, of considering sometimes the interests of the millions of people represented on one side of the case and not always and only those of the single person on the other."

The last of the bills proposed calls for an amendment to Subdivision 9 of Section 635 of the Judiciary law, repealing the exemption from jury duty now granted to members of the Sheriff's Jury in New York County. The intelligence represented on the average Sheriff's Jury, it is argued, could be put to good advantage in real court trials, where such intelligence is sadly needed. It is pointed out that, although Sheriffs' Juries are used all over the State, there is no exemption for them in counties other than [illegible]

BULGARIAN SLAIN ON AUSTRIAN SHIP

Captain Says Steward Stabbed Him and Then Shot Himself on the Bridge.

HIS STORY IS DISPUTED

Hospital Doctor Asserts Bulgar Was Shot from Behind—Mates Had Jeered Him About War.

Austrian bitterness toward the Balkan States found individual expression last night in a duel between Capt. Matildo Tomianovic of the steamship Istina of the Barber Line and Stefan Mutchreff, the Bulgarian steward of the vessel, as the result of which the steward lies dead in the Brooklyn Morgue with a bullet through the base of his skull and the Captain, with an ugly stab wound in the back of his neck, is a prisoner in the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, charged with homicide. In the course of the affray, which occurred on board the steamship at Pier 38 Atlantic Basin, the steward held the entire crew of thirty-two men at bay with a revolver when they attempted to go to the Captain's assistance.

Capt. Tominanovic and his men assured the police of the Hamilton Avenue Station that the duel had terminated by the steward turning his revolver upon himself after he had stabbed his superior officer, but Dr. Gildersleeve of the Seney Hospital was emphatic in expressing his opinion that the case was one of murder and that the wound sustained by the steward could not have been self-inflicted.

According to the story told by Capt. Tomianovic in the Seney Hospital, the duel occurred when the steward went to the Captain's cabin at half past 6 last night to summon him to dinner. The Captain stated that Mutchreff had been constantly quarreling with the other members of the crew, all of whom were Austrians, as is the Captain himself. Mutchreff joined the Istina on Feb. 4 at Buenos Aires, and since that time has been subjected to the gibes and jeers of his Austrian shipmates on the subject of the Balkan war.

When the ship docked in Atlantic Basin five days ago Mutchreff went to the Captain and demanded his discharge and pay, but the Captain refused to pay him off. On Saturday the steward repeated his demand, stating that he would no longer serve under "an Austrian dog." For this language the Captain threatened to put Mutchreff in irons, and, according to Tomianovic, the man had been in an ugly mood ever since.

When he went to the Captain's cabin last night to announce dinner, the steward again demanded his discharge papers and wages, and was curtly refused. Then, according to Capt. Tomianovic, he drew a heavy clasp knife and began to slash at him. This occurred upon the bridge, and Tomianovic called to the crew for help.

The men gathered on the deck and saw the struggle going on between the Captain and his assailant. Under the leadership of a stalwart boatswain tthey made a concerted rush for the companionway leading to the bridge, but fell back when the enraged Bulgarian turned a revolver upon them and threatened to shoot the first man who put his foot on the bridge.

Capt. Tomianovic sprang upon the steward at this moment, he says, and knocked the revolver from his hand. As he stooped to gain possession of the weapon the steward stabbed him in the back of the neck and he stumbled to the deck of the bridge helpless. Then, according to the Captain and various members of the crew, the steward seized the revolver and turned it upon himself.

It was more than an hour after the tragedy that the police of the Hamilton Avenue Station learned of the trouble, and when detectives boarded the vessel this story of suicide was told to them.

Dr. Gildersleeve was then summoned from Seney Hospital, and after dressing the wounds of the Captain, turned his attention to the body of the steward. His examination revealed that the man had been shot in the back of the head at the base of the skull and instantly killed. The surgeon assured the police that such a wound could not have been self-inflicted and that the suicide story could not be true. It was on this authority that a charge of homicide was entered against the Austrian Captain and a policeman dispatched to the hospital to guard his bedside and prevent him from holding any communication with members of the crew.

The Istina plies between New York, various South American ports, and Havre, France. She is a freight steamship and carries no passengers.

USED AN AXE ON FIRST MATE.

Romany's Chinese Ship's Carpenter Resented Being Put in Irons.

First Mate Gall of the Standard Oil steamer Romany is dying in the Bayonne Hospital as the result of an attack made upon him on board ship early yesterday morning. He has a gash in his head about five inches long, which was made by an axe in the hands of one of his crew.

In the same hospital, on a cot near by, is Ling A. Chung, ship's carpenter on the Romany. Chung is suffering from the effects of a plunge into the cold river made to escape arrest. He is a prisoner, and, if his condition permits, he will be arraigned before Recorder Mara in the Bayonne Police Court this morning.

Chung would make no statement concerning his attack upon the first mate, and Gall's condition was such that the police could not question him. He was still unconscious at midnight. The Romany is tied up at Pier 4, Constable Hook.

On Friday night Chung was found wandering about the streets of Bayonne and arrested. On Saturday Recorder Mara fined him $5, and he was turned over to officers of the Romany. On his arrival at the ship, it was said, he became abusive and was placed in shackles. In some manner he freed himself from the irons during the night, and then there was a fight during which First Mate Gall was attacked with an axe and mortally wounded.

The ship's officers could not find Chung, and the Bayonne police were notified. The reserves were sent to the Romany and they found the Chinaman hiding in a stoke hole. Before they could make him a prisoner he jumped overboard. He was taken out of the water in an exhausted state and sent to the hospital.

So far the police say they have found no one who saw Chung use the axe on Gall, but they nevertheless have made the charge against him and they hope to get the story of the attack from the wounded officer when he revives.

GAS BOMBS FOR CRIMINALS.

Paris Police Use Them in Capturing a Homicidal Lunatic.

PARIS, March 23.—A weapon for the firing of asphyxiating bombs, devised after the recent siege of the automobile bandits in their strongholds, was used for the first time to-day in the capture of a negro who had become suddenly mad in the Auteuil quarter, threatening every one with a loaded revolver.

Detectives chased the man from room to room in a house where he had taken refuge, firing gas bombs as they went. The fugitive was finally cornered on the roof of the house in a state of semi-asphyxiation. He was quite powerless and was transferred to a hospital.

WILSON CRITICISES DIPLOMATIC SYSTEM

Continued from Page 1.

000 annually. This post pays only $12,000 a year.

Refused Argentine Mission.

When Minister Sherrill resigned President Taft decided to transfer John Ridgely Carter of Maryland, who was then Minister to Rumania, to the Argentine post. Mr. Carter was at first inclined to take the place, and had in fact accepted, but when he learned how much the position had cost Minister Sherrill Mr. Carter declined to take the place and left the American diplomatic service. Then it was that John W. Garrett of Baltimore, the present American Minister to the Argentine Republic, was appointed. Mr. Garrett is a man of wealth, and the fact that he was able to stand the expense of this position was one of the considerations, wholly aside from his capacity, which actuated the State Department to offer him the appointment.

None of the foreign establishments in Washington is conducted on the lavish scale of American Embassies in Europe. It is to this lavishness that President Wilson is said to object. Life among the Embassy folk here is not different from that led by rich people in the capital and has little of ostentation about it, though most Envoys are well paid. One argument against the great expense to which American Envoys abroad are subjected is put in a question by people here who object to undemocratic display by representatives of a democratic country. The question is: "Why should an American Ambassador in Europe make a greater display than the Ambassador of a monarchy in Washington?"

The highest salary paid to any American Ambassador is $17,500. His allowances are for office expenses only and he is obliged to pay for the rental of the mansion he occupies.

DR. ELIOT DECLINES.

Has Written Wilson Refusing Ambassadorship to Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 23.—Dr. Charles W. Eliot has declined the post of Ambassador to the Court of St. James's in a letter he sent to President Wilson, regretting his inability to serve, two days ago. He also stated this afternoon that he had declined the offer, but not on account of his age.

Dr. Eliot would not tell his reasons. It is believed, however, that the expense the Ambassador must undergo was one of the chief reasons. While he is comparatively well off, Dr. Eliot could not have entertained in the lavish manner in which former Ambassadors at the Court of St. James's have done.

The illness that overtook Dr. Eliot in Ceylon last Spring, when he was making a tour of the world, is believed to have some bearing on his refusal. He was alarmed by the attack of appendicitis, and is said to have resolved not to go too far from home again.

LONGWORTH URGED MORE PAY.

Will Continue Efforts to Raise Envoys' Salaries, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 23.—Ex-Congressman Nicholas Longworth, who advocated while in Congress more pay for diplomats, makes the following comment on the reasons for Mr. McCombs's refusal of the Paris mission:

"I am still back of this movement for the 'poor man.' Men who have large means and who can afford the time are few, and there are men of large capabilities, who would be of extreme worth to this country, who are hampered in accepting posts because they have not the means.

"Ten years ago I introduced a bill in the House providing

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SOLAR SYSTEM'S BIRTH SEEN IN STAR DUST

Discoveries Made at Lowell Observatory Tend to Confirm the Nebular Theory.

PLEIADES NEBULA STUDIED

It Proves to be Solid Matter, Surrounded by Gas, as Suggested by La Place in His Famous Hypothesis.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Important details of recent discoveries at the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., which tend to confirm the nebular hypothesis of the origin of solar systems, were made known here to-night on the arrival of Prof. Percival Lowell on his way to New York.

These discoveries, according to a statement issued by Prof. Lowell, show that many nebulae shine by reflected light, and that these nebulae consist of clouds of star dust enveloped in gas.

"This is the first step in the evolution of a solar system," says Prof. Lowell's statement, which indicates that the discoveries are a strong corroboration of La Place's famous theory which has been somewhat discredited of late in some astronomical circles. The statement reads:

"It has been discovered at the Lowell Observatory by Dr. V. D. Slipher, through spectroscopic observations, that the nebula in the Pleiades is illuminated by reflected light of the neighboring stars, and that this nebula is in reality a cloud of finely divided matter, such as the investigations of Sir Norman Lockyer, Sir George Darwin, and Prof. Hugo Seeliger led them to suppose might exist in space.

"The proof of this consists in the fact that with the slit of the spectrograph, so placed as to include the star and the wisps of nebula in its neighborhood, the resulting spectrogram shows the spectrum of the star, surrounded by a faint continuous spectrum where the nebulosity exists, crossed by the well known dark bands of hydrogen and other gases. This indicates that the nebula consists of solid matter, reflecting the light it receives from the star, and surrounded by cool gases; in other words, that we see here a cloud of meteoric matter enveloped in lighter particles of gas.

"This is the first step in the evolution of a solar system.

"The importance of this discovery, which is corroborated by other Flagstaff observations of nebulae and star clusters, will be seen when it is pointed out that it bears directly upon the nature of thousands of other nebulae and suggests that many of them may closely reproduce the hypothetical nebula assumed by La Place as the basis for his nebular hypothesis.

"Spectroscopists of numerous observatories are interested in the discovery and are working on collateral investigations."

It was the great French mathematician and astronomer, La Place, who first advanced the existence of a primeval nebula, which extended so far out as to fill all the space now occupied by the planets.

This nebula theory is "emphatically a speculation," says the Encyclopaedia Britannica. "It cannot be demonstrated by observation or established by mathematical calculation. Yet the boldness and splendor of the nebular theory have always given it a dignity, not usually attached to a doctrine, which, from the very nature of the case, can have but little direct evidence in its favor.

"Dealing simply with the laws of nature as we know them, we can see no limit to the increasing size of the sun as we look back. We must conceive a time when the sun was swollen to such an extent that it filled up the entire space girdled by the orbit of Mercury. Earlier, still, the sun must have reached to the earth. Earlier, still, the sun must have reached to where Neptune now revolves on the confines of our system, but the mass of the sun could not undergo an expansion so prodigious without being made vastly more rarified than at present, and we are led by this mode of reasoning to the conception of the primeval nebula from which our system has originated. The nebular theory is a noble speculation supported by plausible argument."

In the light of the quarrels that astronomers have had at one time or another over various phases of the nebular theory and of the modifications that the theory has undergone since the days toward the close of the eighteenth century when La Place made astronomical history, and particularly in the light of Prof. Lowell's announcement, it is interesting to reread Prof. Simon Newcomb's verdict, which has been accepted generally as a verdict of scientific men:

"At the present time we can only say that the nebular hypothesis is indicated by the general tendencies of the laws of nature, that it has not been proved to be inconsistent with any fact, that it is almost a necessary consequence of the only theory by which we can account for the origin and conservation of the sun's heat, but that it rests on the assumption that this conservation is to be explained by the laws of nature, as we now see them in operation.

"Should any one be skeptical as to the sufficiency of these laws to account for the present state of things, science can furnish no evidence strong enough to overthrow his doubts until the sun shall be found growing smaller by actual measurement, or the nebulae be actually seen to condense into stars and systems."

CALLS POLICE IGNORAMUSES.

Magistrate House Incensed Because Some Boys Are Not Properly Arraigned.

Magistrate Frederick House, sitting in the Men's Night Court last night, severely criticised the police, saying, among other things:

"The police are all more or less ignoramuses."

Detective Edward G. Webb, attached to one of the special squads, had arraigned nine boys for shooting craps. When the case was called, the nine boys arose among the spectators instead of in the detention pen.

"Why are these boys not in the detention pen?" inquired the Magistrate.

"They were bailed out this afternoon," said Webb.

"Don't you know that when a prisoner is bailed the case goes to the Day Court?"

The detective said he had been told to arraign the boys in the Night Court by Lieut. John F. O'Connor of the East 104th Street Station.

"A man with such little intelligence as that has no business sitting behind a desk in a police station," snapped Magistrate House. "Every policeman should know the law regarding the arraignment of prisoners. I am going to communicate with Commissioner Waldo about this case."

The Magistrate fined the boys $1 each.

HYDE ATTACKS GOFF IN BRIEF ON APPEAL

Acting as His Own Lawyer, with Counsel, He Accuses His Trial Judge of Misleading Jury.

EXPERTS WERE SCORNED

And Robin, a "Confessed Thief," Got "a Certificate of Character"—Rulings, Hyde Says, Were Unfair.

Charles H. Hyde, the former City Chamberlain and former law partner of Mayor Gaynor, who was convicted of bribery last November and sentenced to serve not less than two years in State prison, has, as his own lawyer, served the District Attorney with the brief of his appeal. John B. Stanchfield of counsel for Hyde, will argue the appeal in the Appellate Division on April 1, and on that date Assistant District Attorney John Kirkland Clark will be prepared to argue the case for the people.

The comparative expedition with which this case has been pushed on to the next highest tribunal may be explained by the fact that when Justice Goff released Hyde in $25,000 bail and stayed the execution of the sentence pending the appeal, he did so on condition that the appeal should be brought on for argument before the first Monday in April. At the time this stay was granted Mr. Stanchfield expressed the somewhat unusual hope that he would have the appeal ready for argument in January, but it was not until March 6 that the appellant's brief was sent to the District Attorney, and precisely six days later Mr. Stanchfield startled the prosecutor's office by demanding an immediate argument. Since the brief runs to the notable length of 197 pages, and since the record of the Hyde trial is a volume of more than 1,000 pages, Mr. Clark did not have to use much persuasion with the Justices of the Appellate Division to set a later date for argument.

Excoriates Justice Goff.

The brief of the appellant is noteworthy for its length, its elaborateness, and the number and vigor of the slaps at Justice Goff, who presided at the trial. The protest is made a score of times that the trial was unfair, and Justice Goff is accused of making his own rules of evidence as he went along, of indulging in the "sport of expert-baiting," of usurping the functions of counsel, and of exhibiting "a sort of partisanship." The objections to the attitude of the trial court are sometimes open, sometimes veiled. The brief fairly bristles with sarcasm, and most of it is pointed at Justice Goff. There is also some rhetoric.

"Suspicion was the advocate before the jury," says the Hyde brief, "and passion found the verdict."

This verdict of guilty supported the charge that "Hyde asked for and agreed to receive a bribe and received an unlawful fee." Less technically, he was accused of having forced Joseph G. Robin to make a $130,000 loan from funds of the Northern Bank to the shaky Carnegie Trust Company under threat of withdrawing city deposits from the Northern Bank.

In attacking the conviction there are "three points" which are most conspicuous. The brief gives them thus:

First Point—The counts of the indictment submitted to the jury failed to state facts constituting a crime, and the motions to dismiss the indictment and an arrest of judgment should have been granted.

Third Point—The court erred in instructing the jury that Robin was not an accomplice, and in refusing to instruct that his testimony required corroboration.

Fifth Point—The defendant was gravely prejudiced by the admission that within a period ranging May to November, 1910, deposits of city money had in seven instances been made in other banks about the time when such banks lent money at the request of Cummins; and by the charge to the jury that these facts were evidence of similar transactions and circumstantial proof that in the Robin matter Hyde was doing nothing more than he had done to those other various financial institutions for the purpose of enabling his friend Cummins to obtain these loans.

On this fifth point the brief says:

"We challenge the judgment on no point more earnestly than on the admission and use of this evidence."

This appears in the preliminary argument:

"The jury were led to take the word of a confessed embezzler and self-accused accomplice as to what was said on Aug. 22, and this result, we deem it our duty to say, was accomplished by a series of rulings which were not only erroneous, but, as we view them, created a situation where the defense was denied the privilege of reply in the evidence, where suspicion was accepted for fact, where prejudice was openly traded upon by the prosecution, and where the credibility of Robin was shielded not only by the rulings but by the open sympathy of the court."

Errors of Judgment Noted.

The brief finds error in the judgment in these, among other, particulars:

That by numerous rulings the court permitted the prosecution to inject the venom of newspaper partisanship and deprived the defendant of his vital right fully to prove his good reputation and to reply in the evidence to certain of the inferences which the prosecution had been allowed unwarrantably to accumulate.

That the court openly sought to depreciate and ridicule the expert testimony as to Robin's competency to testify, arbitrarily deprived the defense of opportunity fully to develop the same, and instructed the jury that they might regard the specialists as merely entertaining performers.

That even assuming Robin's testimony could be true, there was no evidence that the defendant had received value of any kind upon agreement or understanding that his official action should be influenced thereby; and the court erred in charging the contrary as a matter of law.

That by epithet, unfair suggestions, and incriminating assertions unwarranted by the facts, the District Attorney, fortified by the rulings and observations of the court, evolved an atmosphere in which suspicion was the advocate before the jury, prejudice (as the court said in another connection) closed "the eye of judgment" to the weight of evidence and the presumption of innocence, and passion found the verdict.

It was on the question as to the applicability of the bribery law to the Hyde-Robin transaction that Justice Goff himself granted the certificate of reasonable doubt. The defense kept asking, What value had flown to Hyde from that transaction? The point is made much of in the appeal, which, after assuming for the sake of argument that Robin's testimony was true, makes interesting comment in which the appellant seeks to show that the facts alleged indicated Hyde's guilt of nothing graver or more unusual than everyday conduct on the part of Justices of the Supreme Court themselves. The brief says:

Charge Reduced to a Detail.

While, as the trial court said, it was not necessary that the defendant should receive anything which he could feel with his fingers or see with his eyes, anything tangible that men could take up and look at and weigh and observe, nevertheless, it would be fallacious to run the argument to the other extreme, and so to disembody and rarify the thing that it escapes perception altogether. Were this otherwise, the bribery statutes would cease to have their accepted and well-understood scope and would, by a sort of legal metamorphosis, bring into question the motives of every official act and be a mere pronouncement against the conduct of a public official contrary to the ethics of the inquisitor—turning into the receipt of a bribe every official act which could be said to have been influenced by the thought of befriending an acquaintance or by any other personal motives.

Indeed, it was to this very metaphysical and impossible length that the trial court found itself carried in construing Section 372. * * *

To exercise one's official influence in the interest of a friend may sometimes be official misconduct in office and a cause for removal, but not until this case was it ever held that action with such a motive, where the thing which passed passed to the friend and not to the official and where the official act was itself legal and proper, could be classed as bribery or dealt with in so severe a manner.

Is there a day in the year that personal friends do not seek the exercise of judicial discretion in the interests of their friends? Are not jurors daily excused at the request of friends?

Do not Judges direct deposits at the solicitation of mutual friends? Are not referees (competent and qualified in every way, of course) appointed because of the intervention of friends? Are not certain newspapers designated for official publications because of the requests of friends?

Coming to Justice Goff.

The parts of the brief that pay most attention to Justice Goff are the parts relating to expert testimony and the parts relating to the efforts of the defense to show that Robin had heartlessly repudiated and denied his father and mother.

These references to the attitude of the trial court toward the expert testimony are followed by a reference to what is called the "climax of the sport of expert-baiting," and which is illustrated by this selection from the record of the trial, where Justice Goff is supposed to have diverted the spectators and possibly the jury by this colloquy with Dr. Gregory:

Q.—Did you ever diagnose yourself? A.—In what way?

Q.—As to your mental condition? A.—I consider my mental condition—.

Q.—I only want to know if you ever diagnosed yourself? A.—Diagnosed?

Q.—Yes. A.—I do not quite understand you—whether I had a mental disease myself.

Q.—Did you ever examine yourself? A.—I always do.

Q.—Did you ever have a specialist examine you? A.—No. I never saw the necessity of doing so.

The Court—That is all.

Another vigorous exception to the attitude of Justice Goff is taken on this ground:

The court erred in preventing the defendant from proving by cross-examination and otherwise that Robin had repudiated his own father and mother—while amassing a great fortune himself, had abandoned them to poverty in their old age.

On the materiality of this inquiry the brief says, it need but quote from the charge to the jury.

"You have heard it said that he repudiated his father and his mother, that he denied his father and his mother. If that be true, of course it seizes on man's hearts to such an extent and is likely to produce such a revulsion of feeling that the eye of judgment would be closed to any other question. But I instruct you that so far as the evidence in this case goes, there is no evidence that he repudiated his father and his mother, nor is there any evidence that he denied his father and mother. There is testimony that he denied a certain man and woman, presented were his father and mother, and that is the amount of what is before you. There is no evidence before you to show that that man and woman were his father and mother. This I deem to be just to this witness."

Hyde asks here why was there no evidence that Robin had repudiated his father and mother, and answers that it was precisely because the trial court had again and again excluded it. He follows with this question and comment:

"And in weighing the effect upon the word of a confessed thief of an absorbing desire to save his own skin, may it not be shown that he was capable of adding a few dollars to an Aladdin-like fortune by unconcernedly abandoning his father and mother in their old age and in a strange land?

More About Robin.

"Yet this was not the view of the trial court until, in the closing words of the charge, he felt moved for some inscrutable reason to leave with the jury as their last impression a rebuke to the defense and a certificate of character and patronage to him who had in his pockets $27,000 of the savings of the poor."

Proof of the many unsuccessful efforts to lug in this testimony is offered with this clipping from the record:

Mr. Steuer—Mr. Robin testified that he never repudiated in the District Attorney's office his father and mother.

The Court—Yes and you are bound by his answer. It was only a collateral matter and you brought it out and you are bound by the answer.

As to that this comment appears in the brief:

We assume that the Court, having excluded all questions of substance as to parentage, did not deliberately intend to trap the defence and to bolster erroneous rulings by permitting to slip in an answer to this single question, but we submit that the brusque manner in which the learned Justice retorted on the defence illustrated a narrow conception of the defendant's rights.

This extraordinary disregard of the defendant's substantial rights was strikingly instanced at the close of the redirect examination of Dr. Jelliffe, an expert testifying for the defence on the subject of Robin's sanity. Both sides having completed their questioning, the Court stated:

"It is not a strange thing even in our own time to have people around who are the illegitimate descendants of the crowned heads of Europe," and then in order to leave the inference that the belief heretofore asserted by Robin that he was a left-handed scion of the Royal House of Romanoff might have some basis of fact, inquired of Dr. Jelliffe whether he had any specific knowledge that Robin was not so descended.

The Court making its own rules of evidence, as it went along, had drawn out secondary evidence as to Robin's parentage; and, having already excluded the defendant's direct evidence on this very point, proceeded to make light of the evidence which it itself had elicited and to prevent the defendant from supporting or employing the same.

Hyde is able to appear as his own lawyer in the appeal just as any one may appear as his own lawyer, and under the heading "of counsel" appear the names of Mr. Stanchfield and Charles H. Tuttle. This is Mr. Tuttle's first appearance in the case, and most lawyers would assume from that that he had written the brief.

The District Attorney's office, it is understood, is looking forward to the coming decision with a degree of confidence that the conviction will be affirmed. This confidence is based on the remarkable record of last year, when, out of 140-odd cases in the higher courts, the people had only four reversals, and there have been no reversals at all in the thirty-odd cases disposed of so far in 1913. The conviction of Cummins, the leading spirit in the old Carnegie Trust Company, was unanimously affirmed, and is now on the way to the Court of Appeals, but, owing to complications, the case of Reichman, who was President of that institution, has not yet been argued in the Appellate Division.

Usually the appeals are argued by Assistant District Attorney Taylor or some of his assistants in the appeal bureau, but the Hyde case will be left to Mr. Clark. The smart of financial detail which was uncovered in the crash of the Carnegie Trust has been cleared up so thoroughly by Mr. Clark that District Attorney Whitman thought it best to leave the burden of the appeals to him.

YOUTH BLED SALOON MEN.

Pretended to be a Patrolman and Collected Graft in Harlem.

In the last two weeks Harlem saloonkeepers have received visits from a well-dressed young man of smooth and fluent speech who said he was a patrolman from Headquarters sent around to see that saloons did not keep open after hours. By pretending to tip the proprietors off when he was coming around with his supposed partner the young man managed to collect considerable tribute in hard cash, and also in liquor and cigars, for which his appetite appeared to be insatiable.

His method was to call on the saloonkeeper and say that he would come with his partner at 2 o'clock in the morning, and when he rapped at the door they were not to open up. This passed off well each time, and in the morning he went for the graft, which was generally a five-dollar bill.

On Friday a saloonkeeper well known in Harlem heard the man was a fraud, and he prepared for his visit. When the supposed patrolman came in that night he was asked to show his shield. When he failed to do so, the proprietor and his bartender gave the man a beating and

ASSERTS MRS. EATON SPOKE OF SHOOTING

"The Only Way to Fix Him," Witness Quotes Her as Saying at Shore.

GIRL DRAGGED INTO CASE

Woman Says Present Prisoner Tried to Get Her Daughter to Testify Against Admiral.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 23.—Too busy even to attend the Easter service in Plymouth Jail, Mrs. Jennie May Eaton, widow of Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton, wrote industriously all day. She is equipping her counsel with a voluminous defense against the charge that she poisoned her husband.

Evidence intended to show a wish on the part of Mrs. Eaton to get rid of her husband is piling up. Harry Cate of Brant Rock, who was a close friend of June Ainsworth before her marriage and was well acquainted with all the members of the family, is said to be a valuable witness on this point. It is said that when June, her mother, and Cate were in bathing one day Mrs. Eaton suddenly said to Cate:

"The only way to fix him is to shoot him."

Another accusation which it is said Mrs. Eaton made against her husband was that he was fond of other women. Mrs. John Howard of Assinippi says:

"In a letter to my daughter not long ago, Mrs. Eaton asked if Grace was willing to go to court and testify that the Admiral had been paying attention to her. On being informed about the letter I wrote to Mrs. Eaton, calling her to account for suggesting anything that would reflect on my girl."

It is understood the authorities have a statement from Dr. Joseph Frame, the Eaton family physician, which has to do with something the Admiral confided to him shortly before his death.

In 1909, when Mrs. Eaton charges that Admiral Eaton had attempted to poison her by giving chlorate of potash tablets for a sore throat, the Admiral, to satisfy his wife, asked Dr. Frame to examine the tablets and report on them. The physician laughed at Mrs. Eaton's fears.

District Attorney Barker is expected to show to the Grand Jury as substantiating the theory that the woman is insane the statement of Hannah Barnes, formerly housekeeper in the Eaton home, that Mrs. Eaton told her a week before the Admiral's death that he was getting on her nerves so that something must be done at once.

The statement by James Prouty, another neighbor of the Eatons, that not long before the Admiral's death the naval veterans said he was a lucky man not to have a wife who was trying to poison him also is expected to be offered.

The letter written by Mrs. Eaton to the attorney, Marshall Gallion, in 1911, in which she asked him to supply her with a Sherlock Holmes type of insanity expert to watch her husband, whom she characterized as "a dangerous, subtle maniac," and the statements of neighbors of the Eatons are to be submitted to the Grand Jury.

Except those features, the State has only the fact that arsenic was found in the Admiral's stomach.

ROCKLAND, Mass., March 23.—William A. Morse, attorney of Boston; Judge George W. Kelly of Rockland, and Francis J. Geogan, also of this town, counsel to Mrs. Eaton, visited members of the Eaton family in their home in Norwell today. Mr. Morse, who was counsel to the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson in the Linnell murder case in Boston two years ago, has entered the Eaton case as leading attorney for the defense.

Mrs. June Ainsworth Keyes and Miss Dorothy Ainsworth Eaton, daughters of Mrs. Eaton, have been called to appear before the Grand Jury in Plymouth.

OPPOSE CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

Women Lawyers Protest Against Bill Abolishing the Present Court.

The Women Lawyers' Club, which is opposing the Levy bill providing for a children's bureau to replace the present Children's Court, has sent a protest to the Legislature through Jean H. Norris, Chairman of the Bureau of Legislation of the club, which says that the proposed measure is "unnecessary and unscientific in construction and purpose." It would create a bureau in name only and a shifting of responsibility, the women lawyers contend. They ask for the appointment of a woman Judge. Some of the points made against the Levy bill by the women lawyers, who have their headquarters at 165 Broadway, and the objections to abolishing the Children's Court, are summarized in this way:

"The President of the Board of Education will be the presiding officer. His duties are now very diversified, and as he devotes his time, without compensation, to the city, it is only reasonable to suppose that the chief director will dominate the conference and yet be in a position to easily shift the responsibility.

"The general effect of the bill is to create a body of men, consisting of one chief director, appointed for ten years, and four assistant directors, with clerks and offices, at a cost of $200,000, to take the place of the present system, which costs less than $80,000 per year.

"The most objectionable feature of the bill is the designation of school Principals, or school Superintendents, only as persons eligible for appointment. Only in isolated cases would the Principal of a school possess the necessary qualifications to handle the problem of our delinquent children. It would be productive of much harm."

TO ANSWER FIREMEN.

Railroads to Offer Statistics to Offset Those of W. J. Lauck.

Elisha Lee, Chairman of the Conference Committee of the Eastern railroads, said yesterday that the committee expected to be through with all its witnesses in the arbitration of the firemen's demands, at the Waldorf-Astoria, before the end of this week. The Arbitration Board will then have a week to discuss the testimony and issue its award before the thirty days' limit expires under the Erdman act.

"We will put at least one expert witness on the stand this week to offset the testimony of W. J. Lauck, the statistician who testified for several days on behalf of the firemen," he said. "I cannot say just now who will be the first witness to-morrow. That we have to decide on, but we will not have many witnesses altogether. Before the hearings are over some of the railroad officials may take the stand."

W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, had a conference with some of the leaders of the organization yesterday at the Broadway Central Hotel. He said last evening that it had not yet been decided whether the firemen would bring evidence in rebuttal of some of the testimony given last week by witnesses on behalf of the railroads.

"Some of this testimony," he said, "was at variance with the actual conditions, especially the testimony of the witness that the quality of the coal did not vary when coming from the same source. It is well known that the quality of the coal supplied varies from time to time. A fireman who gets a good quality of coal considers himself in good luck."

Wife Visits Burton W. Gibson.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., March 23.—Burton W. Gibson, who is awaiting a second trial on the charge of having caused the death of Mrs. Rose Menschik Szabo on Greenwood Lake on July 16, received a visit from his wife to-day. Mrs. Gibson remained with her husband all day, returning home in the evening.

SAYS HIS VACCINE IS SAFE.

Dr. Friedmann Answers Dr. Von Ruck's Criticism of His Preparation.

Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann, the Berlin physician who is testing the vaccine here which he says will cure tuberculosis, in discussing last night an article on his preparation by Dr. von Ruck of Asheville, N. C., which THE NEW YORK TIMES reprinted yesterday morning from The Medical Record, objected to some of Dr. von Ruck's statements. Dr. von Ruck said that Dr. Friedmann had not shown that his culture was permanently avirulent for the human subject.

"I thought this had already been proved," Dr. Friedmann asserted.

He said that he had treated 350 babies some eighteen months ago, and in every case there had been a continued improvement, and the subjects were now well.

Dr. Friedman announced yesterday that when he sailed for Germany he would leave here a physician in charge of his patients under treatment here, who would be able to diagnose cases, and, if necessary, give a second injection.

Only a few visitors called at the Ansonia yesterday to see Dr. Friedmann. In the afternoon he, with members of his party, attended a concert, and in the evening he went to Great Neck, L. I., to dine with E. D. Finlay.

Among the telegrams received by Dr. Friedmann yesterday was one from a resident of San Francisco beseeching the doctor in the name of humanity to send one of his physicians to that city, so that sufferers there might receive his treatment. Delay, the telegram said, meant death for many of those afflicted with tuberculosis. Dr. Friedmann would not give the name of the person who sent the telegram.

THIS DOCTOR ENCOURAGED.

Berlin Sufferers Show Improvement, Stricken Physician Says.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 23.—Dr. Davis S. McCann, a sufferer from tuberculosis, who was sent to Berlin some time ago to take Dr. Friedmann's vaccine and report on the results, has sent this message to Pittsburgh:

"The effects of the treatment are most encouraging, as seen in the scores of people now undergoing treatment besides myself. But I want to reassert the warning that this treatment has not been proved yet. It is still an experiment, and I have not been pronounced cured. When Dr. Friedmann gives me my discharge I shall hasten to Pittsburgh. I shall not consider myself cured of this disease until critically examined by Pittsburgh's most eminent experts, who pronounced me a typical consumptive before I left home for Berlin. If they say that my system has been freed of this hitherto incurable malady I shall rejoice immeasurably, with thousands of my countrymen upon whom tuberculosis has laid hold."

FIRE SPOILS PURIM FEAST.

Guest Kicks Blazing Levine Dainties Into the Street.

Max Levine of 89 Monroe Street and his wife, Mrs. Esther Levine, invited their relatives and friends to attend the celebration of Brith-Meahle for their baby boy, who was to be christened yesterday. Their invitations included eighteen families living in the same tenement, and for the refreshment of their guests the Levines purchased cakes, fruits, and other eatables.

The rooms of the family, on the third floor of the tenement, proved too small to contain the good things prepared for the feast, so the fruits and cakes were put in boxes and bags and piled up on the front fire escape, with sheets over them, ready to be served to the guests. Because yesterday on the Jewish calendar was Purim the Levine celebration became a double festival.

The gathering had assumed large proportions, when one of the guests saw a cloud of smoke rolling up from the fire escape and called the attention of his host and the other guests to it. Mr. Levine hurried to the window, only to find the paper bags and boxes containing the feast enveloped in flames. He shouted a warning to his guests, and one of them, with great presence of mind, kicked the feast off the fire escape into the street.

Hundreds of children, playing in the street below, were showered with apples, oranges, cakes, and all kinds of good things.

Some of the persons in the street, who caught sight of the blaze on the fire escape before the boxes and bags were kicked off, sent in an alarm. When the apparatus arrived there was no sign of fire except the charred paper boxes and bags on the sidewalk. An investigation showed that some one living above the Levines had dropped a match out of the window and set fire to the feast.

MEAN HOAX ON MISS HOLT.

"Minister of San Amingo" Threatened to Spoil Fete at the Astor.

Some one played a trick on Miss Winifred Holt and those who are assisting her in the preparation of the "Private Opening of the Panama Canal," a fête to be given at the Hotel Astor to-morrow night, and as a result their enjoyment of Easter Sunday was almost spoiled.

The hoax took the form of a letter from "José de B. Torrez, Minister to the United States from the Republic of San Amingo," dated at Washington on Saturday and bearing a special delivery stamp. It called Miss Holt's attention to the fact that Torrez had not been included on the list of honorary patrons of the fête, and that the omission was an "insult not only to Mr. Torrez but the republic which he represents." It closed with the statement that Mr. Torrez had decided to request the other foreign diplomats in Washington to withdraw their patronage and sever all connection with the fête.

Miss Holt recalled vividly the misunderstanding with Ambassador James Bryce over the "Durbar Fête" of last year, when the Minister ordered his name withdrawn from the list of patrons, though he permitted it to be recorded again when he had received assurances that there was no intent to burlesque the actual Durbar.

Consequently Miss Holt and her friends undertook yesterday to make peace with the irate "Minister," if that were possible, and it was not until they had devoted most of their day to the task of discovering him and his address that they found there was no such person and no such country.

CONDEMN EDUCATION BILLS.

Leading Organizations Put Stamp of Disapproval on McKee Measures.

In the course of a long statement issued yesterday by a number of organizations and individuals headed by the Public Education Association of the City of New York, the McKee Education bills now pending before the Legislature are denounced as unstatesmanlike and inefficient. The statement says the proposed bills would give to the Board of Education the practical control of the professional educational conduct of the schools, while suggesting no general plan for defining and rearranging the functions of the Board of Education and the school experts, respectively.

The statement is signed by these individuals and organizations: City Club, John M. Glenn, for the Sage Foundation; Henry S. Pritchett, for the Carnegie Foundation; Abraham Flexner, for the General Educational Board; Allen Robinson, for the Allied Real Estate Interests; Paul H. Hanus, Director of the School Inquiry; Jerome Greene, for the Committee of Citizens; Charles P. Holland, for the Public Education Association; Felix Adler, for the Ethical Culture School; Dr. Lyman Abbott, James R. Russell, dean of the Teachers College; George D. Strayer, Professor of School Administration, Teachers College; Elmer E. Brown, Chancellor of New York University; John Kingsbury, of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; W. Frank Parsons, Charity Organizations Society; Homer Folks, States Charities Aid Association; Lillian Wald, Nurses' Settlement; Wallace Buttrick, General Education Board; Henry Moskowitz, and the Equal Franchise Society.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLERS MAKE NEW ATTACK

Remove Letters from Many of the Commonest Words of Everyday Life.

THE "TURKY" TROT "DANST"

Say the Changes Are "Wel," but Admit They Look "Od"—The Fourth List of Rules.

The Simplified Spelling Board issued yesterday its fourth assault on English as it has been written for some time, and makes suggestions and rules that will give the old-fashioned spelling book a severe shock. The attempt is made to break the list gently to the public, but in so doing the board is forced to use this sentence:

"The reader is urged in considering these new spellings not to be too much INFLUENST by the OD appearance of the words."

Therein is illustrated one of the most unkindest cuts of the new list, for the words ending in nced and rsed are to be written by the followers of the new spelling in nst and rst.

In giving out its list the Simplified Spelling Board is considerate enough to follow the ancient order of the alphabet. The combination ch is the first to suffer, and the h is annihilated. Thus "chaos" is set down to be spelled "caos," "character" is "caracter," "chorus" is "corus." "Eco" is not a foreign word, but is the familiar "echo," and the place where we learned the things we are now urged to forget is not a "school," but a "scool."

The ch is retained before e, y, and l. Words like "chemist," "architect," "orchestra," and "scheme" are retained as they have been.

Next the ending ck is attacked. The rule is to drop the k after an unstressed vowel. It is noted that the final k has already been dropped by our ancestors in a great many words that once had it. This applies to all words like "derrick," "haddock," "hammock," "shamrock," and even "knapsack" and "haversack." The simplification of many monosyllables ending in ck is postponed by the board until the derived forms are agreed upon. Thus people will continue to get the "sack" and not the "sac" and can lie comfortable on their "backs" in the morning and not have to do with a "bac."

A change of wide effect is that of dropping the final e after a single consonant, preceded by a short vowel or by any stressed vowel whose sound is not conveniently associated with the silent final e. This makes strangers of such old friends as "have," which becomes "hav," and "live," "forgive," "missive," and even "are," "gone," and "were."

"Heart" Is Broken.

When the two vowels ea come together and are pronounced as long a before r, the rule is to drop the e. This rule literally breaks the "heart" and leaves it "hart." "Hearth" becomes "harth."

Final ew, which appears in many words like "blew," "grew," "chew," and "threw" is changed to u, so the simplified spellers will write "The wind 'blu.'" When it comes to conjugating verbs ending in ew, like "brew," they are undaunted and will say "I bru," and then "I brued," and "I have brued." Simplified spellers who have been accustomed to "chew" tobacco, will now simply "chu" it and confess that they "chued" it.

Another e is lost in words ending in ey as an unstressed syllable which sounds like y. "Attorney" becomes "attorny," and "donkey" is "donky." This will affect "turkey" trot by making it the "turky" trot and possibly raising it in the eyes of the simplified spellers.

Then there are to be no more ff endings. One f is considered enough. American "bluff" will be American "bluf," and the "gruff" man who gets in a "huff" must simply be "gruf" and have a "huf." The law suffers here decidedly with the "plaintiff" only "plaintif" and the "sheriff" failing to "sherif" without so much as asking the leave of Julius Harburger.

Where gh is pronounced as f the board rules that it shall be written f, and where gh is silent both letters are dropped. "Laugh" becomes "laf" and the noun is "lafter." The "cough" is "cof" and "enough" is "enuf." Where gh is silent, as in "caught" and "aught," the words become simple "caut" and "aut."

When gn is pronounced like n, g is to be dropped, as in "gnaw" and "gnostic." Where gn is pronounced like ein, as in "reign" and "deign" the g is to be dropped. Thus an unhappy monarch might "fein" to "rein."

Likewise, when kn starts a word, like "knife" the k is dropped. Thus people would "neel" in church and the housewife would "nead" the dough. The k is kept in know and knowledge.

One l of the final ll is dropped, also making a great change in many common words and making many of them puzzling. A prisoner in a "cel" would cause one to stop and think. And also a house on a "hil" would be annoying. Add to these such everyday words as "bel" for "bell," "dol" for "doll," "shal" for "shall," and "sel" for "sell." The board says that this is carrying out a process that has been going on for a long time.

Past Verbs Upset.

A great many words ending in nced, like "danced," "chanced," and "glanced," suffer a great change in becoming "danst," "chanst," and "glanst." "It is obviously a gain in economy," says the board.

Words ending in oe, pronounced o, lose the final e and ou where it is pronounced like u becomes u. This rule applies to ou before r, and would change common words like "adjourn" to "adjurn," "courage" to "curage," and "journal" to "jurnal." Ous endings pronounced like us drop the o. "Serious" would be "serius," and the list of them has a decidedly Latin appearance. Examples are given of "anomolus," "glorius," "grievus," and "vigorus." Where ow is pronounced like o it is made such, as in "blow," "bow," and "crow."

Wherever ph, which appears in a host of words, is pronounced like f it is to be written f. Words in rh, where the h is silent, are to drop the h. Words ending in "some," like "handsome," are to be written ending in "sum." A simplified speller will be "lonesum," if not "lonesome." Words ending in ss, of which there are hundreds, lose one s. The simplified speller will "tos" things and make a "fus." He will "kis" his wife and "mis" his train. Words ending in ue after l or r drop the e. The sky will be "blu," and the smoke will go up the "flu." The familiar wr beginning words like "wreck" will lose the w, and the simplified spelling shops will "rap" up a bundle and "rite" the new spelling. One z where two have been used is considered enough, and the bees will only "buz" for the simplified spellers, while the drinks will "fiz" and the cars "whiz" by. The double consonant in general is eliminated, and the tide will be at "eb," the "cuf" will be worn, and the "egg" will be eaten. The simplified speller says this is "wel," but admits it is "od."

The Simplified Spelling Board began its propaganda in 1906 with a list of 300 words. Two other additional lists have been issued since, making this the fourth. They say they have the support of thousands of teachers, clergymen, lawyers, "fysicians," and others.

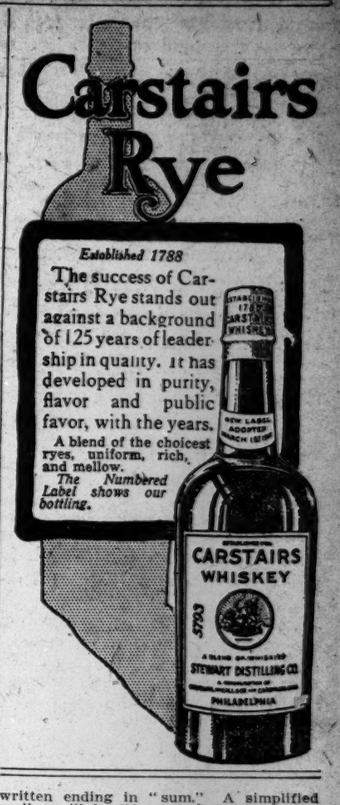
AGAINST SAVINGS BANK BILL.

Speakers' Club Committee Fears It Will Lower Interest.

Senator Pollock's bill pending in the Legislature, which relates to savings banks throughout the State, was denounced last night in a special report read at a meeting of the Speakers' Club at 258 West Twenty-third Street. It was said the measure would reduce the interest paid to depositors and seriously affect the general safety of savings banks.

The committee of the club which investigated the measure consisted of Richard J. Donovan, Chairman; Clarence C. Ferris, M. Frederick McAlpin, Richard Cronin, and Julius Goldberg. They quote Charles E. Sprague, President of the Union Dime Savings Bank, as saying that not a savings bank in the State has ever been forced to sell more than 10 per cent of its securities because of a run. For this reason, they assert, there is no necessity for reserves in savings banks.

It is also pointed out that with two exceptions, Robin's Washington Savings Bank and one other, not one savings bank in the State in the last fifty years has failed to repay all its depositors.



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THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

FASHION FREAKS ASTONISH AUTEUIL

"Three Graces," Stockingless and Sandaled, Excite Merriment of Paris Racegoers.

WOMEN'S MILITARY STYLES

Reflection of Patriotic Revival—Tight Skirts and Jet Trimming Features of Spring Show.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 23.—Half a million dollars changed hands at the Auteuil race course this afternoon on the occasion of the running of the race for the President of the Republic $10,000 Prize, which, contrary to all expectations, was easily won by an outsider quoted at 80 to 1.

But if the large crowd which filled the paddock to overflowing was disappointed so far as the betting was concerned, it was largely compensated from the spectacular viewpoint, for the fashion freaks seen surpassed anything ever exhibited at a Paris race course.

The first race was hardly over when three young women, obviously intended to represent the Three Graces, appeared clad in the most elaborate crêpe de chine gowns, each of one piece, with high waists, after the fashion of 1813, with handbags hanging by long strings, long-handled parasols, and large flower-trimmed bonnets. Their dresses, which were of three different shades of pale blue, with a hand-painted rose pattern, were in very good taste, except for long splits in the back, which revealed the leg almost as high as the knee. The peculiarity of the costumes, however, which attracted most attention was the lack of shoes and stockings. The young women, apparently not in the least disturbed by the early Spring wind, walked calmly over the green lawns of the paddock with their feet protected only by thin sandals, daintily tied at the ankle with silk ribbons. Whether they were members of a new cult or followers of a novel fashionable cure could not be ascertained, for the laughter of the onlookers soon convinced the daring exponents of the freakish mode that their attempt met only ridicule, and they left immediately

The skirts seen to-day were exceedingly tight at the hem; some, in fact, were made in such a way as to render it almost impossible to discover whether they were harem skirts or merely of the draped variety.

The feature of to-day's exhibition of dressmakers' ingenuity, so far as trimming was concerned, was the revival of jet. Many gowns had thick jet embroidery extending from the hem to well above the knee. In the majority of cases the beads were of fancy colors, opal blue being specially favored. Satin sashes, tightly drawn around the lower part of the waist in the Turkish fashion, were also very popular.

An utter novelty not shown at the recent openings of dressmaking firms is the practical application to women's fashions of the present craze for the army and the revival of patriotism in this country. Several women charmingly disported becoming variations of uniforms of officers of crack regiments, especially hussars, dragoons, and chasseurs. Pale blue and bright red, with astrachan fur trimmings, together with gold braid around the collar and cuffs, struck a note of gayety and novelty that was admired by everybody.

Larger sizes in hats than those worn a few weeks ago were seen. Flat sailor brim shapes were preferred. They were always trimmed with expensive egret or bird of paradise feathers.

Among the most striking costumes likely to be the keynote of the Spring and early Summer mode were several distinctly masculine in cut and fashion. One woman wore a tailor-made skirt in shepherd's tartan of a brown tint, magnificently set off with a long, loosely cut black jacket. A small dark hat, resembling the hard felt hats worn by men, with a lancer plume, was worn with this costume.

Few dresses presented the slit up the side, which at the beginning of the season threatened to be common. Though the skirts are still tight at the ankle, the necessary freedom of movement is now gained by skillful draping from the hips. Saxe blue seemed to be the favorite color, and one particularly fascinating costume comprised a khaki-colored skirt and blue satin jacket, tightly held by a dark blue patent leather belt with an elaborate gold buckle. One mannequin wore a grass-green costume with a slit up the side, revealing the leg to the knee. The revers, cuffs, and hem of the skirt were picked out with violet embroidery. She wore a small satin turban with a feather erect at the back.

Although it cannot be said that there were as many Americans in Paris as last year at this season, yet a good third of the crowd in the paddock to-day was made up of them, and the restaurants in the Bois to-night did more business with Americans than on Grand Prix day a year ago.

CONSTANTINE IN SALONIKA.

Affecting Meeting of King and His Mother—Cheered by the Populace.

SALONIKA, March 23.—King Constantine arrived here to-day and was acclaimed by the populace. The foreign warships fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The King showed great grief, and the meeting between him and Dowager Queen Olga in the death chamber was most affecting, both bursting into tears.

The body of the late King George will lie in state to-morrow, and the residents of Salonika will be allowed to pass before the coffin.

NAPLES, March 23.—The Italian armored cruiser San Giorgio has been ordered to Salonika to act as an escort to the Greek warship bearing the body of the late King George back to Greece.

WOODS HAS BERLIN THEATRE.

Will Turn Grossberlin Into a Music Hall and Vaudeville House.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 23.—Al H. Woods and F. J. Goldsoll of New York have concluded arrangements for the lease of Berlin's newest playhouse, the Theater Grossberlin, of which they will take possession on May 1, when they will open it as a high-class music hall. They intend to give the German capital its first taste of vaudeville as it has long been known in the United States and England.

The theater will be remembered by American visitors to Berlin as part of the Zoological Gardens Exhibition Hall in Charlottenburg, in the heart of the fashionable West End residential quarter, which has now become the centre of Berlin's famous "night life."

The newest German operetta, "The Farmer Girl," was produced at the Theater Grossberlin last night. It has an American plot, and the scene is laid in part in the wild West and in part in Chicago. The story concerns the schemings of land speculators to outwit the Government in connection with a projected railway through the Rocky Mountains. The music is by Georg Jarno and the book by Georg Okokowsky. The piece, which had only a lukewarm reception, will not endanger the chances of "The Girl of the Golden West," which will have its initial German production next Friday, with Puccini superintending it.

BERLIN BANKER A SUICIDE.

Delbruck, Kaiser's Friend, Said to Have Killed Himself After Reverses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 23.—It is reported here that the sudden death last week of Ludwig Delbrück, the well-known German financier, who was the private banker of the Kaiser and managed his Majesty's personal money affairs, was due to suicide by asphyxiation. Unfortunate experiences in the Stock Exchange are supposed to have been the cause. Herr Delbrück was an intimate friend of the Kaiser, who often hunted on his preserves. Telegraphing to his widow after the banker's death, the Emperor referred to Delbrück as "my royal merchant."

The German banking world has suffered severe loss in the almost simultaneous deaths of Herr Delbrück and Arthur Fischel of Mendelssohn & Co., the latter well known throughout Europe and America as the chief financier of Russia in foreign markets. He was an intimate friend of Count Witte, and floated Russia's loans at the time of the war with Japan.

STORMS SWEEP ENGLAND.

Gales and Tidal Wave on South Coast—London Springlike Yesterday.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 23.—The Easter holiday was spoiled by tempestuous weather, which included thunderstorms, cyclonic winds, and pelting rains. The south coast, which was crowded with excursionists, bore the brunt of the meteorological attack.

Worthing Pier, near Brighton, was swept away; Hastings was flooded by a tidal wave; Eastbourne, the Isle of Wight, and Dover all suffered.

London was a desert to-day. The West End was empty except for the crowds of provincial trippers. Real Spring weather prevailed. Hampstead Heath, Hampton Court, and other nearby resorts were crowded with the metropolitan millions.

SERVICE FOR KING GEORGE.

Greek Church Holds High Mass and Will Have Funeral Exercises.

Special memorial services for the late King George I. of Greece, held yesterday in the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Greek orthodox church in East Seventy-second Street, were attended by more than 1,000 members of the Greek community, and several hundred of them who overflowed the church crowded about the doors of the church. Solemn high mass was first celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Courcolis, the rector, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Jacobides, rector of the Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus. The same clergymen celebrated the requiem high mass for the King.

Father Courcolis then preached a memorial sermon in Greek, in which he recalled the history of the life of King George I. from the time he was crowned until his death. It was learned after the services that a wreath of flowers would be sent by the church to rest on the bier of the dead King, and funeral services would be held simultaneously with the services in the mother country.

POPE TO RECEIVE TUESDAY.

Many Americans Waiting in Rome for This Function.

ROME, March, 23.—While the Pope's condition shows considerable improvement, Dr. Marchiafava, as a precautionary measure, insisted that the Pope should not celebrate mass this morning. Mgr. Bressan, his private secretary, however, received communion from the Pontiff and officiated at the mass in the apartments of His Holiness.

Invitations have been issued for a large collective audience which the Pope will give on Tuesday, provided his present progress is maintained. Many Americans have been waiting in Rome for this function.

SHACKLETON TO ANTARCTIC.

Explorer Announces His Intention of Leading Another Expedition.

LONDON, March 23.—Just before his departure for New York on the steamer Mauretania, Sir Ernest Shackleton announced that he intended to head a scientific expedition to the Antarctic.

Australia Sees Total Eclipse.

MELBOURNE, March 24.—The total eclipse of the moon last night provided a remarkably fine sight, particularly at Sydney and Brisbane. Observations at Melbourne were partly obstructed by a cloudy sky.

RARE BOOKS.

A collection of old volumes of "Indian Wars," "Hulsius's Voyages," "Purchas's Pilgrimages," "Thomas's Pennsylvania," and other books published in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and constituting "Rare Americana;" all are sold at auction, March 24-28; the library which belonged to the late E. N. Crane of Newark, N. J., on view at 19 East 40th St., New York.—Adv.

WINDSOR IN FEAR OF SUFFRAGETTES

Public Terrace Closed as Precaution During Stay of the King and Queen.

HAMPTON COURT CLOSED, TOO

Angry Crowd Waits in Vain for "Gen." Drummond—Suffragettes Heckle Keir Hardie.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 23.—Special precautions against suffragettes have been taken at Windsor Castle during the residence of the King and Queen. The north terrace, to which the public is usually admitted, has been closed. Hampton Court will also be closed tomorrow for the first Easter Monday in many years.

Mrs. "Gen." Drummond did not appear in Hyde Park to-day, and the absence of the militants showed their discretion. A crowd waited for the suffragettes, evidently in an ugly temper. The police were greatly relieved at the non-appearance of the Drummond militants.

LONDON, March 23.—James Keir Hardie, the Socialist and Independent Labor member, who is one of the strongest supporters of the women's cause, had a peculiar experience in Manchester to-day. He addressed a suffrage meeting in the afternoon and was interrupted by men with cries of "Traitor!" In the evening, when he addressed a meeting in connection with the annual conference of the Labor Party, suffragists persisted in interrupting him, and several women had to be forcibly ejected.

The women have promised to make demonstrations at all the meetings in connection with the conference, declaring that the Laborites, who are supposed to be supporters of woman suffrage, are really traitors, as they will not force the Government to give the women the vote.

CLEANING UP JERUSALEM.

Health Department Organized by Nathan Straus Stamping Out Malaria.

JERUSALEM, March 10.—Hitherto the Easter devotions of the Christian pilgrims have had for their background the indescribable sufferings of the starved and sick and helpless populace of this cradle of three religions. This year it is different. There will be food for the hungry, work for the idle, and hope of health for the victims of malaria and deliverance from hydrophobia for the human beings that are the prey of the packs of dogs that prowl around the Holy City.

The soup kitchens that were established by Nathan Straus are now ministering to a thousand Mohammedans, Christians, and Jews every day. The workshops that he started are working full time, giving employment to several hundred, making the souvenirs that are sold to pilgrims, and that were hitherto imported, while the population of the city was sitting in hopeless idleness.

But the most important element in the new life that has been given Jerusalem is the work of the Health Department, founded by Mr. Straus, under the direction of Dr. Bruenn, and established in a building furnished by the Ottoman Government.

Active work was begun last August. The city was divided into thirty districts and was thoroughly studied by the agents of the Health Department. It was found that every fifth person in Jerusalem had malarial germs in his blood, and that every third person had an enlarged spleen.

The chief causes of the malaria were found to be the open cisterns, which had become the breeding places of mosquitos, and the pools that abounded in the city and around about. Immediate steps were taken to have the cisterns covered and the pools filled up. For the first time in centuries there is a real checking of the mosquito plague.

The health work is now organized in four divisions:

1. General hygiene, especially the stamping out of malaria.
2. Bacteriology and serology branch of Pasteur Institute, to deal with hydrophobia.
3. Therapeutic division, to cope with foot and mouth disease.
4. Eye Dispensary, to wage a campaign against the infectious eye disease that causes so much blindness in Palestine.

LADY DOROTHY NEVILL ILL.

Well-Known Author, 87 Years Old, Has Attack of Bronchitis.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 23.—Lady Dorothy Nevill, who will be 87 years old on March 31, is seriously ill at her house in Charles Street, Berkeley Square.

A cold has developed into bronchitis.

Lady Dorothy's latest book of recollections, "Under Five Reigns," appeared in 1910.

PRINCESS ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Widow of Prince Colonna Lost Her Reason Over Romance Some Years Ago.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 23.—A dispatch from Rome says that the Princess Colonna, widow of Marc Antonio Colonna and a notable figure in Italian society, attempted suicide in her rooms at the Grand Hotel. A razor was used, but it inflicted only a slight wound.

The Princess is a victim of neurasthenia.

The Princess, who is a daughter of the Duke di San Teodoro, lost her reason a few years ago over a romance, it was said, the sequel of which was that a young Marquis, Napoleon di Roccagiovine, shot himself. She recovered and was reunited with her husband in 1909. The late Prince, who died on Jan. 29, 1912, was Assistant to the Pontifical Throne, the highest lay dignitary in the Roman Catholic Church. One or her two daughters is a lady in waiting to Queen Helena.

WILL WAR ON WHITE SLAVERS

Y. W. C. A. to Enlist Travelers' Organizations in Defense of Young Girls

The Young Women's Christian Association has undertaken the task of unifying the twenty-eight different organizations engaged in travelers' aid work in this country, in the belief that thus best may be combated the "white slave" traffic. Disclosures resulting from the investigations of the traffic here and in Chicago have shown, the association believes, that the white slavers' easiest prey has been among women traveling alone.

A committee was named yesterday to take up the proposal of unification with other organizations having the care of girls in charge, and they will be asked to send representatives to the Sociological Congress in Atlanta next month. This action resulted from a conference last week by Miss Cora L. Tatham, General Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association for metropolitan work; Orin C. Baker, General Secretary of the Travelers' Aid Society, and other leaders of philanthropic work. One of the questions discussed was the placing in railroad cars and stations and in street railway cars this list of warnings to girls:

Girls should never speak to strangers, either men or women, in the street, in shops, in stations, in trains, in lonely country roads, or in places of amusement.

Girls should never ask the way of any but officials on duty, such as policemen, railway officials, or postmen.

Girls should never stay to help a woman who apparently faints at their feet in the street, but should immediately call a policeman to her aid.

Girls should never accept an invitation to join a Sunday school or Bible class given to them by strangers, even if the strangers are wearing the dress of sisters or nuns or are in clerical attire.

Girls should never go to an address given to them by a stranger.

Girls should never go with a stranger, even if the stranger is dressed as a hospital nurse, or believe stories of their relatives having suffered accident or having been taken ill suddenly, as this is a common device to kidnap girls.

Girls should never accept candy, food, a glass of water or smell flowers offered to them by strangers. Neither should they buy scents or food or candy at their doors. Any of these things may contain drugs.

Girls should never take situations without first making inquiries through a society active or affiliated in travelers' aid work.

Girls should never go to any large town even for one night without knowing of a safe lodging.

It is believed that the railroad companies would consent to having these warnings posted if the request were made by one organization, whereas they could not allow twenty-eight separate organizations to do such work, and it is planned to make the Travelers' Aid Society the head of a general association to which all letters and inquiries received by the associate members will be referred. The society now has in this city agents who speak among them twenty-one languages, and who cover all steamship and railway terminals as completely as their organization permits. This organization will be increased in numbers, and it is hoped that it may co-operate with the Government by the exchange of photographs and measurements of known white slavers, so that its inspectors may be better equipped even than they are now.

LOPEZ SAYS REBELS HAVE QUIT SALTILLO

Wires Mexican War Department a Detachment Is Following Repulsed Insurgents.

PUBLIC IN CAPITAL ANXIOUS

Carranza's Activity Toward South Makes It Question Huerta Government's Expressions of Confidence.

MEXICO CITY, March 23.—The rebels who attacked Saltillo were repulsed last night by the Federals after the latter troops were reinforced by Gen. Casso Lopez. Gen. Lopez, reporting to the War Department to-night, says a detachment is following the scattered rebel forces. The rebels made their last stand in an old fort known as Fuerte Americano, but were dislodged by the Federal infantry advancing under the cover of artillery.

Gen. Trucy Aubert has a strong force at Monterey, and the Government is not worried by the threatened attack on that city. Keen satisfaction was expressed by the Government over the victory at Saltillo, which is the first important engagement of the present administration, but the public is not so enthusiastic, because the operations of Gov. Venustiano Carranza so far south, with a large body of adherents, appear to reveal unexpected strength.

The railroad has been cut to the south of Saltillo.

With the rebels in control of the northern part of the State of Coahuila, the Sonora frontier practically dominated by the followers of Maytorena and bands which may be independent, but are none the less troublesome, operating in the States of Durango and Chihuahua, the residents of the capital are beginning to realize the seriousness of conditions, although the state of affairs is not admitted to be dangerous by the Government officials.

How many rebels are engaged in this latest movement in the north is not known. It is believed that in Sonora there are not fewer than 4,000, and in Coahuila 3,000, and that independent leaders have at least another thousand, making a total of 8,000.

The situation in the South appears likely of settlement, although not all the military men are convinced that the adherents of the Zapata brothers will be content with the alternative of returning to the fields or entering the army. Gen. Trucy Aubert's retreat to Monterey from Villaldama when he had moved two hundred cars of troops and regained the railroad, is regarded here as evidence of clever strategy on the part of the rebels, who feinted an attack on Monterey and probably would have carried it into effect, had not Gen. Aubert returned, thus leaving them in possession of the territory between Monterey and Laredo.

The railroad south of Monterey has been cut, both by fire and dynamite, and the time it will take to complete repairs is problematical. North of Monterey, the destruction of forty bridges makes it certain the line will not be open for weeks, and possibly more than that, on account of the difficulties to be encountered in dislodging the rebels.

The International Railroad from Ciudad Porfirio Diaz to a point further south than Monclova is in the possession of Carranza's men, who are operating trains.

The situation in the State of Nuevo Leon, of which Monterey is the capital, is considered to be complicated, owing to the resignation of the Governor, Gen. Geronimo Trevino. It is not believed the veteran General will join the rebels, but it is feared his resignation will be interpreted by many persons as a sign of his disapprobation of the Huerta Government and that this possibly will result in sending recruits to the rebels.

NOGALES, Arizona, March 23.—Quiet continues in Northern Sonora, the State of Sinaloa, and the Territory of Tepec, asserts a message received here to-day from Admiral Southerland, commanding the Pacific fleet, by wireless from the cruiser Colorado now lying at Guaymas. The Admiral assured Consul T. D. Bowman here that the Federal troops recently arriving in Mazatlan were on the way to Guaymas in sufficent number to dominate the situation.

The Chamber of Commerce in Guaymas is reported to have denied a loan to the insurgent Sonora State officials. State troops remain in control as far south as Ortiz, on the Sonora Railway, a few miles north of the Gulf port.

Max Muller, German Consular Regent and banker of Hermosillo, was among the arrivals to-day. Before he crossed to the Arizona side his friends paid 20,000 pesos to the authorities of the State. Muller had been arrested in the State capital, he having refused to make a loan to the State Government. It was alleged he had shown political partisanship.

EL PASO, Texas, March 23.—Three more adherents of the late President Madero were put to death in Jiminez, according to mail advices received here to-day. They were Juan Rosetles, ex-State Senator; Jose Mena, a former municipal office holder in Parral, and Juan Baca, capitalist. Each was arrested on political charges in his home in Parral and removed to Jiminez.

Former rebel troops under Gen. Jose Inez Salazar occupied the Casas Grandes district to-day. The regular Federal forces will be withdrawn. Salazar will become Military Governor, with headquarters in Casas Grandes.

The arrangement was made through a telegraphic conference between Gen. Salazar and President Huerta. The rebel General several days ago, in a writtn proclamation, denounced Huerto, insisting on the Presidential claims of Emilio Vasquez Gomez. It is not made clear what the present position of Vasquez Gomez and his party will be.

FOUR HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Three Pinned Under Touring Car Which Smaller Car Upsets.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 23.—Three New Yorkers had a narrow escape from death at Arcola, near Hackensack, early this morning when a touring car in which they were riding was overturned when struck by a much smaller car. The three passengers were pinned under the big car, and were rescued by the other automobile party and people living near by.

The injured were George Gower, Jr., of Gower Publishing Company, 41 Park Row, living at 206 West Forty-third Street, New York, painfully bruised about the body and injury to spine; A. M. Tenny of 417 West 118th Street, Manhattan, legs and back wrenched, possible fracture of leg; George Owen, chauffeur, shoulder dislocated and concussions; Albert J. Rau, owner of the small car, living at Clifton, back wrenched and stomach badly bruised.

Mr. Gower was driving his car at the time of the accident. Owen, who is a brother of Wally Owen, the auto racer, was in the rear seat. The car was on its way to New York. After receiving medical attendance the injured men were taken to their homes.

Congressmen Returning from Canal.

HAVANA, March 23.—The members of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House, who have made an inspection of the Panama Canal, arrived here to-night on the Government yachts Mayflower and Dolphin. They will be presented to President Gomez to-morrow morning by the American Minister, Arthur M. Beaupré, and in the afternoon will attend a reception at the legation. The party will leave in the evening for Key West.

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To-day and during the week, we will offer several special lots of Handkerchiefs at especially low prices.

Ladies' pure Irish linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 1.50, 1.75, 2.50, 2.75, 3.50, 4.00, 5.50 doz.

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About 500 doz. Embroidered Handkerchiefs, at 25c each; regular price, 50, 75c and 1.00 each. Madeira Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 35c, 50c, 55c, 75c, 1.00 each.

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The commonplace in clothes and aimless, tag-along men are as inseparable as they are a drug on the markets of life. And exclusiveness and style is as rare a jewel as an inspiring wife.

The finding of the latter is often a difficult problem. The discovery of the former merely the simple matter of seeking Smith Gray clothes.

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SENATE MAY BLOCK APRIL ADJOURNMENT

Opposition to Sulzer Appointments Would Thwart Resolution Expected This Week.

OFFICE SEEKERS IN DOUBT

Governor Perhaps Will Outline Patronage Attitude Toward Murphy in Address to Editors.

ALBANY, March 23.—Gov. Sulzer's announcement that he intends to have something to say at the dinner of the Democratic State Editorial Association in Albany Tuesday evening concerning county autonomy as a solution of the patronage problem has aroused keen interest. Reports that the Governor and Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall are at odds over appointments have been discussed in legislative circles and by office seekers for weeks, and the belief that the Governor might make his position clear concerning his attitude toward the Tammany organization has given added importance to his promised talk to the editors. Lieut. Gov. Glynn, Majority Leader Robert F. Wagner of the Senate, and Speaker Alfred E. Smith of the Assembly also are expected to address the gathering.

The date of final adjournment of the Legislature might be delayed should the Senate decide to take issue with the Governor concerning appointments. A resolution providing for adjournment without date, probably on April 10, is expected to be adopted by the Assembly this week. By its adoption the Assembly Committee on Rules would take charge of pending legislation on April 1, but the adjournment date eventually will rest with the Senate Finance Committee, to which the Assembly resolution will be referred.

One nomination by the Governor, that of Milton E. Gibbs of Rochester as a member of the State Hospital Commission, has been rejected by the Senate. Another, that of Judge John B. Riley of Plattsburg as Superintendent of State Prisons to take the place of Col. Joseph F. Scott, whom the Governor removed, is pending. The Governor may send others to the Senate to-morrow night or later in the week.

Vacancies to be Filled.

The removal of C. Gordan Reel, State Superintendent of Highways, and the enforced resignation of Herman W. Hoefer, State Architect, have left vacancies which must be filled. Chairman Frank W. Stevens of the Public Service Commission, Second District, soon is to retire, and the Governor has picked John N. Carlisle, Chairman of the Executive's Commission of Inquiry, as Mr. Stevens's successor. George M. Palmer, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, wants Curtis N. Douglas's place as a Public Service Commissioner, but friends of the Governor assert he will not send Mr. Palmer's name to the Senate until that body has indicated its attitude toward Mr. Carlisle.

Efforts said to have been made to procure the indorsement of Mr. Carlisle by the Jefferson County Democratic Committee, of which George R. Van Namee, Clerk of the Assembly, is Chairman, are reported to have been unsuccessful. If the Governor takes the advice of the various Democratic County Committees concerning appointments, as he has indicated he will do, he may have to go contrary to the Jefferson County organization, if he appoints Mr. Carlisle. The Governor, however, says he is willing to leave the question of Mr. Carlisle's qualifications to the people of Jefferson County.

The Commission of Inquiry has submitted its final report to the Governor, and it will be transmitted by the Executive to the Legislature to-morrow night with a special message urging that the recommendations for placing the State's business on an efficient and economical basis be carried out. Another report is to be made to the Legislature this week by the Special Legislative Committee appointed to draft legislation designed to remedy conditions in the New York City Police Department. The committee was to have reported last Thursday, but got another week to draft its recommendations.

300 Bills Before the Senate.

The Senate has a calendar of almost 300 bills, many of them important. They include several Stock Exchange reform measures, amendments to the primary and election laws, the Fitzgerald bill to divide the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission over telegraph and telephone companies, and measures recommended by the Commission of Inquiry and the State Factory Investigating Commission. Night sessions may be necessary to enable the Senate to dispose of the mass of legislation pending. The Assembly is well up with its work.

The leaders expect to report a workmen's compensation bill this week. It is proposed to amend the Murtagh-Jackson measure, advocated by the State Federation of Labor, in a way to satisfy employers who have been advocating the Foley-Walker bill drawn by the State Insurance Department. The various recommendations for changes in the public health laws, made by a special commission appointed by the Governor, will be considered at a hearing before the Senate and Assembly Public Health Committees on Tuesday. On Wednesday there will be a joint hearing on local option bills and the Duhamel measure proposing to permit the sale of liquor on Sundays. The same day, the Assembbly Codes Committee will give a hearing on the Knight bill, designed to prohibit oral betting on horse races.

Seven bills concerning telephone rates and telephone and telegraph companies are scheduled for hearings before the Assembly Committee on Gas, Electricity and Water supply on Tuesday. Five of the seven measures cover matters in the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission and which, their opponents assert, should be dealt with by the commission rather than by special act of the Legislature.

DOANE PREACHES BY MAIL.

Not Strong Enough to Attend Easter Service in Cathedral.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 23.—Bishop William C. Doane, for the first time since he was consecrated Bishop of Albany in 1862, failed to preach the Easter sermon in All Saints' Cathedral to-day. Instead he sent a printed message to the congregation through the mails. In that message he said he was "not able and strong enough, or at any rate not allowed to preach the Easter sermon." He added:

"The cathedral statutes require that the Bishop preach the Easter sermon, but the next prominent personage is the coadjutor, and I think his preaching will really conform to the statutes. Still, I am not quite willing to let Easter go by without some word of Easter greeting to you. I therefore print it. The real Easter text is not when, but 'Since, ye are risen with Christ.'"

The Bishop worded reproof for laxity in religious devotions in this fashion:

"If it were at all right or if I had the slightest inclination to test a well-kept Lent by the question of the number of communions made and the frequency of attendance at the daily services at the church, I should be obliged to say that I do not think that this Lent has been well kept by the cathedral congregation. But I am very sure that it is not a proper test, for I don't know what else has been the form of your Lenten keeping.

"It would be as unjust as if one said that nobody fasted who didn't abstain from meat on Friday. At the same time I am bound to say that I do think it a serious loss, and it is a falling off of a habit which pertained here years ago, and I am very sorry to see that our Lenten congregations are few and far between."

Bishop Doane was 81 years old on March 3 last.

PRINTING THIRD HERE.

Only Two Other Industries Outrank That Trade in New York.

To print the telephone directories of three of the largest cities of the country, says the Merchants' Association Bulletin, describing the growth of the printing and publishing business here, would maintain a one-cylinder press working fourteen years of working days. In 1910 the printing and publishing industry here ranked third among the manufacturing enterprises of the city with a product valued at $183,000,000, or approximately 7 per cent. of the total value of the city's manufactured articles.

There were 2,883 establishments connected with the printing business in 1910, with a capitalization of more than $123,000,000, and an annual cost of wages amounting to $35,000,000, which gave employment to 48,320 persons. The output here was one-fourth of the entire product of the country, double that of Chicago, and three times greater than that of Philadelphia. The two main groups include book and job printing and newspaper and periodical publishing and printing.

"As early as 1685," says the Bulletin, "New York City showed its progressive spirit by offering fifty pounds a year to any printer who would start a plant within the city and print the city records, and thus induced William Bradford to transfer his establishment from Philadelphia.

"The advantages of a location here in the book and job printing business lie along three lines. In book printing the distinctive value of the New York location is the greatest asset. Telephone, city directories of all kinds, car transfers, theatre tickets and programmes provide a large field of work here.

"In newspaper and periodical publishing, which furnishes 75 per cent. of the printing and publishing business based on a comparative study in 1905, the last year in which complete and accurate data have been compiled, out of a total aggregate circulation for the United States of 122,000,000 copies New York furnished 34,000,000 copies, or 28 per cent. of the entire circulation, as compared with 11,000,000 for Chicago and 7,000,000 for Philadelphia.

"New York's great advantage in the newspaper business is its large population and the demand for advertising space which arises from the needs of such a population.

"New York's position is based essentially on the presentation of a greater demand for the products of the book and job printing trade and the diversification in this demand which creates specialized and highly valuable products. In the newspaper and periodical business the city presents the largest local demand for dailies and is a natural centre for the distribution of monthly publications, at the same time creating that supply of advertising which has been the necessary adjunct in the building up of the periodical publishing business throughout the country."

MAKE GOOD THEIR WARNING.

Torpedoes Under Trains to Show That Letter Writers Are in Earnest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 23.—After threats had been made to blow up with dynamite a "dozen passenger trains" if demands on the company for $10,000 were not complied with, the persons making the threats last night exploded a torpedo beneath a Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie train as it left the yards in St. Paul. The writer of the threatening letter said that he and his five accomplices "meant business" and would place a torpedo on the track last night to prove it.

Another train which had been menaced went slowly through North St. Paul, guarded by detectives. After it had passed two switches, at which three times in the last six weeks the train had been wrecked, the detectives were taken aboard, and the train began to run at high speed. Then two explosions occurred. Detectives searched in vain for trace of the persons who had caused the explosions. The threatening letter is in the hands of Postal Inspector Simmons, who promises to make a thorough investigation.

PROGRESSIVES FIGHT TAMMANY'S SCHEME

Wish Sulzer to Block Partisan Manipulation of Proposed Constitutional Convention.

GUARDING CITY ELECTIONS

Davenport Attacks Plan to Prevent Anti-Murphy Fusion at Polls Next Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 23.—When the Progressive leaders throughout the State meet here in conference next Friday, it is likely that steps will be taken for a campaign of education to prevent Tammany Hall from carrying out its avowed purpose of submitting at a special election on the first Tuesday in June the question of holding a Constitutional Convention in April next year. A bill providing for submission of the question in the proposed June election is pending before the Legislature. As it has the organization's support, it is a foregone conclusion that it will be passed. Gov. Sulzer, however, has the veto power.

It is recognized generally that the purpose of the Tammany organization is to have the election of delegates to this convention, the sharpest sort of a political issue, injected into the municipal election in New York City next Fall, in the hope that insurmountable differences will be created in that manner between the Progressives and the Republicans, and that fusion in the New York City election between these two leading factors in any general anti-Tammany movement thus can be made impossible.

Ex-Senator Frederick M. Davenport, Chairman of the Progressive Committee on Legislation, said to-day the Progressives were watching very closely the plans of the Tammany machine for a Constitutional Convention.

"A special election in June with partisan delegates chosen in November and a 'snap' convention early next year will not suit the Progressives at all, nor will it suit the people of the State generally, and they will be very outspoken about it," said Mr. Davenport. "Nothing will drive together all decent men of all parties for city elections and everything else more quickly than a Tammany attempt to tamper with the Constitutional Convention.

"Special elections are both expensive and troublesome. June is an unsuitable time for the voters of the State. If Tammany is thus attempting to disrupt non-partisan alliances for city elections this Fall in New York, Buffalo, and other municipalities by injecting into the November election the choice of Constitutional Convention delegates on a strictly partisan basis, the Tammany loss in the end will be far greater than the gain. The call for the Constitutional Convention is likely to be repudiated by the people, and the movement toward Statewide union of all good citizens against Tammany will be greatly accelerated.

"The people of the State wish an early Constitutional Convention, but there is no wisdom in over-haste for machine advantage. There should be no partisan convention at all. Existing political parties should not be permitted to have anything to do with the matter. The delegates should be of, for and by the people, nominated only by petition, and chosen on a non-partisan basis. Adequate provision should be made for the representation of minority as well as majority views.

"The Progressives are determined against a partisan convention and will fight it to the last ditch. The dignified and patriotic way would be to have the people vote this Fall on whether a convention should be held, and then elect the delegates on a non-partisan basis in 1914. It is greatly to be hoped that Gov. Sulzer will add his disapproval to any scheme for railroading a measure of such vital interest to the people."

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

First Showing in New York of the New Flannel Suits for Men

At $19.75, $22.50, $27.50 and $29.75

IT will be some time before any other house in New York will be able to show an assortment of this very smart fabric.

At this writing it is practically confined to the fine Custom tailoring trade—*and to Macy's*. Only a limited quantity of these woolens has been loomed, and the very attractive colorings and patterns are such as this material alone can bring out at their best.

The exclusive model in which these Suits are made up is one of Macy's own special designs, chosen for smartness as well as because it is admirably adapted to the peculiar nature of this fine fabric.

The coat is cut on close-fitting lines, and is distinguished by the broad English-style collar; the "step" lapels, and the patch pockets.

The trousers are somewhat close fitting, and hang straight from hips to heels.

At **$19.75** *are brown-and-white and black-and-gray pencil stripes.*

At **$22.50** *are black-and-white, blue-and-white and two-toned gray stripes.*

At **$27.50** *and* **$29.75** *are black-and-white hairline stripes.*

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At Real Reductions in Price

In this Sale, commencing to-day, March 24th, we offer Persian, Turkish and India Rugs in great numbers. Of the more popular small Rugs, such as Daghestan, Guendjis, Mossoul, Kazak, Beloochistan, etc., there are hundreds of specimens in charming, soft colorings and attractive designs.

These Rugs have the superior quality, color and design, such as you would naturally expect in goods stocked by specialists having world-wide business connections and seventy years' experience in merchandising Floor Coverings.

We keep silent as to the romantic and largely fictitious tales sometimes used to exploit Oriental Rugs and simply ask your interest in our goods upon a common-sense, commercial basis. We offer these Rugs at *genuine* reductions that cannot be excelled in any establishment in this country.

Your Inspection is Cordially Invited.

PRICES RANGE FROM $8 UPWARD.

No Discount to Dealers.

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are displaying, in the Dressmaking Department, the latest importations of Model Gowns, expressing the most advanced ideas of the leading Paris couturieres, and are prepared to accept orders for copies or modifications, in the fashionable materials, at reasonable prices.

The Women's Ready-to-wear Department directs special attention to the new stock of high-class

EVENING DRESSES
$95.00, 125.00, 145.00, 165.00 and upward

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$68.00 to 85.00, 110.00 and upward

TAILOR-MADE SUITS
$65.00, 85.00, 110.00 and upward

B. Altman & Co.

will commence this day (Monday) an Exceptional Sale of American Wool Art Rugs

at 65c. to $27.50 each

Heretofore $1.75 to 57.00

Other Special Sales for this day (Monday) will consist of

Women's Trimmed Hats and Silk Petticoats, Black Brocaded Silks, White Cotton Fabrics and Lace Curtains.

To-morrow (Tuesday) Special Sales will be held of Women's Summer Dresses and Women's Blouses.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

"Cravenette" Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. "Roseberry" Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Rain Coats

(Waterproof without the use of Rubber.)

Are ideal for Spring and Summer wear, for they will not overheat or cause perspiration. These coats are made from

Priestley "Cravenette"

English "Roseberry" Cloth

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

and are wet weather coats that are so smart looking that they can be worn on clear days for all outing purposes.

CAN BE HAD IN ALL SHADES.

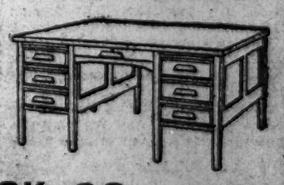
Look for "Cravenette" stamp on cloth. | and "Cravenette" silk label on collar.

A Postal to B. PRIESTLEY & CO., 334 4th Ave., N. Y., will bring Booklet.

Manufacturer's Sale

We still have many desirable discontinued patterns of office furniture that are real bargains. An early inspection is desirable and will convince you.

Double Desks Like Cut, 5 ft. x 4 ft. Genuine Mahogany, Offering **$45.00**



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Henry A. Hartman, Auctioneer.
Now on view from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Oil Paintings
Water Colors & Drawings
by European and American artists of note, collected by the late
E. St. John Matthews,
to which have been added works of merit, the property of estates and private collectors, including representative examples by C. Chaplin, B. Constant, C. T. Chapman, B. Crane, L. P. Dessar, C. F. Daubigny, E. Diranian, E. L. Henry, W. Hart, G. Inness, J. F. Kensett, L. Knaus, H. D. Martin, V. de Paredes, A. Schreyer, J. C. Thom, A. F. Tait, C. Troyon, J. C. Vibert, E. J. Verboeckhoven, J. C. Wiggins, and many others. The sale by auction will be held on March 26, 27, 28, commencing at 8 o'clock each evening.

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CONAN DOYLE
"THE POISON BELT" Begins in the April
STRAND MAGAZINE
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VENUS wears down to the last inch, giving infinite satisfaction in every stroke. Insist on VENUS for best results.
17 black gradations and 2 copying. SAMPLE FREE. Write for soft, medium or hard.
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215 FIFTH AV., NEW YORK.

Sunday Advertising
Advertisements for Sunday's New York Times must be in The Times Building Friday by noon or insertion cannot be guaranteed in consequence of demand on space.
Advertisers will oblige by co-operating with The Times to render this rule effective.

PROPOSE TO AMEND THE CRIMINAL LAW

Judge Swann Unites with Bar Association to Make It Less Easy for Defendants to Escape.

TOO MANY SAFEGUARDS NOW

Proposed Changes Will Combine All Charges in One Indictment and Force Defendants to Testify.

Aroused at the inactivity shown in creating new laws governing criminal cases which will make it less easy for the defendants to escape prison, the Bar Association and Judge Swann of General Sessions will ask to have bills to remedy this condition introduced in the State Legislature.

One of the most important of these bills will provide that the defendant must testify, or at least make it possible for the District Attorney to infer by his refusal to do so that he is afraid to face the ordeal. The importance of this amendment has been shown in cases where second offenders have refused to testify so that the District Attorney might be stopped from bringing out their previous crimes and convictions.

Those who are in favor of the changes say that the criminal laws of to-day are totally inadequate, in that too many safeguards are thrown around the criminal.

Another proposed amendment deals with the indictment of one suspected of crime. For some time members of the Bar Association have discussed the advisability of a law making it possible to charge more than one crime in an indictment. As the law stands now a defendant can only be indicted for one crime in one indictment. This law has one exception now. In the case of assault, murder, burglary, and rape the crimes may be embraced in one indictment. The law proposed by the Bar Association will provide that if a man is suspected of committing several crimes while in the act of committing one, all these crimes may be listed in one indictment, and the defendant found guilty of all of them and sentenced.

This would make it possible, if a man runs wild in the streets and shoots and wounds two persons, to indict him under one indictment for two charges of assault and one of carrying concealed weapons. He will then be put on trial for all the crimes, and the jury can convict him of the three crimes or can do as they see fit about dropping one or more of the charges. If he is convicted of the three crimes, the defendant may be sentenced as the Judge sees fit, that is, the Judge can add up the sentences for each crime and sentence the criminal to the full term provided under all of them.

Judge Swann has asked Senator James McClelland to introduce a bill changing the law relating to prosecutions for arson. The proposed amendment reads:

> On the trial of an indictment for arson where it was proved that the act was committed in pursuance of a general scheme or design to set fire to property for the purpose of collecting the insurance, evidence may be introduced to prove a series of such similar acts of arson committed in pursuance of the same general scheme or design, provided previous notice in writing be served upon the defendant or his attorney of an intention to prove such charn of similar offenses under such a common scheme or design with a list of such similar offenses.

Judge Swann is also in favor of having another bill, advocated by the Bar Association for several years, passed. This proposed amendment to the criminal laws deals with cases where several prisoners are indicted for one crime. Under the present Penal Code the prisoners can elect to be tried either separately or jointly, as they desire. The proposed amendment provides that the trial Judge may allow the defendants to be tried separately or can force them to be tried jointly. In discussing the proposed amendments, Judge Swann said:

> "In speaking to the jury which recently convicted Henry C. Freeman, the adjuster, of arson in the second degree, I expressed my opinion toward the present laws and said:
>
> Now under the rules of evidence, which are very inelastic and artificial, the District Attorney was limited exclusively to the one fire, regardless of how many other fires may have been set in pursuance of the general scheme of the conspirators. The jury was obliged to make up its mind regarding the guilt or innocence of the defendant, having before it only the proof of one fire, notwithstanding the fact that two witnesses testified to a general scheme or plan, and were willing to testify to other fires that were lighted in pursuance of that plan.
>
> It seems to me that in a case where there is alleged to have been a general plan by which conspirators were to do criminal acts, and a long series of such acts, the people should not be confined to picking out one of those acts. It seems to me that the human mind would be led irristibly to the proof or disproof of the allegation of a general plan if other instances could be proved also. In this case, if that could have been proved, the trial would have been materially shortened. But the rule is that the defendant must be put on trial for one specific act.
>
> It seems to me that the people want to aid the courts in reforming the procedure, and right here is an object lesson for you, gentlemen. All the facts in connection with that conspiracy, if there was one, ought to have been submitted to the jury, and it should have been asked its verdict on that, instead of limiting it to the narrow lines of one particular instance. It is not fair to the jury and not fair to the court nor to the defendant to have only a part of the case presented, and where there is an allegation of a plan running through the whole series of acts, which acts are all alike. I admit, of course, that the fact that a man has committed one offense, or that he might have committed single-handed another offense a year ago of the same general nature, would not in itself indicate that he had committed a later crime in question.
>
> But where there is a long series of crimes of the same general nature it seems to me common sense that those ought to be admitted into evidence. This is just one case, and as we go along I could suggest many reforms, but how absolutely helpless we are. We are here in a thickly settled community, whereas our ancestors of the British Isles lived in rural communities, and their rules of evidence, which we have adopted, do not suit present conditions, and we ought to amend them.

A bill is proposed establishing the right of the District Attorney to appeal from the verdict of a trial jury. In 1846 the right of a defendant to appeal was firmly stated, but no provision was made for an appeal from the prosecution's side. The Bar Association is in favor of a law giving this right to the District Attorney.

FIRE WRECKS SIX FLATS.

Dispossesses Ten Families in Madison Avenue—Loss $10,000.

Fire wrecked six flats in the five-story apartment house at 1,761 Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon, routing ten families and doing damage estimated by the police at $10,000. The Madison Avenue and the 116th Street Crosstown lines were blocked for half an hour. No one was injured.

The fire had its origin in rubbish in the basement, and spread rapidly up a middle airshaft to apartments on the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors. The apartment of Jacob Annoff, on the second floor, was gutted, as were those of Solomon Davis on the third, Robert Messina and Henry Engle on the fourth, and Jacob Daun and Henry Morgenstern on the fifth floor.

Deputy Chief Martin, responding to an alarm turned in by a citizen, sent in a second alarm, fearing that the flames would extend through the apartments to the houses at 1,759 and 1,763. After the fire in the airshaft was got under control the firemen had little difficulty.

The fire was discovered by Morris Reiss, proprietor of a fur shop on the ground floor and occupying an apartment in the back. He detected smoke entering his flat. The cause of the fire was not determined.

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BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

Simplicity is really a complex affair in making good clothes.

The style, the perfect draping and the congenial fit are all simple qualities in appearance—but complex qualities to produce.

The hundreds and hundreds of hidden stitches which animate our clothes give them not only the wanted style and shape, but long wear.

The abundance of hand-sewing we put into our garments is equalled only by custom-tailors of the better kind.

Spring Suits, Overcoats, Hats and Furnishings are ready in a splendid variety of styles and colors.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
SUBWAY AT THE DOOR—ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY

YOU'LL GET THREE FRED HARVEY MEALS A DAY
SAVED A SEAT FOR YOU HARRY
OH SEE THE TOURIST
MY LAND
YOU'RE GOING TO HAVE SOME TRIP - BELIEVE ME!
Santa Fe
I GOT IT
YOURE ON YOUR WAY BOSS

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These Spring colonist excursions offer you very low railroad and sleeper fares, with excellent service on Santa Fe trains, carrying modern tourist sleepers and chair cars.

A fast run on the Fast Mail; two other daily trains to choose from. Fred Harvey meal service, too. Ask me for full particulars.

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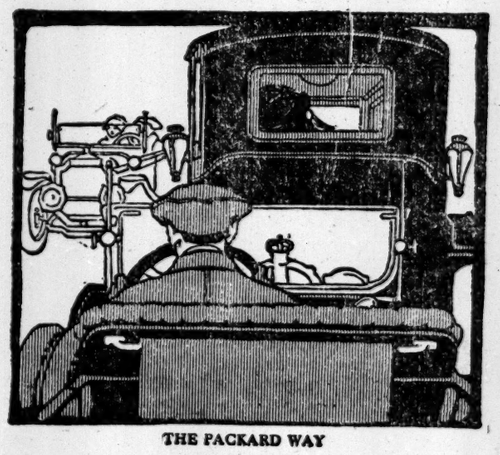
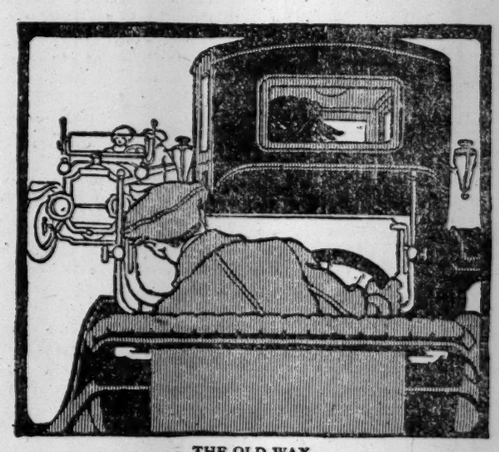
Geo. C. Dillard, Gen. Eastern Pass. Agt. 377 and 1224 Broadway, New York City. Phone, Franklin [illegible]

Edna Ferber's plucky little heroine, Emma McChesney, again makes good in the American Magazine for April; good for Emma--good for Edna--good for you


THE PACKARD WAY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Packard Left Drive Motor Carriages

The New "38" The New "48"

LEFT DRIVE

Packard left drive, with electric self starter and centralized control, means this to you:

You enter the car directly from the curb.
You avoid muddy pavements and the dangers of passing traffic.
You start the motor by touching a button and pressing a foot pedal.
You control all the lights and the carburetor adjustments from the driving position.
When driving in traffic you have an unobstructed view of the road ahead.
When turning off to the left in traffic, your protection is assured by a position convenient for signalling with the left arm.
When turning off to the right, you are naturally protected by the adjacent curb.

ELECTRIC STARTER

The electric cranking device is an integral part of the motor. Electric starters are admittedly the best and this is proved to be the best of electric starters.

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MORE than forty kinds of steel are specified for use in Packard cars.

The cost of steel alloyed with three and one-half per cent nickel is three hundred per cent greater than the cost of common stock carbon steel.

It costs at least twenty-five per cent more to forge and heat-treat this alloy steel as compared with common stock steel.

The cost of a Packard alloy steel part, machined and finished, is three times the cost of the same part made of common carbon stock.

They look alike but the strength of the Packard part is approximately double.

CENTRALIZED CONTROL

Centralized control is a convenience available to Packard owners alone. Starting, lighting, ignition and carburetor controls are on the steering column within easy reach of the driver's hand and are operated without leaning forward or moving in any way from a driving position.

UNEXPECTED emergencies demand the bridge builder's factor of safety. Endurance far exceeding the requirement, is the uncompromising standard to which every Packard is built. The new "38" and the new "48" represent knowledge of emergency requirements, knowledge gained through fourteen years' experience in the factory and on the road.

Our favorite demonstration is a cross country run.

Ask the man who owns one

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1861 Broadway
Brooklyn, Flatbush and Eight Avenues
Buffalo Newark Hartford Springfield Long Island City

CARNEGIE TRUSTEES REPORT ON PENSIONS

They Find Legislative Systems for Teachers Inadequate and Tell of Their Own Plan.

FOUNDATION HAS $14,000,000

It Has Distributed $2,077,814 Retiring Allowances to Professors and $238,590 to Widows.

The seventh annual report of the President and Treasurer of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, covering the year ended Sept. 30, 1912, was made public yesterday. Pensions for teachers was discussed at length. Practically every pension system in force anywhere has been carefully investigated and the results set forth. As the report points out, the bills which have been introduced into various Legislatures providing for the pensioning of teachers, almost without exception, violate fundamental conditions, and have been framed without study of the essentials which must be fulfilled by adequate pension systems. The report goes carefully into the opinions not only of teachers, but Governmental and industrial employes. President Pritchett has gone far afield for material upon the subject of pensions.

He does not believe that proposed systems will meet requirements, and he discusses the failures of some systems already tried, as, for example, the one in South Wales, and the precarious situation in which many State pension systems now stand. President Pritchett in arguing finally for some form of contributory pension system for public school teachers discussed the difficulties of that system.

Following the discussion of pensions, a complete history of the methods by which the Carnegie Foundation pensions were arrived at is given, the difficulties the trustees encountered, and the differences which arose out of the fact that the pensions of the Foundation were not contributory, but have come as the result of a free gift, are made clear.

The report shows that the endowment in the hands of the trustees on Sept. 30 of last year amounted approximately to $14,000,000. From June, 1906, to the end of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1912, the Foundation has distributed $2,077,814 in retiring allowances to professors and $238,590 in widows' pensions—a total of $2,316,404. In all 429 retiring allowances and 90 widows' pensions have been granted, of which 98 have terminated through death and 23 at the expiration of temporary grants, leaving 315 retiring allowances and 83 widows' pensions in force at the end of the year.

The second part of the report is devoted to such subjects as college entrance requirements, admission to advanced standing, a statement of medical progress, university and college financial reporting, advertising as a factor in education, education and politics, and, finally, sham universities.

All of these subjects are discussed in the frank and specific manner which has hitherto been used in these reports. In recounting the extraordinary medical progress of the last five years attention is called to the connection which still exists in the United States between reputable colleges and unworthy medical schools. The lessons of the recent bulletin on medical education in Europe are also brought clearly forward. During the last five years the mortality among unworthy medical schools has been most satisfactory. The number of such schools in the United States has been reduced by about one-third and the number of students attending them by about one-quarter, and this diminution has occurred in exactly the places where it ought to occur—namely, in the elimination of the unfit.

The section devoted to education and politics discusses not only the recent remarkable changes in the University of Oklahoma, the University of Kentucky, and the University of Montana, but also deals with two other tendencies in political life which are profoundly affecting education: First, with the rivalry which comes from competing State institutions, and secondly, with the practice inaugurated almost wholly within the last ten years in States where there are no State universities of subsidizing institutions that are under private control. In a number of States this process has gone on until it has enormously increased the number of privately controlled institutions which share in State appropriations. So marked has this tendency become that the question of State appropriation to education without State control is one which ought now to be frankly and squarely met.

Under sham universities the report deals with conditions such as hold, for example, in the District of Columbia, where commercial enterprises without endowment or facilities are chartered as "educational institutions under the loosest conditions, which enable them to appeal to the credulity of ignorant students throughout this and other countries under high-sounding names and under the shelter of charters granted by the general Government. A bill now before Congress aims to correct this situation."

DINNER TO COLLECTOR LOEB.

Importing Interests to Honor Retiring Official at the Waldorf.

Invitations will be issued to-day for a testimonial dinner to William Loeb, Jr., at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of April 10. The committee in charge of the affair includes in its membership practically all of the importing interests in Greater New York. More than 2,000 persons are expected to attend the dinner. Mr. Loeb has resigned as Collector of the Port, and as soon as his successor has been appointed will enter business as Vice President and Director in the various companies controlled by the Guggenheim interests.

Ludwig Nissen, President of the American Jewelers' Protective Association, will act as toastmaster at the dinner, and Andrew Carnegie will present an immense loving cup to Mr. Loeb. Among the invited guests are Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo and ex-Secretary Franklin MacVeagh; Gen. Nelson H. Henry, Surveyor of the Port; F. J. H. Kracke, Naval Officer; Fred A. Higgins, Appraiser; Henry C. Stuart, Special Deputy Collector; United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise, and Daniel Guggenheim. The committee in charge of the dinner is as follows:

Ludwig Nissen, Chairman;	Herman A. Metz,
John Anderson,	Lewis Nixon,
John Aspegren,	C. E. Perkins,
Frank Brainard,	Dick S. Ramsay,
Nicholas M. Butler,	Welding Ring,
James G. Cannon,	A. B. See,
Andrew Carnegie,	Isaac N. Seligman,
Robert Grier Cooke,	John A. Sleicher,
William H. Douglas,	R. A. C. Smith,
Thomas H. Downing,	Arthur S. Somers,
Michael Dreicer,	James Speyer,
Samuel W. Fairchild,	Leopold Stern,
Elbert H. Gary,	Louis Stern,
Justice James W. Gerard,	Oscar S. Straus,
Arthur Henius,	James Talcott,
Edward Holbrook,	Walter M. Taussig,
Lee Kohns,	Henry R. Towne,
Seth Low,	Rodman Wanamaker,
William McCarroll,	Paul M. Warburg,
William A. Marble,	William R. Willcox,
S. Cristy Mead,	Frank S. Witherbee,
	Richard Young.

PAINTERS ORDER A STRIKE.

With Paper Hangers They Will Be Asked to Quit To-day.

The Strike Committee of the New York local of the International Painters and Paper Hangers' Union announced yesterday that the strike which was decided on a week ago would go into effect to-day, affecting 9,000 workers. The Strike Committee of five members will go to the buildings where they are at work to-day, distributing red circulars calling on them to quit at once.

The strikers will demand a minimum wage rate of $18 a week and a forty-four-hour working week, which means an eight-hour workday and a Saturday half-holiday. Recognition of the union is also demanded.

TIDE CAUSES RIVER COLLISION

Ferryboat Pittsburgh Swept Into the Philadelphia—Four Hurt.

As the ferryboat Pittsburgh of the Desbrosses Street line of the Pennsylvania Railroad was nearing its pier on the Jersey City side yesterday morning at 2 o'clock the strong outgoing tide carried it off the course and sent it crashing into the ferryboat Philadelphia, which was in an adjoining slip. The woman's cabin of the Pittsburgh, in which were a score of passengers, was wrecked, and four persons injured. Several other passengers were shaken up and bruised. For the next five minutes there was much excitement as the boat drifted toward the middle of the river. An investigation, however, showed that the vessel had not been damaged below the water line, and it was taken under its own power to the dock.

The four injured were Isador Goldenhorn, his wife, Sophie Goldenhorn, their 10-year-old son Isador, and Rose La Porte, 16 years old, all of whom lived at 377 Johnson Avenue, Jersey City. They had walked toward the front of the cabin, ready to get off the boat, when the collision occurred. Goldenhorn, whose legs were cut and bruised, and Mrs. Goldenhorn, who sustained a fracture of the left ankle, were taken to St. Francis's Hospital in Jersey City. The children, who were cut and bruised by huge splinters of wood torn from the railing, were able to go to their home.

Capt. Charles Carroll, Superintendent of the ferry system of the Pennsylvania Railroad, made a thorough investigation yesterday. All of the machinery of the Pittsburgh was in good order, and he announced that the accident had been caused by the strong tide. The Pittsburgh was sent to the drydocks in Hoboken for repairs.

PRAISES BOOK OF ESTHER.

Dr. Schulman Tells Why It Has Meant Much to Jewish Religion.

At the close of yesterday morning's service at Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, a lecture was given by Rabbi Samuel Schulman on "The Jewish Question and the Book of Esther."

"The book of Esther," said Dr. Schulman, "is the least worthy book in the Bible, nevertheless our sages have said that when humanity has been perfected the only books that will remain are the books of the Law of Moses and the little book of Esther. Why has this book been lauded by our people? Because it is a picture of what has happened to the Jew again and again.

"The source of prejudice against the Jew is religion. If we could imagine that they would cease to be what they are—protestants against the religion of the majority—in three generations the Jews would be lost among the people, and the Jewish question would be solved for a very good reason—there would be no more Jews, and therefore there would be no more prejudice against them.

"Let us be happy on Purim, for our troubles are comparatively small. Let us make the best of our disappointments. Let us hope that we will be loyal, cultured, and humanity-serving Mordecais; faithful, virtuous, and self-sacrificing Esthers. With the Mordecais and Esthers as gentlemen and ladies of Jewish faith and Jewish ideals we hope to overcome the prejudice that still lingers in the world."

HOPE TO ABOLISH PARK AVE. GRADE

Board of Estimate Expected to Approve the Collis Plan on Thursday.

MAKES NEW THOROUGHFARE

Little Damage Will Be Done to Buildings at Thirty-fourth Street, Says Mr. Collis.

Lloyd Collis, consulting engineer of the Fourth Avenue Improvement Association, has written a letter to Walter Stabler, Controller of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and a real estate expert, pointing out in detail the advantages of his plan of doing away with the grade at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. This matter will come up for final action by the Board of Estimate on Thursday.

Mr. Collis points out that when the viaduct at Forty-second Street is completed Fourth Avenue from the Harlem River to Thirty-fourth Street will be a continuous thoroughfare, and if the Thirty-fourth Street improvements are carried out the avenue will continue as an unbroken thoroughfare to the Bowery and down to Ghatham Square.

"We wish primarily to complete this continuity and overcome the existing absurd conditions at Thirty-fourth Street," wrote Mr. Collis. "The Mayor of the City of New York has been quoted many times as favoring a new north and south avenue between Fifth and Sixth Aves. Is it not reasonable to assume that ... thus appreciating the necessity of an additional north and south avenue, will support a change of grade which overcomes the one blemish to the continuity of this great north and south thoroughfare in the best conceivable manner?".

Thirty-third Street Extension.

The plan, Mr. Collis also points out, will allow for the extension of Thirty-third Street across Park Avenue, thus making it unnecessary for workers using the uptown Subway station at Thirty-third Street, going a block or so out of the way to reach the station.

As for the residences and buildings that will have to be remodeled as a result of the change of grade, Mr. Collis thinks very little damage will be done. The Bacon residence at the northeast corner of Thirty-fourth Steret and Park Avenue, he says, will be far better located, so far as the street grades are concerned, than it is at present, while the ornamental front and steps of the Church of the Messiah, at the northwest corner of the intersecting streets, will have to be removed anyway under the street widening process soon to begin. The same, it is said, is also true of the buildings, mostly residences, along Thirty-fourth Street, between Madison and Lexington Avenues. As for the damage to the new Vanderbilt Hotel, Mr. Collis states that experts have figured that it will be "inconsequential." Summing up the objections to the plan Mr. Collis says:

"We are opposed by some of the residents of Murray Hill because we believe that city traffic should have free access in the most convenient manner to this great boulevard to and above the new and magnificent Grand Central Terminal. We are opposed by some great business interests to the west of Madison Avenue because our plan provides for some type of sub-surface transit in Thirty-fourth Street, which is bound to come ultimately, and further because they have been told that the 'moving platform' scheme is behind us, which is absolutely false.

Reduce Grades for Car Lines.

"We are opposed by the New York City Railroad, although we reduce their aggregate grades and save them great cost in operation, because it is natural that they do not desire sub-surface competition in Thirty-fourth Street at a probable three-cent fare.

"We are opposed by the architect of the Vanderbilt Hotel, and I assure you that I believe that if this property was under any other ownership they would be the first to seek what we desire. The members of the Board of Estimate will take the usual course in matters of this kind and unanimously accept the recommendation of the President of the borough in which the improvement is sought. Throughout all their acts they have thus shown their confidence in each other, and I am positive that President McAneny will pass this resolution ordering this grade change, and that the results of his efforts, when the improvement is accomplished, will be another great achievement that he has successfully inaugurated during his comparatively short incumbency of office."

Borough President McAneny has already reported in favor of the Collis plan, and it is expected that his resolution approving the work will be passed by the Board of Estimate at this week's meeting.

THIS CONGRESS BUSY.

New York University Law School Passes Bills Ahead of Washington.

The Conklin Woman Suffrage bill has passed; the Sigaud act, providing two battleships a year, has also passed—not at Washington, to be sure, but by the New York University Law School Congress; and Miss Pauline Orenstein of 611 Willoughby Avenue, the Treasurer and founder of the Congress, announced the matter as a triumph. Miss Orenstein said that other bills of National importance were being considered by the "Congress."

"You see, our Congress knows the needs of the present age and acts promptly and wisely," she said. "We have legislated poor laws out of existence and brought new laws into being. Furthermore, we have done this in a manner which, if carried out in the United States Congress, of which we claim to be a sort of miniature west-pocket edition, would cause Uncle Sam to flush with pride. Uncle Sam has put up with a lobby-ridden, graft-taking, and interest-bossed lawmaking body for a long time, and there the trouble lies.

"Our own Congress is having a very exciting time. Party interest is rife, but we fight for principle and not for pelf. We fight for the good god, Demos, not the bad god, Mammon.

"We have been doing all this work while every one is waiting to see what the new Administration has in store. We are passing measure after measure of a nature calculated to benefit the country and put it, socially, politically, and economically abreast of the times."

In Honor of Assemblyman Goldberg.

A large silver plaque engraved with a set of resolutions is now being exhibited in Bloomingdale Brothers' window. It is a token of appreciation by business and labor organizations to Assemblyman Mark Goldberg in recognition of his successful fight for the restoration of the transfer system in Manhattan.

Conservation

Every time-cut and every motion-cut in building is a final cost-cut.

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BREAKS POLICEMAN'S WRIST.

Plumber Resists Arrest After Attacking His Wife.

A man who said he was John Curtin, a plumber, living with his wife in a furnished room at 307 West Twenty-second Street, was locked up in the West Seventeenth Street Police Station last night, after having, according to the police, cut his wife's face with a beer bottle and broken the right wrist of Patrolman Fisher, whom he knocked down in resisting arrest. He was charged with assault.

Policeman Fisher, the police said, was standing at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-second Street last night when a young woman with dishevelled hair and blood streaming from a cut across her face, ran from the tenement house at 307 West Twenty-second Street, calling for help. Behind her, according to the police, came a man who commanded her to come back into the house.

The woman, who was Mrs. Nellie Curtin, ran to the policeman, calling to him to protect her. Fisher seized Curtin, and, after a struggle, succeeded in twisting one of his arms behind his back and for the moment subduing him. The policeman then started toward Seventh Avenue with his prisoner, but at the corner Curtin suddenly kicked the policeman in the stomach and struck him with his fist. The policeman fell to the ground, breaking his wrist.

Fisher rapped for help and attracted the attention of Patrolman Mueller and two other policemen attached to the West Seventeenth Street Station. They caught Curtin and took him to the West Seventeenth Street Station, where his wife made a charge of assault against him.

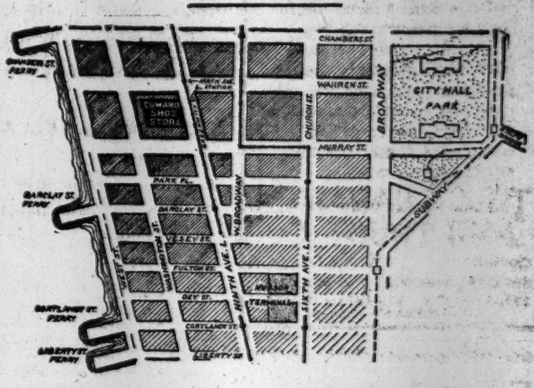
Dr. Irving of New York Hospital was summoned to the station and there set Fisher's broken wrist and took several stitches in Mrs. Curtin's face.

Feature Days at the Travel Show.

A series of special days have been arranged for the closing week of the Travel and Vacation Show at the Grand Central Palace. To-day has been set apart for school children. To-morrow will be Railroad Day. Wednesday will be Steamship Day, and water travel will be demonstrated. "See America First Day" will be Thursday. Friday will be Professional and Clerical Day, and Saturday is to be Vacation Day.

The Coward Shoe

"REG. U.S. PAT. OFF."



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4 minutes walk from Barclay St. Ferry
3 minutes walk from Chambers St. Ferry
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5 minutes walk from Subway

Using Subway get off at Brooklyn Bridge
Using Third Ave. "L" get off at Brooklyn Bridge
Using Sixth Ave. "L" get off at Chambers St.
Using Ninth Ave. "L" get off at Warren St., (at Corner).
Using Broadway and West Side Surface Cars get off at Warren St.
Using Hudson Terminal get off at Fulton Street

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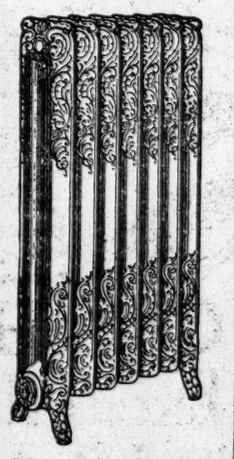
For the 3-room bungalow up to the largest mansion or public building, we make IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators in every size and kind exactly suited to the needs and incomes of wage-earner, salaried man, farmer, or man of investments.

A No. 2-22-S IDEAL Boiler and 350 sq. feet of 38-inch AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $210 were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include costs of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which are extra and vary according to climatic and other conditions.

IDEAL Boilers are made in different forms to burn to highest heating advantage hard or soft coals, screenings, pea-coal, run-of-mine, coke, wood, oil, gas, etc. Their heating capacities and economies are figured from scientific standards—fuel-holding capacity; fire and flue-heating surfaces and their position (around and over the fire); time each fuel charge will last; draft and check-damper heat regulation, etc. These things are absolutely *known*, so that he who pays the fuel bills can be sure to get the highest possible heating results and economies from every pound of fuel—*and with the simplest care-taking.*



IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators keep a *new* house new and cause an *old* house to have its life and value prolonged.

If you have a home, office, store, church, school, theater, bank, hotel, flats, etc.; that is lacking in cozy warmth, let us send you our full story of cleanly, healthful, long-lasting IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators. Ask for book (free): "Ideal Heating."

We have also brought out the first genuinely practical, automatic, durable Vacuum Cleaner. ALL the dirt and trash are drawn from the rooms through small iron suction pipe leading to big, sealed dust-bucket in cellar. Attach hose to iron suction pipe opening in baseboard of any room, turn an electric button to start the machine in cellar, and with a few gentle strokes of the hollow, magical ARCO WAND, you instantly and thoroughly clean carpets, rugs, floor, walls, ceiling, draperies, moldings, mattresses, drawers, corners, crevices, etc. Put with ease into any old or new dwelling or building. Costs little monthly for electricity to run. Ask for catalog of ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner.

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This is the time of year to find bargains in used automobiles. Read the "Automobile Exchange," next to last page.—Adv.

EASTER DAY SHOW MARRED BY COLD

But Big Crowds on Fifth Avenue and the Drive Are Out to See and Be Seen.

THE "PARADE" IS SOMBRE

Dark Colors Predominate and Overcoats and Furs Conceal the Open Display of Fashions.

A cloudless sky and a mellow sun that marked the forenoon yesterday by no means deluded the Easter crowds into venturing out against the chill northwest breeze without coats and furs, and the result was that the Easter parade, which, until the last two or three years, has marked the advent of new designs for Spring and Summer, brought but a negligible display of the elaborate costumes expected to sweep Fifth Avenue clear for the new season.

However, there were just as many well-dressed people moving along Fifth Avenue yesterday as on previous occasions. They appeared when the doors of the houses of worship all over the city were thrown open for the morning services, and they did not depart until night had begun to fall. Around the noon hour it was noticeable that there were more silk hats and frock coats along Fifth Avenue than there were feathers and gowns. This may have been due to any one of many reasons, such as the inclination of women to attend to the affairs of home or go to church services, but the masculine part of the parade was submerged in the afternoon.

Shortly after noon gray clouds were driven over the city from the northwest, and the thousands of paraders, who lined Fifth Avenue from Forty-second Street to Central Park, costumed predominantly in dark colors, gave the effect of a day in December rather than at the beginning of Spring.

But Fifth Avenue was not the only place that had its Easter parade. There were also throngs along upper Broadway and upper Fifth Avenue, as well as in Harlem and the Bronx, and on the east side. There was, perhaps, even a greater display of Spring costumes along Broadway above the Nineties in the morning than there was along Fifth Avenue. The people living on Morningside and Washington Heights have shown an inclination in recent years to have their parade independent of Fifth Avenue, and if the unbroken procession that lined Broadway in the morning became somewhat scattered in the afternoon, it was because it had shunted to Riverside Drive, where it continued among more picturesque surroundings.

In Harlem, there was a great gathering of paraders along 125th Street, and along Lenox Avenue. Here Spring costumes were still more in evidence. The crowds formed a procession along the streets all day, and in many places the streets were congested.

The parade along Fifth Avenue during the morning was marked by an absence of vehicles that on previous occasions have blocked the thoroughfare, especially at the time when the crowds were coming from the churches. Only a few vehicles were seen in the morning, but in the afternoon they appeared in a crush. It seemed that every motor bus was pressed into service, and then the number was insufficient to accommodate all those who tried to obtain places on top of them to view the parade.

CHURCHES TURN AWAY MANY.

Cannot Accommodate All Easter Worshippers—The Principal Services.

What attendance at New York churches might have been yesterday could all who tried to get into them have succeeded, can only be guessed at. The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, St. Patrick's, St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's Old Trinity, and Grace Episcopal, Central, Brick, and the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian, St. Nicholas and the Marble Collegiate Reformed Churches, were not only filled yesterday at all services, but in these and many other cases more people were turned away than gained admittance. The practice of the Catholic churches of having many services at earlier hours was followed by some Protestant churches of New York yesterday, which foresaw the numbers that would seek to attend.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral the crowd began to gather long before the hour for the Pontifical High Mass celebrated by Cardinal Farley, and as at former Easter celebrations the pew holders, having tickets of admittance, were permitted to enter first, and then the doors were thrown open to the public. Fully 2,000 persons were turned away after every inch of standing room in the aisles had been filled.

The Cathedral was beautifully decorated with lilies of the valley, carnations, and other white flowers, palms, and ferns. The white marble altar at the back of the chancel, as well as the side altars were banked with flowers and evergreens.

Promptly at 11 o'clock, the appearance of the Cardinal was heralded by a fanfare of trumpets, and a hush fell on the thousands of worshippers in the cathedral. The procession, splendid in the robes of the Church, slowly moved forward, while the large organ, accompanied by an orchestra, pealed forth an Easter march, while the Cardinal advanced to his pontifical throne. The procession, consisting of 100 boy choristers, nearly 200 seminarians in white surplices and wearing black birettas, under the direction of the Rev. Father John P. Chidwick, former chaplain of the battleship Maine, a score of visiting priests, and the assistants in the mass, filed past the Cardinal.

The assistants to the Cardinal were Mgr. Lavelle as assistant priest and Mgr. Hayes and the Rev. Dr. D. Carroll as deacons of honor. The Rev. William Burke acted as deacon of the mass, while the Rev. Dr. Thomas Karls acted in the capacity of sub-deacon and Mgr. John J. O'Neill served as deacon of the cross. Mgr. J. Lewis and the Rev. Dr. John J. Byrnes were masters of ceremonies.

The Cardinals guard of honor consisted of the following Knights of St. Gregory: John D. Crimmins, J. B. Manning, Dr. Thomas McFarlan, John F. O'Rourke, and James Butler. They wore sombre evening clothes, and on their breasts the order of knighthood conferred by the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Following the hymn "Kyrie Eleison," the Cardinal descended from his throne and the regular order of the mass was continued, with the reading by the Cardinal of the Gospel for Easter Sunday in Latin. The Cardinal then returned to his throne.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. John Quirk, S. J., Professor of Philosophy in Georgetown University, who said that the Easter celebration was the most joyous feast of the year in the Church, the "passover of the Christian Church, the solemnity of solemnities." There were other great feasts of the Church, but Easter, he added, was filled with the most perfect happiness, in that it celebrated the resurrection of Christ the Saviour after He had been sent to earth by the Heavenly Father to redeem mankind.

Following the sermon the "Credo" was sung and the congregation knelt in reverence. At the conclusion of this ceremonial the congregation sang "Holy God, We Praise Thy Name," and then the Cardinal, in full pontificals, administered to the kneeling members the Papal benediction by authority conferred on him by the Pope.

The regular ushers of the Cathedral were assisted by young members of the congregation whose forefathers were organizers of the New York Archdiocese. They were under the direction of Col. Hugh O'Donovan, and among them were ex-Assistant District Attorney Forbes J. Hennessy, Charles Murray, A. V. Amy, L. V. O'Donohue, James Lynch, Joseph Early, Charles Early, Joseph McGuire, Dr. James Dillon, John Adams, John J. Kelly, Richard Kelly, and J. J. O'Donohue.

At the Cathedral of St. John the Divine the Easter services were attended by a crowd that filled the structure entirely and overflowed by a thousand persons long before 11 o'clock, when the services began. More than a thousand members of the church partook of Holy Communion, Bishop David H. Greer officiating. The Cathedral was decorated with a bewildering mass of Easter lilies, white flowers, and palms.

Bishop Greer, preaching on the subject of "Resurrection Faith," said: "What our lives might be without the resurrection faith we do not know, but we do know that it is that faith that underlies our lives and has made our civilization. We cannot deny it, and we cannot take its influence out of our lives any more than we can take warmth out of the Spring season. We are what our own personal faith makes us. Easter meets us and calls us by our faith. We cannot know the resurrection faith save as we have it, nor know the resurrection life save as we live it. This life is not an old one projected into the future, but a new life. The Easter message to young men and young women of New York is that this resurrection faith is still in its childhood form. It is yet to be matured. And you can have part and blessing in that work of attaining unto perfection."

It was said by choirmasters that the phenomenal attendance at many of the churches yesterday was probably due to the new interest in organ music. Organ recitals given during the Winter, and especially during Lent, have drawn such crowds as to astonish even the organists themselves. This has been the case at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the Old First Presbyterian Church, and the Central Presbyterian Church, where musical services have recently been started. There was scarcely a church on Fifth Avenue or the west side that did not have its special musical programme, and many of the new selections were by American composers. This was true of the Brick Presbyterian Church, St. Bartholomew's Episcopal, and other churches.

At St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, the display of lilies and other white flowers and palms was as profuse as seen in any chancel. At old Trinity Church, on lower Broadway, there was likewise an abundance of flowers.

In his sermon at Trinity Church the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning said:

"The only reason for our presence in this church to-day is the fact that we believe not in a dead Christ, but a living One. Easter brings three great messages of joy. The first is renewed and strengthened faith, the second is the deeper joy of thankfulness, and the third is the new joy Easter gives to this life."

Easter services for the prisoners of all denominations confined in the Tombs were held in the Protestant and Catholic Chapels of the prison. Episcopal services and then Baptist services were conducted in the Protestant Chapel by Chaplain Sanderson and the Rev. Dr. Watkins, respectively. Father Evers conducted the mass in the Catholic Chapel.

RECORD LENTEN ATTENDANCE.

Downtown Churches Report Largest Services in Season Just Closed.

According to figures compiled by the Church News Association, the attendance at the noon hour services in the churches of the city during the Lenten season just ended, reached a total of 170,000 or 15,000 more than any previous Lent. The total number of persons who either attended noonday services at Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall Street, or visited the church while no services were being conducted reached a total of 41,000. The figures for Grace Church were 33,000, and for St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton Street, 15,000, closely followed by the attendance at the Little Church Around the Corner, in Twenty-ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue, with 14,000.

It has been found that the attendance was greatest in the vicinity of the large office buildings, where there are thousands of clerks and men doing clerical work. Generally in the downtown churches the men attending services outnumber the women. At Trinity Church on Wednesday when there is an organ recital the women outnumber the men.

The Saturday attendance during the past Winter has been larger than any other year in the history of New York.

CROWDS AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Easter Clear and Cool—Many Visitors on the Boardwalk.

Sueclal to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 23.—Easter Sunday dawned clear with a cool wind blowing from the southwest, and even though it did develop into a partial gray day, late in the afternoon, it was, on the whole, the best Easter Sunday in a number of years. The Boardwalk was thronged with a multitude of visitors from almost every city in the country, and there were even quite a number from other countries, according to hotel registers.

One could not tell what the prevailing styles were by looking over the throng. There was every tint and shade in dress materials and coat suits and every tint of the rainbow adorning the headgear. Some of the skirts were wide and full, others so tight about the ankles that the wearers were barely able to walk. There were skirts caught up on the side and at the back, while others were open on the side.

The storm last week in the Middle West and Western Pennsylvania undoubtedly kept many Pittsburghers at home. As a rule there are a great many visitors here from the Smoky City, but yesterday they were conspicuous by their absence. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, however, sent large delegations, and they, together with representatives of almost every other city, made up a multitude that was estimated to have been 100,000.

Easter Offering of $15,000.

When the congregation of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, was informed yesterday morning that the Easter offering would go to reduce the debt on the construction of the new edifice the members responded with such liberal contributions that the total amount reached a little more than $15,000. The Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, the pastor, announced that some of the residents not affiliated with the church had interested themselves in its support.

CUBISTS AT PRINTING SHOW.

New Art Posters to be Shown—Dr. Kunz to Lecture.

An exhibition of Cubist and Futurist posters and advertising from Europe will occupy a large space on the second floor of the Grand Central Palace at the National Printing and Advertising Exhibition from April 19 to 26. As the history of advertising from the earliest times will be shown in a long series of exhibits, the Cubist and Futurist publicity work will mark the latest and in many ways the most striking development of the art of publicity.

Dr. George Frederick Kunz will lecture during the exposition on imperishable records in connection with the exhibit of indestructible recording material made by Tiffany's. Mr. Kunz is the head of the American Scenic and Preservation Society and desires to impress upon the printers and publishers the necessity of some form of everlasting material for preserving records of value to posterity. Ink and paper are perishable, he argues, and only engraved bricks, such as were used by the ancients, will serve.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Associated Press, who will hold their National conventions at that time, will visit the exposition.

'DIRT FATTENS FLIES AND KILLS BABIES'

Slogan of the City Clean-up Campaign and the Need For Widespread Work.

EIGHTY ORGANIZATIONS HELP

Babies' Welfare Association Takes the Lead in Fighting Flies and Vermin, So as to Save Children.

"Dirt fattens flies and kills babies," says Commissioner Lederle of the Department of Health, explaining why the department desires the co-operation of parents in the "clean-up" campaign he is about to start in each of the boroughs of the city.

"Let me correct a common superstition," he said. "Dirt in itself, such as rubbish and other waste, does not directly cause disease unless it contains organisms impregnated with contagion. That is often the case. But dirt of any kind is a breeding spot for flies and other vermin, which act as direct carriers of contagion from the sick to healthful persons. So, while we are not telling the people that dirt alone causes disease, we cannot put it too strongly that dirt is directly or indirectly the means of spreading contagion and disease.

"The workers of the Babies' Welfare Association showed last Summer, in the 'clean-up' campaign made by private organizations, the importance of protecting the babies in this way. They will help us this year by getting in touch with mothers. We want them to impress upon the mothers that dirt means flies and flies mean disease. We want to tell them that it is better to raise babies than flies; that dirt fattens flies and kills babies.

"The baby needs pure air and clean food. He cannot get if there is dirt around his home. These are some of the messages, put in simple, direct language, that we want to convey to those tenement mothers. The baby plays in the back yard. We want to induce the fathers to clear the rubbish away so that the baby can play there safely. We want to persuade mothers to see that their stairways and hallways are fit places for the baby. The tenement babies even play in the streets. That is a strong argument for not throwing refuse in the streets. I believe a large part of our education along lines of cleanliness and sanitation can be best carried out by appealing to mother and father love in this way."

The Commissioner announced yesterday that he had secured the co-operation of practically every one of the eighty organizations affiliated in the Babies' Welfare Association in support of his sanitary "clean-up." Dr. S. Josephine Baker, chief of the division of child hygiene and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the association, succeeded in interesting them in the work. Other organizations, such as those managing milk stations, day nurseries, babies' hospitals, settlements, relief societies, and those doing research work in infant welfare will assist in the educational campaign.

In the opinion of Commissioner Lederle the cleaning of the city will produce its most important result by reducing infant mortality. Dr. Charles Gilmore Kerley, one of the leading specialists on the health of the baby, said yesterday:

"A great majority of the deaths of the young, particularly during the Summer, are due to infection by bacteria. In order for these great enemies of mankind to thrive there must be means for their growth, and dirt is the culture field or breeding places. The germs which enter milk and other food are deposited by flies through the means of circulating dust or otherwise. Sunlight, the removal of garbage, and the use of plenty of soap and hot water are the best means of reducing this source of danger.

"Every year in the children's hospital and dispensaries throughout the city hundreds of dying and very sick infants are brought for treatment for Summer complaints. Every one of these infants is suffering from the effects of a virulent poison, and the poison exists in the form of germs and their products, and the germs thrive in all things unclean.

"Cholera infantum is a very fatal form of Summer complaint. I have seen many infants die in less than two hours from the beginning of the illness."

TO TRAIN FOOD INSPECTORS.

Y. M. C. A. Opens a Special Course to Aid City Health Department.

Ten extra food Inspectors will be appointed by the Department of Health, at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,800, through competitive examination. These men will replace ten of the forty men now serving the city as food Inspectors. Those to go will be men appointed temporarily because of the lack of candidates on the competitive lists.

To train prospective candidates for the work of food inspection the West Side Y. M. C. A. has arranged a special course of study and lectures in this field in the building at 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, which will be free to the public. Efforts will be made to attract candidates from among butchers, fishmen, grocers, and other food dealers. The first lecturer will be Dr. Marion McMillan, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Department of Health. He will speak on March 28 on "The Duties of Food Inspectors."

HONOR MR. BLACK'S MEMORY.

Committee of Republicans to Visit the ex-Governor's Home To-day.

It was announced yesterday afternoon that the funeral of ex-Gov. Frank Black will be held privately to-morrow. Provision has been made by the family, however, to have the personal friends of the late Governor pay their respects this afternoon, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M. At the Republican State Headquarters yesterday it was said that Chairman William Barnes, Jr., had appointed the following committee to visit the bier: George W. Aldridge, William L. Ward, Abraham Gruber, B. B. Odell, C. V. Collins, Jacob Livingston, George Cromwell, Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., Francis Hendricks, Samuel S. Koenig, Charles H. Betts, William W. Daniels, William H. Ten Eyck, Philip Elting, and F. J. H. Kracke.

SECRETARY McADOO IN TOWN.

He Says He Came for a Rest, but Was Not Entirely Successful.

Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo spent Easter at his home in this city, Fifty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, and left last night for Washington on the 6 o'clock train. When seen yesterday afternoon he said that he had not received any political visitors of importance. He declined to discuss the question of the appointment of the new Collector of the Port or the distribution of other local Federal patronage.

"I came to New York for a rest," he remarked with a smile, "but I can't say that I have succeeded in getting one."

After-Easter Opportunities For Fine Clothes

The Hackett-Carhart stores today abound in rare fine clothes opportunities.

Each stock is complete—each garment almost warm from the tailor's hands. All as pleasing as crisp, new currency—and all of the same 100% value.

Hackett-Carhart clothes, you know, have been the choice of two generations of well dressed men. They've been worn since 1856.

Today the best brains and skill in all tailordom are employed in their making. The fabrics are of the finest procurable—the tailoring, the most expert.

And because of direct distribution—from our own tailoring plants, through our own stores, to you—you get more for your money in Hackett-Carhart clothes than in any others.

SPRING SUITS AND SPRING COATS

Your choice among the most fashionable fabrics and colorings in every correct cut. Rare values at

$15 to $45

More Than 2,000 Spring Suits, Spring Coats and English Raincoats, Specially Priced

at $13.50, $15 and $17

These Are Excellent Values at $18, $20, $22.50 and $25
All New Fabrics and Correct New Models Are Included

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St., Opposite City Hall.
841 Broadway, at 13th St. Near Union Square.
119 West 42d St., Near Broadway. Open Evenings.
154 East 125th St., Near 3d Ave. Open Evenings.

Jackson "Sultanic" (Illustrated)—$2650
Seven-passenger. Six cylinders, 55 horsepower; unit power plant; long stroke motor, 4⅛x4¾ inches; 138-inch wheelbase; 36x4½ inch tires; demountable wheels and spare wheel. Electric starter and lights. Complete equipment. Black and nickel trimmings. Five-passenger, $2500.

Jackson "Olympic"—$1500
Four cylinders, 35 horsepower; unit power plant; long stroke motor, 4⅛x4¾ inches; 115-inch wheelbase; 34x4 inch tires. Complete equipment. Black and nickel trimmings. Electric starter and lights optional at an extra cost of $225.

Jackson "Majestic"—$1975
Four cylinders, 55 horsepower; unit power plant; long stroke motor, 4½x5¼ inches; 124-inch wheelbase; 36x4 inch tires. Electric starter and lights. Complete equipment. Black and nickel trimmings.

Comfort that begins with the engineer's design

Ease of riding is considered a fundamental, in the Jackson plant, of a car of the highest class.

In other words, the comfort that has so long been a leading feature of Jackson cars is not an after-thought.

It has its place from the very first—the engineers, in making their designs, provide for it in the same way they provide for strength and soundness in every part of the car.

More than that—they have been doing this for years; so they have had, doubtless, a wider experience in this direction than the designers of any other car.

How this skill and experience unite in producing a car of superb riding ease is well demonstrated in this year's Jackson.

One of the features that contributes much to the passengers' comfort is the 10-inch upholstery.

This thick upholstery is supplemented by the tilt of the seat cushions toward the rear and the shoulder-high seat backs.

But these alone cannot give maximum comfort.

So ample room is provided in the tonneau and in front.

And between you and the road are four full elliptic springs—full elliptic because that type is 33 to 100 per cent easier riding than any other.

The Jackson is one of a very few cars that use full elliptic springs.

With this increased spring action you have a long wheelbase in each model—and you know that the long wheelbase is easier riding.

So much for the comfort features you can see.

When you ride in the car, you will note its steadiness—due to the distribution of weight and the even balance that is maintained.

Your first ride in the Jackson will reveal, too, a power plant that is silent in action; and plenty of power for the work you'll want the car to do.

We want you to have that first ride as soon as you can. Telephone for an appointment.

Jackson Automobile Company, Jackson, Mich.

Jackson Eastern Distributors, (Inc.)
1666 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
'Phone 7730 Col.

On Newsstands Today

The New York Times
ANNALIST
A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics

Vol. I., No. 10. (Quotation Review, Vol. XVI., No. 17) NEW YORK, March 24, 1913. 10 Cents

Nearly One-Tenth of Country's Cash Hoarded in "Money Belts and Valises"

See Page 292

Other Contents:

CHECKS AS BUSINESS GETTERS.---Their Convenience Has Been Used As a "Talking Point" by Merchants and Bankers Till the Flood of Small Checks Is Burdensome — Country-wide Clearings Proposed as Offset

THE EXODUS FROM NEW JERSEY.---Governors of Four Other States, Which Are Regarded as "Lenient," Discuss Their Policies

EUROPEAN OPINION IS DIVIDED.---London and Berlin Were Much More Cheerful Over the War and Money Situations at the Week-end But Paris Was Skeptical

BASIS OF TARIFF REVISION.---Chairman Underwood's Outline of the Principles on Which New Import Duties Will Be Fixed—He Promises to Get Bill Through House Before End of May

WINTER ENDS IN THE WEST.---The Final Spring Snowstorm Meant Millions in Crop Wealth for the Northwestern Wheat States

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT'S SHORTCOMINGS. --- Some Frank Statements by Friendly Efficiency Engineers About the Present Crudities of the System

IT PAYS to buy a *good* Piano, because the difference in quality always warrants the difference in price.

THE Rehning UPRIGHT PIANO

"With the tone you can't forget"

has a musical quality that can not be measured by price. The "as good as" piano always requires a champion—with the Rehning you have the evidence and unbroken record of over half a century, two generations.

Convenient Terms. Booklet on Request. 425 FIFTH AVENUE Ent. 38th St., N.Y.

GIRL'S ASSAILANT AT LARGE.

Young Woman Who Was Shot Down Cannot Tell of Attack.

The shooting of Miss Elizabeth Sittel, at 586 Madison Street, West New York, about midnight on Saturday, as she entered her home with her mother, when two bullets were fired at her by an unknown assassin, is still unexplained by the police. The young woman, who was hit in the mouth by one of the bullets, is still in a critical condition at the North Hudson Hospital. So far the doctors have not succeeded in locating the bullet and she is in such a condition that the police cannot question her. Both her mother and father, however, told the police yesterday that they did not believe the shooting was done by a disappointed lover. They both said the young woman had few men friends, and that she spent most of her evenings at home.

Furthermore they say that from the description of the young assassin they do not know him, and they are equally certain that their daughter does not know him, and had never seen him before. They say that the young woman got a glimpse of the man as he fired, but that she did not mention any name, as they believe she would have done had she recognized him.

BOOMED FOR LOEB'S PLACE.

Politicians Think Chances of Wilson's Private Secretary Are Slim.

It was said yesterday that Julian Beatty, Superintendent of Buildings under Borough President McAneny, had been put forward for appointment to the place of Collector of the Port. Beatty was at one time private secretary to Grover Cleveland after he retired to Princeton, and was later employed in the same capacity by President Wilson, then head of Princeton University.

His political career began when he accepted the place of Secretary to Borough President McAneny, by whom he was appointed later to the office of Superintendent of Buildings. Politicians seemed to think yesterday that there was little reason to believe Mr. Beatty would be put in Mr. Loeb's place.

Housefurnishings

Cooking Utensils and Moulds; Cutlery, Earthenware.

China and Glass—a practical and admirable selection of domestic and imported wares.

Refrigerators, Kitchen and Laundry Furniture; Vacuum Cleaners, Carpet Sweepers.

English Garden Baskets—convenient, with full equipment.

Andirons, Fenders, Log Boxes, Fire Sets, etc.

Five o'Clock Tea Kettles, Table Dish Warmers—electric and Alcohol—Chafing Dishes, Coffee Makers, Reading Lamps, Candlesticks, etc.

Goods delivered free at stations within 100 miles, or by parcel post.

LEWIS & CONGER

45th St. and 6th Ave., N. Y.

BOHN Syphon Refrigerator

No dampness to cause your foods to become stale and mouldy, and consequently unwholesome. The

Genuine Porcelain Enamel Lining

is very easy to keep clean—just wipe with a damp cloth; no scrubbing necessary. No inaccessible crevices, slots nor dark corners to hold germs. Many styles and sizes.

Booklet upon request.

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Quality Work. Prompt Service. Mail Orders. Gillettes, 35c; Gems, &c., 25c doz.

50 Church St. (window Standard Drug Co.) 156 E. 23d St., near Lexington Av. Grant Sales Co., 253 Broadway, N. Y., City.

INFANT LIFE SAVED BY MILK COMMITTEE

Report for Last Year Shows Gain Made by Its System of Instruction to Mothers.

DEATHS REDUCED ONE-THIRD

Restaurants Investigated and Quality of Milk Served Raised to a Higher Standard.

The sixth annual report of the New York Milk Committee, made public yesterday, puts special emphasis on the need of practical eugenics and the instruction of mothers. The report gives the details of an experiment it has recently made in this line of work, and attention is called to the fact that from one in every ten to one in every six babies dies during the first year of life, and that nearly one in every three of all these deaths occurs during the first month of life, and is due to congenital causes. Deaths of infants from every other cause decreased during 1912, but those from congenital causes increased.

During the year 1912 the committee carried on a systematic campaign of prenatal instruction and care in the congested tenement districts. Six districts were selected and a nurse was placed in charge of each. Through the milk stations expectant mothers from tenement districts registered with these nurses. The nurse got in touch with the mothers as early as possible and made regular visits. The mother was told how important it was to put herself in as good physical condition as possible, and was told how to keep herself in that condition. She was told what to eat, what not to eat, what kind of work she should avoid, and all the details which a woman in better financial circumstances would be told by her physician. Whenever medical attention was needed it was provided, and she was taught how to take care of her baby after its birth.

Up to Dec. 31, 1912, the committee had dealt with 1,375 of these mothers, caring for them for a month after the birth of their babies. As a result, deaths among the children of these mothers were nearly one-third less in proportion than among those born in Manhattan as a whole.

One of its most important pieces of work was the issuing in June, 1912, of a special report on infant mortality and milk stations, which summarized the results of the 1911 experiment in that direction and made some favorable suggestions, which are being followed by the Board of Health in conducting its milk station work. The committee continued to co-operate with the Board of Health in furthering milk station work during 1912. In furthering co-operation between the different societies doing infant welfare work the committee played an important part in the formation of the Babies' Welfare Association, which is now a federation of eighty different organizations.

Another interesting part of the report is that which deals with the kind of milk served in the better class of restaurants, lunchrooms, and soda fountains in the shopping and financial districts of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

"Two hundred and thirty places," the report says, "were visited on four consecutive days, and each day a sample of the milk as served to the patrons at the luncheon hour was taken and examined bacteriologically. The results of the laboratory examination showed that the proprietors and managers of these places served milk of Grade C quality to their patrons. In a few instances it was found that, while milk of good quality was being purchased, it was exposed to contamination and improperly refrigerated, causing it to reach a high temperature and creating a condition favorable for the growth of bacteria.

"The investigation brought out the practice of unsanitary and dishonest methods in a number of places, namely, the purchasing of a low-grade milk in forty-quart cans and the bottling of the milk in small bottles for individual service in surroundings unsanitary and utterly lacking in facilities for properly washing and sterilizing the containers before filling.

"It is only fair to many of these proprietors and managers to state that they were not guilty of deliberately serving their customers with inferior milk, but had left the contracting for the milk supply to a subordinate, whose only standard was the richness and cheapness of the supply. That this interest on the part of many of these proprietors and managers was sincere is manifested by the fact that a number of meetings were held, which finally ended in the formation of a Pure Food Association, whose object is to improve the quality and sanitary character of food served at public eating places."

The committee claims three distinct achievements—first, the demonstration of the value of supplying pure milk and education for mothers through the milk stations; secondly, the demonstration of a method of producing Grade A milk at a low cost, and, thirdly, the establishment of a National standard of pure milk.

DESERT DYING BOY.

Men and Women in a Wagon Drive Away After Knocking Him Down.

While Albert Lehanken, Jr., 12 years old, a schoolboy, was playing near his home at 303 West 147th Street yesterday morning he was knocked down and trampled upon by a horse attached to a light runabout containing two men and a young woman. The wagon was stopped, one of the men jumped out, and after ascertaining that the lad was unconscious, jumped into the runabout and drove away quickly. The boy is dying in the Harlem Hospital with a fracture at the base of the skull.

As the wagon disappeared persons saw the lad in the middle of the street and picked him up. He was soon identified by playmates and carried into his home. The boy's father is an invalid. Dr. Sayes of Harlem Hospital was called with an ambulance and the injured boy was taken there. The father notified the police of the West 152d Street Station, and Detective O'Neil was assigned to the case. He succeeded in getting a partial description of the persons in the runabout and also learned that this wagon and another, containing four men, were racing through West 147th Street all the afternoon.

HOPPER WITH THE FRIARS.

They Tell Him He's Numbered Among the Great, and He Doesn't Worry.

DeWolf Hopper, the actor, was the dinner gest of the Friars at the Hotel Astor last night, and in the course of a long evening he heard himself praised as the successor of Henry VIII., of Bluebeard, of King Soloman, and of Nat Goodwin; he saw himself cartooned as the man for whom hair restorers have no terrors; and lastly he had the unusual pleasure of listening to the honorable Julius Harburger, Sheriff "of the said County of New York" extend to him a cordial invitation to visit Ludlow Street and become acquainted with "some of the wisest, most wonderful, and versatile allmoners in this or any other country."

Friar Abbott John W. Rumsey was the toastmaster, and the speakers besides Mr. Hopper and Sheriff Harburger were William Collier, Patrick Francis Murphy, William Courtleigh, Bainbridge Colby, and Rennold Wolf. Everybody took a fling at the guest of the evening, yet none among the hundreds who laughed and applauded it appeared to enjoy it all half so much as the victim.

In the course of his speech Mr. Hopper referred to his trip across the continent that has just ended. He referred to some of the one-night stands, and told of one town in Wyoming which was so small that instead of looking for it you had to feel for it, and even then you sometimes missed it. He said it was the happiest moment o many years to be entertained by his theatrical and other friends in New York.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

General Appraisers Uphold Protests by Importers of Wire.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has upheld the protests of George S. Bush & Co. and the Broderick & Bascom Rope Company relating to duty on an excessive amount of wire. The merchandise consisted of wire paying specific duty according to the provisions of the act of 1909, and also wire paying an ad valorem duty. The importers alleged that while allowance had been made for shortage on the wire assessed at the specific rate, no allowance had been made on the ad valorem merchandise. The Government officials failed to produce the official entry and other papers in the case. This fact, the board holds, warrants a decision in favor of the importers.

A controversy between the Government and importers relating to the manner of assessing duty on so-called Gubinol metal, or Dutch metal leaves, was decided adversely to the protestants. The New York customs authorities assessed duty under Paragraph 175 of the present act at 6 cents a pound per 100 leaves. It was claimed by the importers that the paragraph permitted the counting of two or more leaves as a single leaf in cases where the manufacturers had united the leaves together end to end. Judge Fischer holds that Congress intended to tax the leaves singly, as otherwise importers could piece together any number of leaves, and count the strings or sheets as single leaves. The importers included the Leo Uhlfelder Company, L. Dejonge & Co., and Alfred C. Pritchard & Co.

The board decided that brass and bronze woven wire imported by J. F. McCoy & Co. and others is dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the present tariff law for manufactures of metal. The Collector at New York assessed an additional duty under Paragraph 135 at the rate of 1 cent a pound as goods made from wire. The board holds that the additional duty was unlawful. The rate at 45 per cent. is affirmed.

New Rule for Newsstands.

Borough President McAneny made public yesterday the form of resolution to be introduced in the Board of Estimate this week providing for a limited use of sidewalk space near Subway and elevated entrances for newsstands. Briefly the bill provides that street incumbrances shall be removed within distances of fifty feet of each entrance or exit with the exception of newsstands which, if of a form approved by the Borough President, may be put beneath elevated stairs and behind Subway kiosks, with written permission of the Borough President.

BRIG. GEN. H. L. SCOTT, FATHER OF ALL MOROS

Joy in the Philippines and on the Indian Reservations Likely Over Colonel's Promotion.

PACIFIER OF SAVAGE MEN

Father of Moros and Expert Interpreter of Indian Sign Languages an Idol of Many Tribes.

Genuine and sincere will be the rejoicing on the Indian reservations of the Western plains, and in the country of the Moros, when the news reaches these peoples that Col. Hugh L. Scott, the most beloved by them of all army officers, has at last received his reward and been made a general officer by President Woodrow Wilson. Thousands upon thousands of Indians and Moros who have been helped by Gen. Scott regard him with an affection that amounts almost to worship.

Gen. Scott, as the successor of Brig. Gen. E. Z. Steever, whose retirement made possible his promotion, will now assume command of the entire Mexican border situation, an assignment that is probably the most important now in the gift of the War Department.

When Major Gen. Leonard Wood, now Chief of Staff of the United States Army, was Governor General of Cuba, Col. Scott, then a major was his Adjutant General. A friendship between the two men then began that has lasted to the present day. Both during the Roosevelt and the Taft administrations Gen. Wood is known to have favored the promotion to a Brigadier Generalship of Col. Scott.

When Col. Scott left Cuba it was under orders to proceed to the Philippines. As the Governor of the Moros, Col. Scott came to be idolized by those fierce tribes, and so strong did his influence over them become that when he left to return to the United States, as Superintendent of West Point, the Chief Mohammedan Priest of Sulu, in behalf of Sultan Jamulal Kiram XI. and all the people, announced officially that Col. Scott had been elected "Father of All the Moros," and that the Moros took pleasure in proclaiming themselves the "children of the great and good Governor."

The day before Col. Scott left Jolo, the capital of Sulu, will always be remembered as one of the red-letter days in the history of the Sulu Archipelago. First of all, the Chief Priest presented to Col. Scott, as a token of the regard and affection in which he was held by the people, the most priceless of all the priestly possessions of the Moros—the original parchment copy of the first Koran ever brought to the islands. The copy, now in Col. Scott's library at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was brought to Sulu more than five centuries ago, and is to-day one of the most interesting religious documents in existence.

On the day he sailed from Jolo little Jamulal Kiram XI., Sultan of Sulu, came to Col. Scott's quarters. With tears in his eyes, Jamulal begged Col. Scott to take him to the United States with him. Jamulal had plenty of money, but Col. Scott persuaded him to defer the visit to some other time, and Jamulal finally agreed.

"But I will come some day, and when I do I will bring the Chief Priest, the Prime Minister, and all the Cabinet," Jamulal told Col. Scott, and he was not to be long in keeping his promise.

So it was that Jamulal and his retinue came to the United States and were met on their arrival in New York by Col. Scott. Jamulal fell in love with this country, particularly the American brand of beer and ice-cold lemonade. When he left he said he would start a brewery just as soon as he got back to Jolo. He also promised to establish many useful institutions for the benefit of his people.

Better than any other living man, Col. Scott understands the mysterious sign languages of the Indians, a fact that has caused him to become known on the reservations as "Mole Tequop," the English of which is "He talks with his hands." Recently "Mole Tequop" was ordered to Washington, where he received orders to proceed to the Painted Desert of Arizona and settle the troubles of the Hopi Indians. The Indians were angry with the Government at Washington because of certain school regulations, and the latter appeared to be almost impossible of adjustment without show of arms.

Once again Col. Scott journeyed into the lands of the red men. He traveled across the Painted Desert to the Hopi villages in Northeastern Arizona, and, as was the case in the Four Corners trouble, he was quickly able to settle everything to the satisfaction of all concerned.

"When I reached the Hopi villages," Col. Scott wrote to a friend in New York, "I found the Indians engaged in the ceremonies incident to the turning back of the sun. They told me that if they did not attend to this at least once each year everybody on the earth would freeze to death. If they failed to attend to this duty, they added, the sun would get clear away from the earth and would never come back again."

Col. Scott's collection of Indian pictures and picture stories is probably the most complete in existence. These pictures, most of them done in colors by the Indians, form a wonderful historical collection, and to the person who understands the picture language of the Indians the stories the pictures tell are as easy to read as newspaper stories.

No tribute was probably paid Col. Scott that he appreciated as he did that penned by Hadji Mohammed Muallam, the chief priest of Sulu. It was written to Col. Scott after his return to the United States and long after he had ceased to be the Governor of Sulu.

This is the tribute of Hadji Mohammed Muallam:

Other Moros who did not take his advice and would not obey his orders, they are dead; they died like beasts; for us, we are still alive. The Moros are loving their father now, and wish to be near him; they are following his advice to plant hemp, cocoanuts, and cultivate the ground. It is our wish that our father let our names be known to all the American people, big and small, and tell them about us; how we have supported the Government.

We trust that our father comes back again and pays us a visit, the same as Gov. Taft has done, who came to Jolo twice. May God prolong the life of our father, and may God make him great. May our father become greater and greater every year, and may he be happy and contented for ever and ever. Greetings and best wishes to my father. May he forgive us if we have ever given him a moment of displeasure.

In a few days Col. Scott will relinquish the command of the famous Third Cavalry, a regiment that has a history surpassed by no organization in the army. It was the regiment that led the way into Mexico in 1847, and if the army ever goes in again it is understood that the honor of being the pathfinder will again be given to the Third Cavalry.

It is believed by army officers that Col. Scott will remain on the border for some time, because more than any other officer now in the active service he is familiar with the conditions existing along the Rio Grande.

ARREST ACTOR'S SON.

Young Adler Charged with Trying to Steal an Auto Tire.

Isidor Adler, 16 years old, son of Jacob P. Adler, the Jewish tragedian, who, until three days ago, lived with his parents at 68 Lenox Avenue, was locked up last night at the Lenox Avenue Police Station, charged with attempting to steal an automobile tire, rim, and tube, worth $60.

The complainant was Arthur Klemt, a chauffeur, of 239 West 126th Street, who is employed by Jacob G. Gunther, a manufacturer in the city. Klemt left the automobile outside his house last night for half an hour while he went up stairs to eat his supper. When he came out he noticed the Adler boy standing by the front wheel. Another boy who was with him ran away. On examining the auto the chauffeur found that the Yale padlock attached to the spare tire at the side of the car had been broken and one of the three straps supporting it had been cut. He caught Adler and told the police he found an open penknife in his pocket. At the station the youth told the police that he had run away from home three days before.

SERIES III.—ENDURANCE

Equipped Runabouts $950 $1125 F. O. B. Factory

Buick ENDURANCE

Equipped Touring Cars $1050 $1285 $1650 F. O. B. FACTORY

Buick Cars will run 1,000 or 100,000 miles over hills or any roads with more certainty and on less fuel than any motor cars that receive the same care.

Buick Endurance Challenge

Buick cars hold the greatest proven endurance and mileage records. We have repeatedly CHALLENGED and here again CHALLENGE any other company selling motor cars to furnish the names and addresses of as many owners who have run their individual cars 25,000, 50,000, 75,000 or 100,000 miles. When you go out to purchase a motor car put this statement to a test. MILEAGE DETERMINES THE VALUE OF YOUR MOTOR CAR INVESTMENT.

10 Buick Cars in Daily Use That Have Run 1,126,870 Miles.

We meet competition squarely. We submit as samples of Buick Endurance the names of ten Buick owners whose cars are in daily use that have run 1,126,870 miles, a distance of over 45 times around the globe. There are several hundred Buicks in daily use that have run over 100,000 miles.

Buick Model "D"—Owner, P. F. Beal	126,000 miles
Buick Model "10"—Owner, A. J. Eulberg	104,000 miles
Buick Model "16"—Owner, Dr. S. M. Malpas	102,321 miles
Buick Model "17"—Owner, J. Womack	101,000 miles
Buick Model "10"—Owner, Dr. L. A. Decker	111,467 miles
Buick Model "17"—Owner, John Thaison	109,082 miles
Buick Model "17"—Owner, C. F. Redding	118,000 miles
Buick Model "17"—On U. S. Mail Route	105,000 miles
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1913.

SCIENTIFIC RAILWAY RATEMAKING

The Inter-State Commerce Commission is now sending to railways its requisition for information on which it hopes to base a scientific system of ratemaking. This sounds desirable. Surely it cannot be urged that rule-of-thumb ratemaking is better than scientific ratemaking. Rates made by individual railways for their own reasons must be full of imperfections, being based on sordid reasons, with regard for the general interest in the background, if it be considered at all. Scientific ratemaking by law would have the imperfections associated with everything human, of course, but it would have the great virtue of reducing all railways to the same reasonable rate of profit. This is what lies in the background of the physical valuation idea, now making great progress. Hitherto valuation has cut no figure in the making of railway rates. Railways, like shopkeepers, have sold what they had to sell on the basis of what they could get for it, and customers would pay neither more nor less because of the poverty or wealth of the seller, or of his rate of profit or loss. Sellers took or left the goods, and paid or did not pay as they chose.

It must be different when values and costs are used as the basis of a scientific system of rates. Hitherto values and costs have been proved in court as a defense against confiscation, as setting a standard below which rates could not be forced by law. They are now to be used not negatively, as a defense against confiscation, but affirmatively, as a basis for uniform rates and profits, and prevention of extortion by the railways. It is a short and easy step from the regulation of rates to the regulation of profits. And yet there may be something hidden here. The Republican Party came to grief over so reasonable a proposal as the guarantee of reasonable profits by law. The people seemed to think that it was not proper to regulate profits by law, that nobody was a judge of another man's profits, and that guaranteed profits were excessive profits, even though the motive of the guarantee were the very best. There is a difference, of course. Nobody is proposing anything so absurd as the guarantee of the reasonable profits of the railways. The proposal is to reduce the excessive profits by lopping off the peaks. But where will the peaks of the forbidden profits go?

It is clear that they cannot go to the unprofitable railways. Forbidding one railway to make profits will not enable another railway to make profits at the rate imposed upon all. There is a school of theorists who contend that excessive profits from public utilities should be confiscated to public use by taxation. In this manner the motive for extortion would be removed, and the rate of profit would be like the rate for mortgage interest, possibly not so low, but uniform for all borrowers in equal credit. More will be heard of this as the valuation plan matures. It is meant in the public interest, but there are two sides to the shield. Those who provide the railways at lessening profits and those who use the railways at rates which they expect to be reduced cannot both be pleased. One will be surprised. The surprise of the recent past has been that as the railways' profits grew their rates fell. This tendency has been checked. Can it be possible that the regulation of profits will bring about conditions wherein rates must be raised if the country is to get more railways, or even keep running the railways they now have? It is sure that railways are not now being built with the accustomed freedom, and that the ratio of railways to population is declining, like the ratio of the food supply. This was remedied by the increase in the cost of food, but it will be necessary to turn the leaf to learn the result of scientific ratemaking.

AN ENGLISH FREE TRADER.

The by-election in the Kendal Division on Wednesday, with the success of Col. WESTON, is significant for two reasons; the candidate, though a Unionist, is a determined free trader, and he is a supporter, in a conservative fashion, of the principle of general military training. His free-trade convictions were so pronounced that the Unionist organization declined to indorse his candidacy, and his election is a setback to the "tariff-reform" or, more accurately, the protectionist wing of the party.

His attitude toward military training is misrepresented as an advocacy of conscription. The distinction is important. Col. WESTON and the group of able men with whom he agrees sustain a policy of moderate universal training similar to that used in Switzerland and also in process of adoption in Australia. It requires absence from civil occupation for from eight to seventeen days only, and it actually results in the organization of a very large body of men fitted to enter the ranks, and under good officers to render substantial service. It is gaining steadily in public favor in England.

THE WAGES OF DIPLOMATS.

According to the Washington dispatches, President WILSON is facing a dilemma in the matter of appointments to our foreign posts. It is natural and commendable that he should desire to place ability above wealth as a qualification of an Ambassador or Minister, but not all of the rich men appointed in recent years to foreign missions have been incapable; in fact, some of them have fulfilled the requirements of their posts with great distinction, and we recall no recent international scandals caused by the inability of wealthy Ambassadors to perform their diplomatic duties. Granted that we are not to have a permanent competent Diplomatic Corps, a regularly constituted service, it is likely that men of wealth can be found, if it is necessary for Ambassadors to be wealthy, who can fill the positions as well as they have been filled. American men who have wealth are apt also to have brains.

But the example lately set by our wealthy Ambassadors is not one that ought to be followed. It is not well for this Republic to be represented in foreign capitals by men who dwell in palaces and give entertainments which equal in luxury and extravagance those of royalty. They are not fitly representative of the spirit of the country, of its Government or its people. The salaries paid to our Ambassadors and Ministers are not high, but they are large enough to provide respectable homes for sensible persons. They compare very favorably with the salaries of British Ambassadors, except in the highest posts. We pay no Ambassador $50,000 or $40,000 yearly, as the British Government does in Washington and St. Petersburg, but Sir CALEB SPRING RICE, who will succeed Mr. BRYCE at Washington, has been content with $12,500 a year at Stockholm. Many of the men in the British diplomatic service complain that they are ill-paid, but that is the common complaint, when they are in the complaining mood, of men in almost every walk of life.

Our diplomatic representatives abroad must manage to get along for the present on salaries ranging from $17,500 down to $10,000. They cannot hope to make a show of splendid living on such wages, but they can fairly uphold the dignity of their missions, which are not essentially showy. President WILSON will doubtless be able to find the right men for all the posts he has to fill, with a little patience, but it is a great pity that all diplomatic appointments are not made, for merit only, by promotion from lower ranks of an efficient and thoroughly established service. Meanwhile there is no necessity for haste in any of the diplomatic appointments. Most of the foreign missions are fairly well filled already, and the political inclinations of the incumbents do not count.

CENTENARY OF THE TALL HAT.

There was some talk in 1912 of celebrating the 100th anniversary of men's trousers, which were supposed to have finally superseded breeches in 1812. But we recall no formal attempt at celebration, and assume that none was made because of the bewilderments which arose as soon as one began to look into the matter. Similarly, there is likely to be much confusion if any formal attempt is made to celebrate the centenary of the high hat in 1913. It is true that high-crowned beaver hats began to be fashionable for men's wear about 100 years ago, and that hats of similar shape have been persistently fashionable ever since. But beaver hats with high crowns, though pyramidal rather than cylindrical in shape, were worn in the eighteenth century, and other forerunners of the modern "stovepipe" or "plug" or "topper" were worn in much earlier days.

Moreover, the beaver of our great-grandfathers was not the silk plush hat of a later era. That, we believe, does not much antedate the era when D'ORSAY was a leader of fashion in London. In this country President WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON wore a beaver. We all know that "grandfather's hat" was an ample beaver with a flaring or bell crown. Presumably Presidents TYLER and POLK wore silk hats, as all their successors have.

We do not know that mankind is to be felicitated on the adoption of the stovepipe hat, or its persistence. It is certainly the hardiest of all annuals, though as the shapes worn by conservative men change so little from year to year, and one's silk hat is only worn on formal occasions, and with skirted coats, it is generally believed that economical men preserve one hat for two or three years. This can be safely done. With proper treatment a silk hat may be preserved many years. Unless it is smashed as its wearer carelessly steps into a taxicab, it defies time and the weather. If it is soaked in a sudden shower, or rubbed the wrong way in a crowd at the opera, the application of a hot iron restores its glossiness.

The silk hat is the emblem of true democracy, not of anarchy, socialism, or radicalism in any variety, for these are all forms of tyranny, but of real social equality. On its wearer's head a $4 hat looks as well as an $8 hat. It is also as comfortable in moderate weather as any hat, and therefore it survives. It is not beautiful. The cause of its adoption is involved in mystery, and its centenary will probably not be celebrated with formalities of any sort.

A NEW HIGHWAY MAP NEEDED.

When Gov. SULZER removed C. GORDON REEL, State Superintendent of Highways, he remarked that the Highway Department was in a deplorable condition, and said:

> To speak moderately, there has been great waste and much incompetency in the construction and maintenance of roads. There will be no more contracts let until we know more about them. There must be no more waste, no more graft, and no more incompetency in building and maintaining good roads in this State.

THE TIMES has received from Mr. WILLIAM PIERREPONT WHITE of Utica, N. Y., with his glosses thereon, an official map of the Highway Department, tracing 12,500 miles of new roads, of which 3,500 miles are the so-called "trunk line boulevards." Mr. WHITE charges that these roads have been built according to the desire of every rural landowner to have the highway improved at State expense which passes in front of his particular property. Of course, the rural bosses, Supervisors, and party leaders have in every way encouraged the universal desire to get a part of the $50,000,000 available under the bond issue for expenditure in front of every one's home. The lateral road system, to be constructed by the rural communities, and sending "feeders" to the lines of main traffic, has not been built, and the gridiron of roads leading from remote parts of the State to the present shipping centres is woefully incomplete. Of the official map of highways Mr. WHITE says:

> It will need nearly 6,000 miles more added to it to make the dead ends connect with the other parts of the State system. At $14,000 a mile this highway system of approximately 18,500 miles would cost $260,000,000. The annual interest on this sum at 4 per cent. would amount to a State charge of $10,000,000. An annual sinking fund of 2 per cent. would amount to an annual charge of $5,000,000. Should the maintenance contracts continue to run at $1,000 a mile, the State would be faced by an annual appropriation of $18,500,000 for maintenance. The total annual highway budget for this State's system would amount to $33,000,000.

The Legislature should direct the State Highway Department, under its new head, to make a new map, showing a more reasonable development of State roads. Mr. WHITE suggests the assigning to each county of one mile of highway to each five square miles of area as its equitable apportionment of highways in the State system, which shall approximate, when completed, 10,000 miles of improved road. The map should show the completed parts of the system, those under contract, and those for which appropriations have been made, besides the portion not yet provided for under acts approved by the Governor.

When the new bond issue of $50,000,000 was voted by the people THE TIMES urged that not one dollar of it should be spent in construction by the present method, which assures to the road a life of hardly fifteen years, while the debt its construction creates would last fifty years, without possibility of payment prior to maturity. The present roads are unsuited to tourists because they are not built in continuous stretches. They are not strong enough to bear five-ton trucks for transport of farm produce, and the taxpayers are saddled with an annual maintenance cost for this faulty system amounting to $1,000 a mile. If, as the Governor says, there is to be no more waste, no more graft, and no more incompetency in the building and maintenance of good roads, the Legislature will do well to hold up all appropriations until a definite and economic plan is drawn up and approved.

THE SWINDLING OF IMMIGRANTS.

That 1,140 immigrant aliens should have complained during 1912 to the new State Bureau of Industries and Immigration that they had been swindled and otherwise victimized is only an index of the infamous business of exploiting helplessness that has hitherto gone on with little attempt at rescue or protection by the State. The fact that this can be but a small proportion of the crimes committed by the harpies of the harbor is attested by the 1,821 additional cases started independently by the State Bureau, which is itself crippled by lack of jurisdiction and of funds. Foreign customs and languages are a bar to the detection of majority of the rascals.

Yet much may be done. Where shyster lawyers and swindlers in other States get their clutches on the savings of immigrants here Congress may provide means through the Federal Immigration Service for catching them. The New York State Bureau is asking for stricter foreign labor-camp laws, for more stringent regulations governing employment and foreign collection agencies, notaries public, and pretended "business brokers" who filch the small European inheritances of the immigrants. These are concerns of the State, in co-operation with other States and the Government at Washington. Municipalities, with their scattered powers, can do nothing to stop a business that is organized and working in many parts of the Union.

SOUTHERN HOOKWORM SANITATION

The summary of the forthcoming Third Annual Report of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission presents impressive figures of the 238,755 persons treated for hookworm disease in eleven States during 1912. That was 762 infected persons a day treated on six days of each week, and during the last quarter of 1912 the Rockefeller doctors remedied the cases of 108,892 individuals. During the three years' life of the Commission upward of 400,000 sufferers have been cured.

What this means for the future physical, moral, and economic welfare of the South can hardly be estimated. Every treatment is preceded by a microscopic examination; of these there were 14,789 in 1910, 90,724 in 1911, and in 1912 the enormous total of 326,951. The number of rural children found affected between the ages of 6 and 18 was 78,572, something over one-half of those examined. They belonged to families in hundreds of communities who were on the edge of pauperism and moral degeneration or had slipped over. A father, mother, and seven children living in a filthy, one-roomed cabin, every member infected with the hookworm disease, barely getting a living from a small, wasted, unproductive farm, and all of them illiterate, have undergone a family transformation. Within two years after the simple cure the father and his older sons have built a neat frame dwelling of two stories; the younger children are in school; the farm is productive, and the whole family is happy and well. This is but one of the Commission's repeated experiences.

The Commission has expended during the past year $184,672, or 77 cents for every human being benefited in health and helped to a better living. That is a small price to pay for rejuvenating the plague-stricken poorer population of the South.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Resentment Is Most Ungrateful.

Why is it that so many people, instead of feeling the gratitude they owe to anybody who gives them an opportunity to enlarge their vocabulary, are moved to rage whenever this unquestionably high privilege is bestowed upon them?

The necessity for pondering this dark question is created practically every time a writer for publication, especially in newspapers, uses a word or phrase the meaning of which happens to be unknown to some of his readers. A part of them, on such occasions, doubtless do as they should—go joyfully to the dictionary for information, that is, and come away from it rejoicing over a valuable increment of learning. Others, however, apparently convinced that their intelligence and education have been impugned, sit down and write a letter to the offender, more or less savage when it is not more or less insulting, charging him with a vicious love of big words and advising him as to the beauties of linguistic simplicity.

One such letter just received, milder than most of its class, merely complains that a recent article on this page twice made the reader seek help from the dictionary because it referred to an argument as "ad hominem" and contained the word "velleities." And for that he wants to know for whom the editorial articles in THE TIMES are written, strongly implying that linguistic pretentiousness makes them incomprehensible!

The accusation would be serious, if true, but there is nothing in it. Nobody knows all the words there are in a language as enormous as English, which is two large and distinct languages in one, with contributions from a hundred others, and there is no disgrace in confessing that any given word is heard or seen for the first time. The disgrace, or at least the unwisdom, comes from a resentful rejection of help toward an increased vocabulary, which means increased facility in both comprehension and expression.

Simplicity of diction undoubtedly has its merits, many and great, but elegance is not shameful by any means, or displays of erudition always out of place. To choose a big word because of its bigness is bad, but to choose it because it is best, or because there is no exact substitute for it—that is not only justifiable but commendable. Both "argumentum ad hominem" and "velleity" meet all requirements, the one being meaningless in translation, though full of meaning in the ancient form, and the other being without an equivalent at all close. Once learned, the significance of both remains.

Write at Once to Mr. Underwood.

Though with but faint hopes of accomplishing anything, we yet readily comply with a request from the officers of the New York Zoological Society to make sympathetic comment on their effort to persuade Congress to add to Section 438 of the new tariff law this paragraph:

> Provided, That the importation of aigrettes, egret plumes, or "osprey" plumes, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins or parts of skins of wild birds, either raw or manufactured, and not for scientific or educational purposes, is hereby prohibited; but this provision shall not apply to the feathers or plumes of ostriches or to the feathers of domestic fowls of any kind.

Reason and need for such a prohibition lie in the undeniable fact that, as a result of the use of wild bird feathers for decorative purposes by women, at least a hundred of the most beautiful and interesting species of birds, including not a few highly efficient as allies in fighting insect pests, are threatened with speedy extinction. Only by closing the world's markets to this sort of merchandise can these birds be saved, for, while chance to make money out of them continues they will be ruthlessly hunted, especially by the savages and barbarians who are the chief agents of destruction.

"Close season" laws do something, and even much, in countries where they can be enforced as well as passed, but the feathers in keenest demand are those of birds living in wild lands "east of Suez," where direct control of trader and hunter is impossible.

The plea that to prohibit the importation of wild bird feathers into the United States, for instance, would ruin a great industry and throw many needy workers out of employment is an empty one. It would mean nothing worse than a resort to other materials for the trimming of feminine garments, and the amount of work to be done would be, if anything, increased.

At a recent sale in London 1,600 humming bird skins fetched 2 cents each, and only a few of the very rarest feathers, like those from birds of paradise, brought more than as many dollars. Perhaps the contrast between the wholesale and retail prices may bring a conviction that the traffic is evil to the innumerable women who are seemingly unmoved by the often-told stories of cruelly slaughtered birds and starving nestlings.

Of course prohibitory action by the United States will not end the trade in wild-bird feathers, but it would stop a really considerable fraction of the demand, and it would help and encourage those who are fighting for similar laws in England and on the Continent.

Having His Fun with Prohibitionists.

While the Prohibitionists have more than excuse for viewing with suspicion any advice offered to them by President GILMORE of the National Model License League, they will nevertheless find some difficulty in explaining their failure to do as he says and seek to penalize in "dry" States the purchase, possession, and use, as well as the sale, of intoxicants.

It has always been more than a little mysterious why the more thoroughgoing enemies of alcohol have nowhere ventured on the course suggested. Logic demands that the drinker should be attacked directly, instead of indirectly, for it is he, and not the saloon keeper, who sharpens the parricidal axe and goes numerously to expensive jails and asylums, after first beating his wife and making his children go barefoot.

President GILMORE declares that the Prohibitionists refrain from asking for laws against the consumer of whisky, beer, and other provocatives of red eyes simply because they don't want to go without assorted toddies themselves. That, of course, is accusation degenerated into absurdity and stupidity, for, whatever else the teetotalers may be, they are not drunkards or tipplers, and though there may be not a few pretended Prohibitionists in the South who would wink at the drawing, in this as in other matters, of a racial line that would exclude themselves from utter deprivation, that is far from being a characteristic of the party.

It is from a lingering respect for the practical that the Prohibitionists have never dared to try carrying their doctrine to its natural and seemingly inevitable extreme. In that respect alone, perhaps, are they truly temperate.

NOT MORGAN'S BIOGRAPHER.

Winston Churchill Disclaims a Task with Which Rumor Credited Him.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judging from communications I am receiving it seems to have been stated somewhere that I am writing the biography of J. P. Morgan. I should deem it a favor if you would allow me to say, through your columns, that I am not writing Mr. Morgan's biography, and that I cannot imagine how such a rumor gained circulation.

WINSTON CHURCHILL.
Santa Barbara, Cal., March 18, 1913.

THE NEW TURKEY

Looks to Us for Aid In Work of National Reconstruction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Turkish newspapers which are coming to me from Constantinople make four things very plain:

1. The Turks feel themselves crushed under the most terrible disaster in the life of their race. The humiliation they are suffering is almost unbearable.

2. They bitterly complain that the powers of Europe have deliberately broken their solemn promises to Turkey, and become champions of the Balkan States.

3. Yet they are resolving and encouraging each other, if their enemies and their enemies' backers will only let them catch their breath, to face their deeply clouded future with renewed hope and with manly courage.

4. The want and distress into which the war has flung all classes of the population of Turkey is beyond the power of words or of the most vivid imagination to describe.

The saddest thing in all these sad events is the readiness of Christendom to jump upon the Moslem Turk when he is already down and is begging for quarter. Is this Christian? Is it humane? A little body of genuine Ottoman patriots have undertaken, in the face of obstacles and difficulties, infinite in magnitude and complexity, to make their country worthy of her place in the European fellowship of States. They have appealed to Europe for material and moral help. They have begged the world to have patience with them in their imperfect efforts to fulfill their task. Look at the response that has been made to their appeal.

Deserted by all their former friends in Europe, the true men of Turkey turn to America and Americans. They have learned to trust the Americans resident in their country. A new effort, led by former Ambassador Straus, is now being made, by relieving in some degree the terrible suffering resulting from the war, to help the Turks to pass this crisis in their national life without being utterly overwhelmed. There are no people, East or West, more appreciative of kindness than they are. It is our opportunity to show them that true humanity, that a sense of universal brotherhood, still exists in this Western World.

GEORGE F. HERRICK.
New York, March 20, 1913.

KEY TO FUTURIST ART.

Picture Titles Symbolic and Do Not Mean What They Say.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Owing to Kenyon Cox's very skillful attack upon the Cubist and Futurist art ideas, as given by THE TIMES on Sunday, it is evident that we Progressives (who follow the white banner of a strenuous and forth-pushing cause) must do something to protect ourselves. Now, I beg to assert that Mr. Cox has not exploded the Futurists, but that I can explode his criticism out of his own mouth, so to speak. In fact, all that is needed is an explosion.

Take, for instance, the much-discussed "Nude Descending a Staircase." Once the key to this picture is discovered it becomes wonderfully expressive, entirely intelligible, and most sensationally artistic. And Mr. Cox furnished the key when he identified the Cubists and Futurists with the Symbolists. That's the key. It is in "wigglety-waggiety-wigglety," and nothing else. This being the case, why should anybody take the titles of Post-Futurist pictures to mean what they seem to mean? They must and do mean something else. Why not the reverse?

Now, for the interpretation of the "Nude Descending a Staircase." This title does not mean what it says if it is symbolic. That is clear. What does it mean? Call to mind the habit of the Black Hand stealing into tenement house hallways and planting dynamite bombs at the foot of the staircase. Imagine, just as the fuse is sizzling, somebody screams and a lady in the bathroom at the head of the stairs starts out in affright and tries to make a descent. The bomb explodes and you have the lady, instead of descending the staircase, ascending (in sections) with the staircase toward the roof. Study the picture (you cynics and doubters!) with this idea in your mind, and behold the revelation at once of truth and progress—upward! Plainly, in this picture, even to the uninstructed eye, things are going up and not down. Mr. Cox insists that Futurist art must be a joke. The joke is in the title of each picture.

It is perfectly clear what the Cubists, Futurists, and Post-Futurists mean if you reject every title to their pictures except something that describes what they look like. They do look like a bomb blowing up a staircase, a tornado destroying a pigpen, or the Colonel making a campaign speech. I owe Mr. Cox thanks for having furnished me with the solution.

POST-PROGRESSIVE.
Saratoga Springs, March 21, 1913.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDY.

Teacher Attacks Its Usefulness in High Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your article on Prof. Davis's report on the course of study in the city high schools. Having taught foreign languages in New York for over forty years, I may claim some experience regarding the usefulness and possibilities of such work, and I defy anybody to refute the following statements:

1. From a practical utilitarian point of view the study of foreign languages—with the possible exception of Spanish—has absolutely no value for the vast majority of our pupils. This is different in Europe, where some practical working knowledge of German, English, and French is of great commercial and social value.

2. The introduction into this country of the so-called "direct method"—for which there may be some justification in Europe—is the most vicious and insidious attempt on the part of its devotees to claim some superficial results without any intrinsic educational merit. To teach a highly inflected language like German to English-speaking children is quite different from teaching English to German children.

3. Except for cultural reasons, which, of course, are of paramount importance, the study of foreign languages should not be included in the requirements for graduation from the high schools, and the taxpayers should not be required to pay for work which may practically benefit only a few, unless it is producing adequate educational results in the great majority of the other students.

EDWARD ALTHAUS,
Head of German Department, Morris High School.
New York, March 18, 1913.

"EMOTIONAL" GIRLS.

Lack of Home Counsel Exposes Them to Temptation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of the letters written by female lessees of evil resorts to the Wagner Committee, while offering no extenuation for the social evil, furnish material for speculation. None attribute the fall to the absence of home courage to warn girls at a very early age against the dangers of a surrender of honor, the precious possession of womanhood. One of the writers asks and answers the question, Where do the girls come from and how do they fall? by saying: "It was the present only, the ever-living present, that interested them."

It is generally observed that many girls seek novelty of possession and experience, and these are associated with finery, adventure, and impulsive action. They cannot define precisely their wants, because of the medley of yearnings.

At the Atlantic Avenue terminal of the Subway, where, next to the Brooklyn Bridge, the greatest number of tickets are sold, at its seven stairways to the surface in mornings and evenings are many partings and greetings by girls to those of their own or opposite sex, and on these occasions, with absolute abandon of proprieties, the atmosphere is fractured or maltreated with almost hysterical violence, accompanied by bodily contortions illustrative of impulsive emotions uncontrolled by sense of fitness. Those so forgetful usually wear too little waist and hosiery to cover nudity, and shoes too small, and hair and complexion too much to be natural, while contributing to their pitiable appearance are one-legged trousers, hats adorned with ingredients of flesh, fish, fowl, fruit, flowers, vegetables, and other delicatessen.

All of this cheap, garish display is not for the benefit of their own sex, but for the other one, whose members in some instances, while gratified by the vision, decline to marry the performers, fearing a continuation of the exhibition when more privacy is greater security. Thus the means adopted to attract prove repellent. The indecent attire, on the street and at the seashore, must be ascribed to erotic minds prone to take the short step from folly to vice. These simple, foolish girls, untutored by home counsel toward common reason, instead of being frequently encouraged in display to their prejudices—these girls, not evil, are influenced by every passing emotion. To enter the Salvation Army, a comic opera chorus, to engage in settlement house work, or as a bareback equestrienne in a circus, to take a nun's vow, enlist with the cause of suffrage, or any kind of a husband—or not—are all possibilities, according to the force of influence.

There is no real evil but ignorance, and no remedy but education; and but little of the latter is required to save one from moral destruction, for if they fall they "fall like Lucifer, never to rise again." The subject surely resolves into placing primarily the responsibility on the parents, and departure from chastity exhibits clearly that the home has been a mere material shelter, and not one that renders the girl impregnable to the temptation of passion. IMPROVE PARENTAGE.

Brooklyn, March 22, 1913.

CLAIRVOYANT TESTS.

Suggestion to Hold Them Before Magicians Meets with Approval.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Davis's proposition that experts in chicanery should investigate Miss Beulah Miller's alleged clairvoyance is sensible. I heartily second the motion. It will be a bitter pill for the materialistic philosophers to swallow if the little girl can do one-half the things credited to her by Dr. John C. Quackenbos, but just here Mr. Davis's caution comes in, for he warns us that scientists are not specially competent to handle such cases, and it may turn out that Miss Miller didn't give the distinguished doctor a square deal.

But let us hope for the best. Perhaps Miss Miller will meet the conjurers, and then we will know more about the merits of the case.

New York, March 19, 1913. J. H.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have often wondered whether there is any truth in the claims of occultists or not. The case of Beulah Miller seems to have some promise in it, and I have been eagerly watching the papers for developments. But the letter of Mr. Davis in THE TIMES makes me question the reality of psychic phenomena. I think his position is well taken that there are no well-authenticated cases, from a purely logical point of view, since there is no assurance that any of the witnesses were entirely competent. Mr. Davis even doubts that any one is competent, even conjurers, judging from his reference to our inability to prove a negative—i. e., that there has been no fraud.

But psychical research will advance one peg if we can find a demonstrator who can withstand the crucial tests of the men mentioned by Mr. Davis.

I should be thankful to you if some one could arrange with the parents of Miss Miller for a test seance. ANNA CURTIS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 21, 1913.

THE COUNTRY CAT.

Farmer Declares Her an Indispensable Asset.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many years ago I joined the back-to-the-land movement. From city life I took with me the hatred of my old tormentors—city cats. The first year on the farm what was not destroyed in the fields and gardens we stored away for Winter use. Foundations of buildings were undermined by rats, which caused walls to settle and crack. Our apples and vegetables in the cellars were, many of them, destroyed, and the same was the fate of unthrashed grain in the barns. The harness was eaten, and even the feet of the cows and horses were bitten as they slept. Our loss of eggs and young chicks drove us almost to distraction.

The squirrels destroyed the eggs and young birds in the nests and also our fruits. One red squirrel will destroy more birds than a dozen cats, as they rob the nests.

Our well-trained cats have changed all this and we enjoy the song of the birds and can see them care for their young in the trees about our home. These cats roam the fields and bring to the house rats, mice, weasels, rabbits, and other destructive animals that rob the farmer of his hard-earned profits. One way to stop the "high cost of living" is to repeal some of our fool laws and let the farmer exist. FARMER.

New York, March 19, 1913.

LADIES WHO WON'T EAT

Would Swallow Willy-Nilly if Food Hit the Larynx.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why should John Bull, M. D., feed the starving suffragettes by a method antiquated, archaic, obsolescent—a method at least reminiscent of torture—when a far less objectionable plan is at hand; a simple way, too, and one that is, or surely should be, well known to him? The following letter, published by the Militant Suffragette Union, is self-explanatory. It is from Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, until yesterday a prisoner in Halloway Jail. Mrs. Pankhurst, to whom it is addressed, is the lady who is leader in the present crusade to convince the obtuse British public that the old adage, "Vinegar never catches flies," is all wrong:

> Dearest Mother: I am fighting! Fighting! Fighting! I have four, five, or six wardresses every day, as well as two doctors. I am fed through the stomach tube twice a day. They pry open my mouth with a steel gag, pressing it in where there is a gap in my teeth. I resist all the time. My gums are always bleeding. I am afraid they may be saying that we do not resist, yet my shoulders are all bruised by the struggling while they hold the tube in my throat. I used to feel I should go mad at first, and be pretty near to it, as I think they feared; but I have got over that, and my digestion is the most likely to suffer now.
>
> SYLVIA.

Perhaps as bearing directly upon this subject I may be permitted to describe for your readers a personal experience of my own, which took place more years ago than I like to stop to count up. I was then resident interne in a large metropolitan hospital, and one of the wards of which I had charge presented an instance of that very rare and curious disease known as catalepsy. The poor woman so afflicted was a typical instance; her body and limbs were more or less plastic, and she would, upon being bent to a sitting posture, hold any pose we might choose to try—her arms, for example, placed at right angles with her body, and as far from it as possible, would thus remain for hours at a time. Meanwhile the face was calm, her eyes closed, and she seemed asleep. Doubtless if not fed she would have starved. It was, however, a part of my daily duty to feed her, and this I did three times in each twenty-four hours, at equal intervals, with liquid foods introduced by gag and stomach tube with a funnel—just as indicated in the letter of Miss Pankhurst, except that there was no conscious opposition to my efforts.

This had been going along for perhaps ten days, when, while I was thus occupied, the door of the ward opened and in walked Dr. Abraham Jacobi (the same gentleman who has just recently been President of the American Medical Association, and who was at that time a visiting physician to the hospital in question.)

Dr. Jacobi watched my work for a few minutes, and then I recollect that he took a seat and laughed heartily at me. He asked whether I had forgotten my physiology so soon, adding that I was going to a great deal of unnecessary trouble in my artificial alimentation. He remarked that the swallowing reflex was one of the most vigorous of all reflexes, and one of the last to be lost upon the approach of death. If I would detach my funnel from that stomach tube, he said, I would find it—the funnel—the only implement I needed. With the patient's head held quiet, face upward, the funnel should be inserted in one or the other nostril and liquid food poured in, a large spoonful at a time. As this food struck the rear wall of the pharynx, (gullet,) inevitably, whether the patient did or did not wish it, an instant swallowing movement would take place—in evidence of which the "Adam's apple" would be seen to shoot upward, and then drop back into place; whereupon the pharynx was ready for the next swallow to be poured in and so on.

Naturally, because saving almost all the work formerly thought necessary, I followed Dr. Jacobi's advice—and for some weeks, or until I was transferred elsewhere in the hospital, this was the plan employed exclusively. I believe this poor cataleptic was at length taken away from the hospital for treatment elsewhere by her friends.

Upon a little reflection it will be evident that the method of feeding herein advocated has a number of advantages—not the least of which is the fact that, since the mouth is not gagged the lady suffragette can—between swallows—converse eloquently upon the cause; and who can say how many converts she may thus add to her list? The medical profession is notoriously soft-hearted.

I cannot conclude without taking this opportunity for a confession of faith. It is my firm belief that the Omnipotent has no use for one sitting upon the fence. Give me an open enemy every time rather than the lukewarm attitude of the Thing on the Fence!

> "Because thou art neither hot nor cold, but only lukewarm, I spew thee out of my mouth." Rev. iii., 16.

And so I beg to say that until quite recently I as heartily in favor of woman suffrage—as it exists in this country. I still feel that if any woman really wishes the vote she should be allowed to have it. But since reading that wonderfully clean-cut presentation of the whole subject by Molly Elliot Seawell, entitled "The Ladies' Battle," I can but feel that any woman is most unwisely guided if willing to give up, as she must, her many privileges at law over our sex in order to secure the ballot.

This little book deserves a quiet reading by every man and every woman.

ROBERT H. M. DAWBARN.
New York, March 22, 1913.

RESTAURANTS NOT WORSE.

Quality of Food Depends on Patronage and Price.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The answer to the question propounded by "L. J. W." as to a possible deterioration of New York restaurants is naturally to be looked for from the eaters; hence, though I do not, perhaps, "eat around" as much as "L. J. W.," I claim the privilege of maintaining the strength of my own observation that the notion is baseless. In fact, I believe that there has been an improvement proportionate to the growth of public eating places, with its attendant strengthening of competition.

Restaurants, in their capacity of servers of the public appetite, are largely what their frequenting "eaters" make them.

That brings us to the question of class. Consequently, if "L. J. W." will divorce from his mind the idea that class is represented merely by cabaret shows, &c., and will come straight down to the point of class as exemplified by food, the preparation of it, and the attractiveness of service and surroundings, I think he will find himself forced to admit that there has been no deterioration in restaurants. If, on the other hand, "L. J. W." frequents some "cheap joint" for the sake of a small economy, which is really no economy at all when the welfare of his stomach is considered, he must, I fear, be left to answer his own question. J. W. E.

New York, March 20, 1913.

MRS. SHELDON'S AMBITION.

I ask no higher niche in fame,
No nobler tribute, greater name,
Than to be known, through roving rhymes,
As Poet Laureate of THE TIMES.

I long to make the air resound
With lines on how the Lost is Found;
To load the winds of passing days
With songs of how a TIMES "Ad" pays.

I yearn to tune my Muse's strings
To Stock Reports and Legal things;
Court Calendars, the Wars that rage,
And items of the Sporting Page.

What thrills of rapture one could feel
While singing of the Subway Deal!
What courage would inflate my heart
While warbling out some Polar Chart!

Ah, me, I'd like to turn my rhymes
Upon the columns of Our TIMES!
I'd sing with never lag or stint
All of the News That's Fit to Print!

LURANA SHELDON.

CERTAIN TENDENCIES OF CIRCUS ELEPHANTS

With a Passing Note on the Sympathetic Nature of the Angwantibo.

JUST CAN'T SEE 'EM SPANKED

And It Is Necessary, in the Cause of Discipline, Sometimes, to Let Nurse Babe Deal with the Rowdies.

From the vantage point of the wheel of an animal cage Harry Mooney, keeper and trainer of the elephant corps of the Greatest Show on Earth, watched his charges swing down the runway on Saturday into the basement of Madison Square Garden. The big animals had just returned from the first regular performance. They were all letter perfect in their parts, but, somehow, Mooney was far from satisfied.

The elephants swung into line behind the iron railing of their temporary home, and at the end of the line came Babe, leader of the herd, watching with bright little eyes the conduct of some of her companions. Not far from her, walking with haughty tread, was Hattie, who is Babe's rival for leader and the only one of the twenty or more animals not under the control of the sagacious old leader. The herd fell into the usual positions, and just then Topsy deliberately butted one of the larger animals, after which, lifting up her trunk, she began to cry so loudly that the whole herd, with the exception of Babe, uneasily shifted about. Whereupon Coco, resisting the efforts of an attendant who was trying to place a chain about her hind legs, moved to the front and began to turkey trot down the line.

This set Babe in action. After regarding this for a second or two she moved out of line and swatted the misbehaving Coco with her trunk, bringing the smaller elephant to her knees.

"Hey, Jimmy!" sang out Mooney to James Clark, his assistant, "move Topsy and Coco up and chain them to Babe. We've got to have order here if it takes all night."

"It's like this," Mooney explained. "That bunch of elephants is the best ever, but just now we have a family row on our hands. Topsy and Coco have reached a state where they want to break away from what I might call parental restraint. Both are young and—well, you know how it is. Up in the ring a minute ago Topsy pulled Albert's tail too hard, and if I had not been on the job it would probably have broken up the act. Then again, in the baseball act, Coco deliberately threw the bat at Hattie, half about bringing up a family, it ain't nothin' to the task we have down here," and Mooney stopped to mop his brow and watch Jeany shuffling about near the end of the line.

"Jeany!" he called sharply.

Jeany promptly moved back to her place, and, casting down her eyes, posed as the most subdued animal in the line.

Meantime, Clark and Dooley were busy "cutting out" Topsy and Coco from the line and shifting them to a position beside Babe. Both hung back. Babe regarded them with a far from benevolent eye.

"Get in there!" shouted Mooney, who had climbed upon a bale of hay and was emphasizing his commands by waving his arm. The mischievous pair moved unwillingly into a position on either side of Babe. Babe has been in the show business sixty-five years. Mooney believes that she really takes a personal interest in the Barnum & Bailey Show. For years Babe has been recognized as the leader of the herd, and during that time she has insisted upon order. It was Babe who, when the elephants stampeded some years ago at a small town in New Jersey, stopped the rush with her trunk, laying about her until she drove the uneasy animals back to their places. In fact, in the language of her friend Mooney, she is not only the circus queen, but the real mother of the herd. When any of the group show an inclination to misbehave, they are chased up either alongside of or to Babe. If they continue their evil tendencies, Babe corrects them gentl" with her trunk. If they continue to pursue the broad road, she simply "beats them up," Mr. Mooney says.

Therefore Mr. Mooney elected on Saturday that Topsy and Coco should be put in care of Babe. Clark and Dooley were busy putting the chains on the pair when John Patterson, in charge of the wild animals, came along.

"What's doing?" he asked Mooney the latter explained that Topsy and Coco were being put in charge of the nurse.

"They'll be well spanked if they ain't good, now," commented Mooney.

"Do you mean to say that Babe will knock those two little elephants about?" asked Patterson. Mooney allowed that she would.

"Then I've got to move Betty," said Patterson, and, lifting his voice, shouted: "Hey, Bill, get Betty's cage moved back against the wall."

"I couldn't let Betty see a sight like that," explained Patterson. "You remember how she went on the day Old Tom died, and how she tried to act as nurse to Mecca, the camel over there, when he was born?"

Betty, when the cage was moved out into the bright light, proved to be a mild-eyed angwantibo, looking out upon the world with innocent surprise.

"There goes the tenderest-hearted animal in captivity," said Patterson. "Why, if that animal would see Babe correcting either of those youngsters she would grieve herself nearly to death, and, of course, we want all the bunch in good condition now. Why, the night Old Tom, the tiger, died—you remember that, Tory?—Betty sensed what was happening and just took on terrible. Charlie Smith, who was keeper then, had to sit up all night holding her in his arms. Talk about a human being—there ain't none of them got more sympathy than that angwantibo. Once—we were in Winter quarters then—she broke out of her cage one night, and in the morning we found her rocking a sick monkey to sleep."

Mr. Patterson was so overcome by the memory that he had to wipe his eyes.

Three minutes after Betty had been hauled safely out of sight, Babe began the corrective process of the wicked elephants. Topsy got her trunk about Babe's foreleg and spent some minutes trying to lift it from the ground. The old leader stood it for some time, and then gently pushed Topsy away. The latter remained quiet a few minutes, and then, when Babe turned to Coco, who was becoming mischievous in turn, quietly put out her trunk and yanked the leader's leg. Babe turned in a flash and, with a side movement of her head, butted the youngster squarely between the eyes. Topsy went back as though struck by a ram and with such force that, when the chain became taut, she was jerked back against Babe's side. Five minutes later Coco received a "spanking," and half an hour later two very subdued elephants were standing on either side of Babe.

"Jimmy" Mooney called out to Clark, "Take that pair back to their places. They'll behave now." And they did.

The situation in the Barnum & Bailey elephant family is complicated just now by the attitude of Hattie. She is almost as old as Babe, but hasn't had as much experience in the circus business. Hattie has been a sort of leader in the elephant social world for some time, and now that she is coupled up in the same group with Babe she feels her position keenly. Hattie is exercising a bad influence upon the herd, for her rivalry is not making for discipline.

"We have our troubles," said Mooney to Patterson.

"Sure we have," replied the latter. "There are three classes of animals, and I have never been able to determine which causes the most trouble. There are those with a highly developed sense of humor that is always getting them into trouble. Then there are those, like Betty, who are too sympathetic for the show business, and, last of all, those that are always looking for a fight. If I ever get in right, I am going to give real money for the study and development of animal dispositions by a scientific process. I will—

"Excuse me, there goes that angwantibo crying again. I bet she just saw Clark fall over that bale of hay."

OLIVE FREMSTAD HEARD.

Carl Braun and Louise Cox Also on Metropolitan Programme.

Olive Fremstad appeared at the concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. She first sang the air "Suicidio," from "La Gioconda," and when she was recalled she added "Les Filles de Cadiz" of Delibes, and a song by Grieg. Later in the evening she sang Schubert's "Fischermädchen," and Franz's "Aus meinen grossen Schmerzen," "Stille Sicherheit," and "In Herbst." To these she added "Long, Long Ago" and a Norwegian song.

Henriette Bach played three violin numbers, an andante of Lalo's, Kreisler's arrangement of Tartini's variations on a theme by Corelli, and an old Viennese waltz by Kreisler. Carl Braun sang an air from "The Magic Flute," Schubert's "Der Doppelgänger," and Jensen's "Alt Heidelberg." Louise Cox, a young American singer, made practically her first appearance at the Opera House, although she had been heard in very small parts. She sang "Deh vieni non tardar" from "Le Nozze di Figaro," and afterward a song by Victor Holländer. She received many floral tributes. The orchestra, under the direction of Adolph Rothmeyer, played "Siegfried's Rhine Journey," the overture to "William Tell," and the "L'Arlesienne Suite."

CHARITY ART TABLEAUX.

Society Girls to Reproduce Old Masters at Little Theatre.

The fifteen famous paintings by old masters which are to be reproduced in tableaux on April 25 and 26 by society women and girls at the Little Theatre, for the work of the Chrystie Street House are as follows: Simone Martini's "Angel of Annunciation," Albrecht Dürer's "Angels at Play," Melozzo da Forli's "Three Angels Making Music," Fra Angelico da Fiesole's "Angels Carrying Flowers," Stephen Lochner's "Angel of the Annunciation," Raphael's "Angels Making Music," Martin Schöngauer's "Angel of the Annunciation," Luca Signierrli's "Angels Making Music," Donatelli's "The Annunciation," "Botticelli's "The Young Tobias and the Three Archangels," Luca da Robbia's "An Angel," Perugini's "Three Singing Angels," Carpaccio's "Musical Angels," Murillo's "The Guardian Angel," and Benozzo Gozzoli's "Angels Singing Praise."

Very few of the girls have yet been selected for the paintings, but Miss Bessie Martin will be in the Robbia, and the Misses Dorothy Morrison, Edna Shethar, and Frances Henry will be in the da Forli. Mrs. Arnold Fürst will be the "Angel of the Annunciation" in the first picture by Martini.

GAELIC SOCIETY CONCERT.

Heard with Victor Herbert's Orchestra at Carnegie Hall.

The Feis Ceoil Agus Seanachas of the Gaelic Society gave a concert at Carnegie Hall last night at which Victor Herbert and his orchestra, with Idelle Patterson, soprano, as soloist, participated. There was also an address by Joseph Dunn, Professor of Gaelic at the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

The programme included the overture to Wallace's "Maritana," Victor Herbert's "Sunset," "Air de Ballet," and Irish Rhapsody; two movements for Villiers-Stanford's Irish Symphony, two numbers from an Irish Suite by Swan Hennessy, and the following songs, "The Last Rose of Summer," "The Kerry Dances," "Caro Nome" from "Rigoletto," "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls," and Victor Herbert's "Love's Hour."

BENEFIT FOR SEASIDE HOME.

Theatrical Performance Arranged to Raise Mortgage Funds.

A benefit performance of "The Poor Little Rich Girl" at the Hudson Theatre, under the auspices of the Teachers of the Crippled Children, for the benefit of the Seaside Home for Crippled Children at Arverne, L. I., will be given next Monday evening. Among those who have bought tickets are Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Jay Gould, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mme. Gadski, Mrs. Felix Warburg, Mrs. Jacob Schiff, Mrs. George Ehret, Jr., Mrs. Hiram Bloomingdale, Cornelius Bliss, Jr., Osgood Field, and the Messrs. Lewisohn.

The Seaside Home cared for more than 200 crippled children last Summer at the Arverne home, and this benefit is to be given in the hope of paying off a heavy mortgage on the property.

Mr. Godowsky's Recital.

Mr. Leopold Godowsky gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, that was filled with an Easter audience. His programme was one of contrasts. It is a far cry from the "Kinderscenen" of Schumann to Liszt's B minor sonata; but he spanned the interval with only the intervention of Grieg's "Ballade." Mr. Max Pauer played the "Kinderscenen" but a few weeks ago; they are pieces whose charm will be the greater the greater the art that is expended upon them, and they gave great pleasure as Mr. Godowsky played them. His programme also included a selection of six of Chopin's "Walzermasken," a series of twenty-four "tone pictures in 3-4 time," and Chopin's G minor Ballade, G major Nocturne, and Andante Spianato and Polonaise, Op. 22.

Dominican Sisters' Benefit.

A matinee benefit for the Dominican Sisters of the Sick Poor will be given this afternoon at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. The programme has been arranged by William A. Brady and Mrs. Agnes Shanley, a Director of the charity. Among those who will appear are John Mason, Rosalind Coghlan, Bert Fitzgibbons, and Alice Brady. In addition "The Switchboard," now being presented at the Princess Theatre, will be given. Other artists will appear through the courtesy of B. F. Keith, Martin Beck, and Marcus Loew.

Symphony Society's Pension Concert.

The New York Symphony Society gave its annual pension fund concert at Aeolian Hall last evening. The programme included Tschaikowsky's sixth symphony and Goldmark's Scherzo, Op. 45. Edmond Clement sang an air from "Romeo et Juliette" and songs by Debussy, Hué, and Massenet, and Germaine Schnitzer played Schumann's piano concerto in A minor.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The production of "The Purple Road," which was to have been made at the Liberty Theatre to-night, with Victor Maurel in the principal part, has been postponed for a short time, the new date has not yet been decided.

Robert Warwick and Alice Fischer have been engaged by William A. Brady for his forthcoming revival of "Rosedale." Mr. Warwick will be seen as the gypsy, Miles McKenna, and Miss Fischer will appear as Tabitha Stork.

Easter Monday matinees are announced to-day for "Romance," at Maxine Elliott's Theatre; Sam Bernard in "All for the Ladies," at the Lyric; "The Whip," at the Manhattan Opera House, and "Little Women," at the Playhouse.

Louise Homer will appear in the benefit to be given by the Volunteers of America at the Century Theatre on the evening of April 13.

Special exhibitions of the kinemacolor pictures of "The Making of the Panama Canal" will be given by the Atlas Portland Cement Company shortly for the employes of several of their largest plants.

The complete cast for the Grace George revival of "Divorcons" includes William Courtleigh, Frank Reicher, Howard Estabrook, Mario Marjeoni, Frank Peters, Frank Compton, Rae Selwyn, Gail Kane, Maude Turner Gordon, and Nina Lindsey.

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Member of the Vigilance Committee in California Under Coleman in Pioneer Days.

Elbert Adrian Brinckerhoff, founder of the cotton firm of Brinckerhoff, Turner & Co., which became known later as the J. Spencer Turner Company, twice Mayor of Englewood, N. J., and at one time a pioneer in the West, where he rode the first pony express established on the continent, died yesterday after a year's illness at his home in Englewood, N. J.

Mr. Brinckerhoff was born in Jamaica, L. I., in 1838. At the age of 16 years he took passage on the clipper ship Adelaide for a voyage around the world. When the Adelaide changed her course on reaching San Francisco and returned to New York Mr. Brinckerhoff decided to stay in California, and became connected with the Wells Fargo Express Company, acting as their agent in several of the mining stations in that State. He was also in that company's steamboat service on the Sacramento River, and in 1859 he carried the first package of letters from San Francisco to Sacramento, opening the first pony express service on the American Continent.

While living in San Francisco Mr. Brinkerhoff was a member of the Vigilance Committee of which William P. Coleman was President, and he had a great deal to do with the establishment of law and order in California during those years.

Returning to New York in 1860, Mr. Brinkerhoff became associated with the firm of Fox & Polhemus, cotton manufacturers, and brokers, and he soon became a member of the firm. In a few years he was senior member of the firm, which was later merged into Brinckerhoff, Turner & Co.

For many years Mr. Brinckerhoff was President of the Merchants' National Bank of this city, and he was a Director of the Harriman National Bank. He was active in philanthropy, and for many years was President of the Presbyterian Hospital. He was also Vice President of the American Bible Society, and a member of many other institutions. Mr. Brinckerhoff was an active leader in his home town, Englewood, where he had lived since 1867. Mr. Brinckerhoff leaves a widow, one son, ElbertAdrian Brinckerhoff, Jr., Treasurer of the J. Spencer Turner Company, and five daughters, Mrs. Frederick S. Duncan, Mrs. H. L. Pitkin, Mrs. Frank B. Probst, and Mrs. Clarence D. Kerr, all of Englewood, and Mrs. James D. Armstrong of St. Paul.

The funeral will be held on Wednesday afternoon at the Presbyterian Church in Englewood. The Rev. Robert Davis, pastor of the church, will conduct the service. Mr. Brinckerhoff will be buried in Brookside Cemetery in Englewood.

PALACE OPENS TO-DAY.

New Broadway Vaudeville Theatre Will Seat 1,800 Persons.

The new Palace Theatre, at Broadway and Forty-seventh Street, opens its doors to-day to the public for the first time with a policy patterned after that of the English music halls. It has a seating capacity of 1,800, which is approximately that of the New Amsterdam and the Broadway. The theatre embraces all the most modern ideas in stage construction, and is handsomely decorated and finished. The Broadway entrance is through a new eleven-story office building. The lobby is forty feet wide and decorated in Pavanazzo marble. The inner lobby is constructed of Sienna marble. Two sets of bronze screen doors set with stained glass lead into the lobbies.

The theatre proper is built in Forty-seventh Street. The color scheme of the auditorium is old ivory and bronze. The walls are decorated with panels of old gold silk brocade, and the drop curtain is of the same material.

The main floor seats 800. There are twenty boxes on the main floor, with twenty-three boxes and loges on the balcony floor and twelve additional upper boxes. The entire front of the balcony is a tier of boxes planned for those who wish to smoke, smoking not being permitted on the main floor. The front of the balcony is only thirty-five feet from the stage, but as it is of cantilever construction there are no posts to obstruct the view on the main floor.

The proscenium arch, forty-four feet across the stage, is decorated with a laurel wreath column in bronze, with a plastic motive decorated in old ivory. The wall panels here are in French gray, with the moldings in lighter gray. The dome and ceiling are brightly decorated, and there is a chandelier of old ivory bronze fourteen feet across.

On the mazzanine floor, which leads as an approach to the balcony seats and boxes, there is an art gallery, and under the main floor of the auditorium there is a gentlemen's lounge, decorated in Elizabethan style. On the other side of the theatre is a ladies' parlor fitted in the Louis XV. period in cream and pink.

Behind the footlights the comfort of the players has not been overlooked. There are thirty-two dressing rooms, each fitted with a shower bath and all conveniences. Two elevators will carry the actors to and from their rooms. On the stage level there is a large greenroom fitted as a lounging and reading room for the artists. There is also an animal room, in which anything from a trained monkey to an acting lion can be accommodated. The architects of the Palace are Kirchhoff & Rose of Milwaukee. This is their first New York theatre, though they have built many in the West.

KLAW & ERLANGER FILMS.

Buy Fort Lee Site to Build Their Manufacturing Plant.

Klaw & Erlanger have purchased a tract of land in Lemoine Avenue, Fort Lee, near Hackensack, and have staked out the property for the construction of a large building which will be used as a moving picture plant for the manufacture of films. There are three other moving picture companies staging and manufacturing films in the Fort Lee section, one of which is located in Lemoine Avenue.

A short time ago Klaw & Erlanger announced their intention of going into the moving-picture field with others, and a company to conduct the enterprise has been formed, called the Protective Amusement Company. It was announced that its offices would be at 1,493 Broadway, with Pat Casey as general manager. Nothing was said at that time, however, about the location of the manufacturing plant of the concern. It is the announced intention of the corporation to make film versions of the plays which Klaw & Erlanger and their associates control. These will constitute feature films which it is expected will be turned out at the rate of two a week, beginning about next September. They will be shown all over the country and will form part at least of the answer to the question what is to be the attraction at theatres whose fate became problematical after the truce was made between the Shuberts and the syndicate, and they became unnecessary as links in the two rival chains of theatres stretching over the country.

Miss Stevens to Wed Rev. Mr. Taylor

Mrs. C. Ellis Stevens of 20 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margery Alkman Stevens, to the Rev. Albert E. Taylor, curate of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights. Miss Stevens's father, the late Dr. Stevens, was at one time curate of Grace Church, and later became the first Archdeacon of Brooklyn.

Miss Kate V. Langdon Engaged.

Mrs. Thomas Folger Langdon of 325 West Eighty-third Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Kate Valentine Langdon, to Dudley Chase Graves, son of the Rev. Gemont Graves of 330 West Eighty-fifth Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

TO OPEN OPERA SCHOOL.

A. Hammerstein Says He Will Train Only Promising Singers.

Arthur Hammerstein announced yesterday that he intended to open an opera school next Fall, to be called the Hammerstein Opera School, and to afford training in grand and light opera singing. His press agent protested that the announcement had nothing to do with the opening of a revival of "The Geisha" at Weber & Fields's, Forty-fourth Street, on Thursday night, under Mr. Hammerstein's management.

The proposed founder of the promised school said that only students with real possibilities would be admitted, and that the project was something in the nature of a protest against that class of singing teacher who keeps a pupil for whom there is no hope just for the tuition fees that will accrue. The announcement says that Gaetano Merola, one of Oscar Hammerstein's conductors, who will conduct for "The Geisha," will be the Director of the school, and that Jacques Coini, stage director of the Manhattan and London opera houses, will teach operatic acting. Mr. Hammerstein expects to open the school early in the Fall in the neighborhood of Times Square.

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY.

Carl Morris Substituted for John Barnes Wells as the Soloist.

The People's Symphony Orchestra gave the third concert of its thirteenth season yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall under the direction of Franz X. Arens before the usual large audience. Novelties as a rule do not play an essential part in the programmes of this organization, but yesterday there was to have been one included, Dunn's setting of "Annabel Lee," but the tenor who was to have sung this song, John Barnes Wells, was unable to appear. A baritone was obtainable, but that made a change in programme as well as a change in artist necessary. Carl Morris, as a consequence, sang "Eri Tu," from Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera."

The programme also included Bruch's violin concerto in G minor, which has been performed so many times in New York this season that every concertgoer must have heard it at least once. Yesterday it was played by Maximilian Pilzer. The orchestral numbers were Beethoven's Seventh Symphony and Tschaikowsky's "March Slav."

WORLDWORTH GOLD TO WED.

Japanese Actor to Take English Girl as His Bride.

Every once in a while Worldworth Gold, the actor from the Far East who played the Japanese valet in "Bought and Paid For," takes up his honorable pen and dashes something off that gets into the papers. He is at it again. Yesterday William A. Brady received from London a letter which contained important news about the private affairs of Mr. Gold. The point of reproducing his letters is to give them exactly as they come. Here is the letter:

Mr. Brady:

I an't Greet with London. Weather is no usely for me. But Mr. Brady I am going to be married best English girl in Europe, Miss Ida Rider. She will become to be Mrs. Worldworth Gold April 20, 1913, my Bride day. Already three weeks in vance notice at the church for my Bride. I hope I will be happy. Sincerely,

WORLDWORTH GOLD.

Music Notes.

Owing to the illness of John McCluskey, tenor, who was announced to appear at the concert of Mme. Carreno-Tagliapietra this evening at Aeolian Hall, Paul Dufault, has been engaged.

At the performance of "The Magic Flute" for the benefit of the Legal Aid Society at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday evening, April 1, the cast will include Mmes. Gadski, Hempel, and Alten, and Messrs. Jorn, Braun, Goritz, and Reiss. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

The New York Oratorio Society will celebrate the twenty-fifth year that Andrew Carnegie has been President of the organization at a lawn party at Mr. Carnegie's home in Fifth Avenue some time early in April.

Wilhelm Bachenheimer, baritone, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall on the evening of April 3. His programme will include numbers by Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Fritz Fleck, Reger, and Herman.

An Italian Philharmonic Society of New York has been organized, the first concert of which is to be given in Carnegie Hall, April 13. This society is to present the various symphonic works of the old and modern Italian schools.

The orchestra of 100 pieces under the leadership of Cesare Sodero has been recruited from various orchestras.

The Marum Quartet has been engaged by the Department of Music of Columbia University for a recital at the Horace Mann Auditorium, at Broadway and 120th Street, Wednesday afternoon, at 4:10 o'clock. The recitals are free of charge.

The sixth and last subscription concert of the Kneisel Quartet this season will be given at the New Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening, April 8, at 8:15.

The second subscription concert of the MacDowell Chorus of the Schola Cantorum, which was postponed, will take place in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, April 17. The programme includes, among other works, Granville Bantock's "Atalanta in Calydon," a choral ode for twenty parts.

There was no free organ recital at the City College yesterday, but on Wednesday at 4 o'clock the usual recital will be given.

Marcella Sembrich will give a song recital in Carnegie Hall to-morrow afternoon.

Mischa Elman will give a violin recital in Carnegie Hall next Saturday afternoon.

Miss Kitty Cheatham's last recital this season takes place, as usual, at the Lyceum Theatre this afternoon.

The Oratorio Society, under the direction of Louis K. Koemmenich, will give Otto Taubmann's "Eine Deutsche Messe" at its last concert of the season next Friday evening. The soloists will be Inez Barbour, Mildred Potter, Putnam Griswold, and John Young.

On Thursday evening and Friday afternoon the Philharroonic Society of New York, Josef Stransky, conductor, will be heard at Carnegie Hall in the last pair of symphony concerts of this season. For this occasion the conductor has arranged a programme opening with Haydn's Symphony in G major ("The Surprise." Then will be heard Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. The orchestra in this work will have the assistance of the Schola Cantorum (MacDowell Club,) and a quarter of soloists, Florence Hinkle, soprano; Rosalie Wirthlin, contralto; Iced Miller, tenor, and Frederick Weld, bass.

On Sunday afternoon the Philharmonic Society will give at Carnegie Hall its final concert of the year in this city, and the season will be brought to a close by an all-Wagner programme.

After the final New York appearance the orchestra will go on tour for one week, closing April 5 at Pittsburgh. The orchestra will then disband until the Fall.

Miss Ilse Veda Duttlinger, violinist, a pupil of Leopold Auer of the Imperial Conservatoire in St. Petersburg, will give her first New York public recital at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening. Miss Duttlinger, who is only 19 years old, has made appearances in Berlin, Munich, Dresden, St. Petersburg, and London.

Julia Culp will give a song recital on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock and another on Friday evening at 9 o'clock at the Little Theatre.

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Natural Alkaline Water
Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and Uric Acid.
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REWARD TO YOUNG WOMAN.

Father of Girl She Saved Sends Her a Check for $200.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.—Miss Agnes Harned, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard J. Harned of Monmouth Street, has received a check for $200 from Frederick A. Carter, formerly of Princeton, for having saved the life of his daughter, Miss Anna May Carter, two years ago.

The young women were members of a house party at Plainfield, and went for an automobile ride. Seeing some wild flowers, they decided to gather a bouquet. Miss Carter slipped over a precipice and fell fifty feet. Miss Harned summoned assistance, and by means of a rope succeeded in rescuing her friend.

A reception for Miss Harned will be held to-morrow evening in New York.

DISAVOWAL BY BALLINGER.

Never Had Anything to do with Frost Land Claims.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 23.—Richard A. Ballinger, former Secretary of the Interior, who was mentioned in testimony given at the trial in Chicago of A. C. Frost and others accused of having attempted to defraud the Government of coal lands in Alaska, in a formal statement made public yesterday said:

"Neither I personally nor the law firm of which I was a member ever had anything to do with the Frost land claims in Alaska."

CAPT. BOGARDUS DEAD.

Only Wing Shot Who Ever Killed 100 Live Birds in Succession.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 23.—Capt. A. N. Bogardus, for seventeen years the champion wing shot of the world, died to-night at his home in Lincoln. Capt. Bogardus won the championship of America in 1871, and went to England in 1875. There he met all comers, successfully defending the championship until 1878, when he returned to America. Capt. Bogardus was the only person in the world who ever killed 100 live birds with 100 consecutive shots. This feat was accomplished in July, 1869, at Dexter Park, Chicago. In 1872 at Madison Square Garden, New York, he broke 5,500 glass balls in 7 hours 19 minutes and 2 seconds. In 1883 and 1884 Capt. Bogardus was a one-third owner in the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show. It was at this time that the Bogardus family, father and four sons, gained a world-wide reputation as shooters.

Capt. Bogardus was born at Dern, Albany County, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1833.

John Dean Browne.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 23.—John Dean Browne, for thirty-three years President of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, died suddenly at his home here late to-night of apoplexy, aged 75. In his early life he was a resident of St. Paul, Minn., and enlisted in the Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteers at the outbreak of the civil war. He held many ofices of trust here and was noted as a charitable worker. Two daughters survive him.

Dr. Grant Stanley Dies.

Dr. Grant Stanley, a well-known physician of Sea Cliff, L. I., died yesterday in Seney Hospital, Brooklyn. He was born at Meriden, Conn., thirty-eight years ago. He was a member of several medical clubs and organizations on Long Island. He is survived by his widow and one child.

S. J. Roberts Dead.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 23.—Samuel Judson Roberts, owner and editor of The Lexington Leader, and for many years a Republican leader in Central Kentucky, died at his home to-day from blood poisoning, following an operation for ingrowing toe nail. Mr. Roberts was for many years collector of internal revenue for the Seventh District. He was born in Canton, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1858.

Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington.

Major Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., of the British Army, died at Collesbourne, England, on Saturday. He saw service in several South African wars, having commanded the mounted infantry in the Kaffir war of 1877 and the Transvaal war of 1877-78. He served in the Zulu, Basuto, and Matabele wars, and was commander of the Rhodesian field forces in the Boer war.

Obituary Notes.

JULIUS C. FITZGERALD, at one time a Jersey Assemblyman and a former resident of Newark, N. J., is dead at the Masonic Home, Burlington, N. J., aged 75. In the seventies Mr. Fitzgerald was known as a brilliant lawyer. He was a partner of the late Judge Frederick H. Teese, a former member of Congress, under the firm name of Teese & Fitzgerald.

HARRIET A. DICKINSON, for many years a teacher of history and literature at the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, died yesterday after a brief illness in her seventy-ninth year. She was a daughter of the late Rev. Baxter Dickinson. Her home was at 149 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn.

JACOB HUFF, a Director of the Sussex Mutual Telephone Company, died yesterday at his home in Swartswood, N. J., aged 75. He was a veteran of the civil war.

Capt. GEORGE W. LAWLER, who for forty years was connected with the pilot service on the Massachusetts coast, died Saturday in Winthrop, Mass., aged 62.

JOHN PENDLEBURY, a retired merchant, died Friday at Paterson, N. J., aged 64.

JOHN W. JONES, a retired merchant of Yonkers, died Friday in Camden, S. C., aged 80.

GEORGE A. KRUPP, a retired butcher of Williamsburg, is dead in his home, 28 Catharine Street, aged 93. He had thirty-six grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

FREDERICK B. JAMES, paying teller in the Hanover National Bank, died Saturday night at his home, 32 Carroll Street, Yonkers, aged 39.

WILLIAM BAUR, a technical engineer, died Saturday in the German Hospital, aged 61. He served in the Franco-Prussian war, and came here in 1878. He was a specialist in the beet sugar industry.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON is dead in his home, 234 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 47.

WILLIAM H. BLACK, a retired dry goods merchant, is dead in his home in East Moriches, L. I., aged 66.

JAMES S. HALLERAN, chief clerk in the Board of Arrears and Assessment, died Friday in his home, 52 Dyckman Street, Brooklyn.

FRANCIS C. HEISER, contractor, died Friday in his home, 374 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 69.

ULYSSES S. WILTSE, shipping manager of the coal firm of Williams & Peters, 1 Broadway, is dead, aged 48.

HANNAH TOWNSEND, 80 years old, who had been employed more than fifty years in the Sammis families on Long Island, died Friday in the home of Mrs. Mary Sammis, Hempstead, L. I.

EZRA CHICHESTER, a blacksmith in East New York for forty years, is dead in his home, 401 Barbey Street, Brooklyn, aged 62.

JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, employed fifty-three years in the mechanical department of The Herald, died Saturday in his home, 274 Hewes Street, Brooklyn.

Capt. ARNOLD F. LEACH, who was said to have originated the first roller-skating rink in the United States, is dead in Waterville, Wash., aged 73.

Mrs. FANNIE D. SILSBE, wife of Warren A. Silsbe, died Saturday in her home, 56 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, aged 61.

RALPH R. BROADBENT, for fifteen years an employe of Moore & Schley, bankers, 30 Broadway, died Saturday of paralysis in his home, 15 Wadsworth Avenue, aged 64.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ASCH.—March 22, 586 West 178th St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Asch, a daughter.
COHEN.—March 22, 565 West 144th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Cohen, a son.
GOLDSTEIN.—March 22, 629 West 135th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Max Goldstein, twin daughters.
JUMNESKY.—March 17, 964 Tiffany St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Jumnesky, a son.
LEVY.—March 18, 100 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. C. Levy, a son.

Engaged.

SMITH—WAGER.—The engagement of Dr. M. L. Wager to Miss Jessie Smith has been announced.

ASHER—FREY.—Adelaide R. Frey to Abraham Asher.
BALLOU—EARL.—Gadys I. Earl to Donald K. Ballou.
BARUCH—KODZIESEN.—Hattie Kodziesen to William Baruch.

Engaged.

BERMAN—LEWIS.—Sadie Lewis to Mark Berman.
BLUMENTHAL—BASCH.—Ida Basch to Max Blumenthal.
BORENSTEIN—GREENBAUM.—Rose Greenbaum to Herman Borenstein.
BRAHAM—PLANT.—Lena Plant to Daniel Braham.
DE GOFF—ROSENTHAL.—Pearl Rosenthal to Harry De Goff.
DEUTSCH—MEUER.—Therese Meuer to William B. Deutsch.
DE VOS—RAICES.—Sue Raices to Augustus R. De Vos.
EYSLER—SCHIFFMAN.—Rose Schiffman to Leo Eysler.
FAUER—SCHWARTZ.—Ruth Schwartz to Samuel W. Fauer.
FINKELSTEIN—HARRIS.—Beatrice Harris to Nathan Finkelstein.
FRIEDMAN—SMITH.—Mildred Smith to Louis E. Friedman.
FRIEDMAN—TOCH.—Matilda Toch to Isidor Friedman.
GIMBEL—ISENBURG.—Jeannette Isenburg to Isidor Gimbel.
GLEICHMAN—EPSTEIN.—Elsie Epstein to Lewis S. Gleichman.
GLICKMAN—KLEIN.—Mattie Klein to Harry Glickman.
GREEN—COHEN.—Martha Cohen to Gerald G. Green.
GREENSTONE—SIMON.—Bertha Simon to Max Greenstone.
GROSS—JORDAN.—Harriett Jordan to Albert Gross.
GUNDERSHEIM—LANDSBERG.—Alice Gundersheim to David Landsberg.
HERBST—HAFT.—Rose Haft to Nathan W. Herbst.
HIRSCH—BLUMENFELD.—Pauline Blumenfeld to Max Hirsch.
HOLZMAN—METZGER.—Tessie Metzger to Dr. Arthur C. Holzman.
JOSEPH—MAYER.—Florence R. Mayer to Milton E. Joseph.
KAISER—KATZ.—Selma Katz to Lieut. F. Leon Kaiser.
KARPEL—STONE.—Pauline Stone to Edward Karpel.
KLEIN—KLIPPER.—Ray Klipper to Carl Klein.
LEVINE—GRENTHAL.—Bertha Grenthal to Benjamin Levine.
LEWEN—OSTERTAG.—Johanna Ostertag to Curtis Lewen.
LEWIS—KLOPSTOCK.—Cecile Klopstock to Harold J. Lewis.
LIEBLICH—SOEHL.—Frieda Soehl to Paul Lieblich.
LOEWENSTEIN—GOTTLIEB.—Emma Gottlieb to Harry Loewenstein.
LURIE—WORONOFF.—Freda Woronoff to Julius Lurie.
MANHEIMER—GREENWALD.—Martha Greenwald to Alfred S. Manheimer.
MITCHELL—LIPSCHER.—Frieda Lipscher to David Mitchell.
MITTENTHAL—ZELENKO.—Beatrice Zelenko to Jacob A. Mittenthal.
NUNEZ—AMADOR.—Alveda Amador to Gerardo Nunez.
ORANGE—KRAUS.—Juliet Kraus to Benjamin Orange.
PERLMAN—TANZMAN.—Rebecca Tanzman to Victor Perlman.
PLANICK—THORN.—Anna Thorn to Irving Planick.
RITTERMAN—MARKS.—Goldie Marks to Irving J. Ritterman.
ROSENBERG—BUCHSTAHL.—Adelaide Buchstahl to Dr. J. J. Rosenberg.
ROSENTHAL—STADHOLZ.—Mae Stadholz to Arthur Rosenthal.
ROSENTHAL—ROTH.—

TESREAU SPEEDS UP AGAINST GALVESTON

Texans Defeated by Giants by Score of 8 to 1—Wiltse in Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 23.—Having in mind that their mates were beaten here yesterday, the Giant regulars redeemed the good name of New York this afternoon by defeating the Galveston Pirates by a score of 8 to 1. The home team never had a chance with the Giants, whose strength was buttressed by the undecipherable pitching of Tesreau and Wiltse and timely hitting.

The attendance was the biggest the Giants have played to this Spring, about 3,000, and is said to be the largest on record here for an exhibition game. There was a big outpouring of army people, officers and privates, all in their khaki, and many of the spectators saw the game squatting around back of the foul lines.

Tesreau and Wiltse mowed the Pirates down with a minimum of hits, two off Tesreau and one off Wiltse. Merkle's muff of a thrown ball accounted for the single Galveston run, an error excusable under the circumstances, for it occurred on a short, low throw by Wilson in fielding a ball in front of the plate. The first four men who faced Tesreau struck out, big Jeff having scorching smoke.

Moore, who was with the Reds a while last year, held the Giants to four scattered safeties in the first four innings, but in the fifth came the reckoning. Tesreau opened a rally with a single, Snodgrass walked, and Shafer singled. Then Burns tripled, Doyle singled, and Devore followed suit. Five runs sifted to the goal and the game was as good as over.

Snodgrass tripled in the first inning and counted on an infield out. He walked in the third, reached second via the delayed steal, and was batted home by Burns. Tesreau's double and Shafer's base hit in the sixth fetched home New York's eighth run. On account of the soft ground the runners found it difficult to get up full speed, and the fielding of both teams was very good under the conditions. The line-up:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	GALVESTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'grass, cf.	3	1	1	4	0	Smith, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
Shafer, ss.	4	1	2	3	2	Maag, 2b.	3	0	0	3	7
Burns, lf.	4	1	2	0	0	H.W'ms, lb.	4	0	0	14	0
Doyle, 2b.	5	1	2	2	4	Nagle, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Devore, rf.	4	0	2	0	0	J.W'ms, lf.	4	0	0	2	1
Merkle, lb.	2	0	1	12	1	Dodd, 3b.	3	0	0	2	0
Herzog, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1	Rosser, cf.	3	0	1	0	0
Wilson, c.	2	0	0	4	1	A.Wils'n, c.	2	0	0	7	1
Meyers, c.	1	0	0	3	1	Jordan, c.	1	0	0	1	1
Tesreau, p.	3	2	2	1	2	Moore, p.	1	1	1	1	4
Wiltse, p.	1	0	0	0	2	*Madden	0	0	0	0	0
						Heitt, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Total.	34	8	13	27	15	Total.	30	1	3	27	22

*Batted for Moore in the fifth inning.

Errors—Doyle, Merkle, Dodd, Jordan.

New York.....1 0 1 0 5 1 0 0 0—8
Galveston .....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

First base on errors—New York, 1; Galveston, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Galveston, 6. First base on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; off Wiltse, 1; off Moore, 3; off Heitt, 1. Struck out—By Tesreau, 6; by Wiltse, 2; by Moore, 2; by Heitt, 1. Three-base hits—Snodgrass, Burns, Devore. Two-base hit—Tesreau. Sacrifice fly. Merkle. Stolen bases—Snodgrass, Doyle, Devore. Double plays—J. Williams, Moore, and Dodd; Maag, Smith, and H. Williams. Passed balls—T. Wilson, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Tesreau, (Madden;) by Moore, (Merkle.) Hits—Off Tesreau, 2 in five innings; off Wiltse, 1 in four innings; off Moore, 3 in five innings; off Heitt, 4 in four innings. Umpires—Mr. Pegg. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Other Baseball Results.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 23.—The New York National League recruits defeated the Houston Texas League team to-day, 7 to 3, in a loosely played game. The hitting of Cooper, Thorpe, Fletcher, and Demarce, however, made the game interesting.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 23.—The Philadelphia Americans won their second victory in the series with the local team of the American Association to-day by a score of 7 to 6. Durning and Brown were in the box for the Athletics, with Thomas receiving. The game was featured by the hitting of Baker, who secured a triple, a double, and a single.

BEAUMONT, Texas, March 23.—Philadelphia American League recruits defeated the Beaumont Texas League team to-day 2 to 1 in a well-played game. Feaster, Beaumont pitcher, held the Philadelphians to one hit in five innings.

MOBILE, Ala., March 23.—The Mobile Southern League players could not hit Mullen, who pitched five innings for the Detroit Tigers this afternoon, the Detroit won, 5 to 1. Two single base hits were the only ones yielded up by the Detroit twirler. Clauss pitched the last four innings for the Tigers. Campbell and Berger occupied the mound for Mobile. The two teams will play again to-morrow.

Sam Crawford, who was a hold-out until this week, will join the Detroit's when they reach Memphis next week. The information was received by Manager Jennings yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—In a one-sided game here to-day the Cleveland Club of the American League defeated the New Orleans Southern League team, 7 to 4. The feature of the game was the home run by Jackson of Cleveland in the third inning. Gregg and Steen pitched for Cleveland, and Evans and Brenner for New Orleans. The Philadelphia American League recruits play here Tuesday and Wednesday.

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 23.—Fort Worth of the Texas League defeated the St. Louis American League regulars, 3 to 1, today. Phillips holding the American Leaguers to one hit in seven innings. This hit, a single by McAllister, scored Graff, who had walked. Mitchell and Leverenz pitched for St. Louis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 23.—Chicago National League regulars found the Memphis Southern League pitchers rather easy to-day, and at the end of a farcical performance Chicago had 17 runs and Memphis 1. Reulbach and Cheney had the local players at their mercy throughout. Chicago piled up a total of twenty hits and Memphis made eight errors. Zimmerman, four times up, drove out three hits.

Brooklyn Ready for Ty Cobb.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 23.—With the exception of the arrival of Outfielder Myers of last year's Torontos, champions of the International League, there was very little doing in a baseball way for the Superbas to-day.

Manager Dahlen and Trainer Comerford visited Warren Park this afternoon and found the field in splendid condition for to-morrow's contest with Ty Cobb's All-Georgians. This muchscheduled game has been postponed four times, and if it is not put through to-morrow Augustans will not likely have a chance to see their favorites, Rucker and Cobb, in action. There was nothing for the players to do to-day but watch the Easter parade and take short trolley rides to the golf links of the big hotels.

Yesterday's Soccer Games.

Battling in a heavy wind, the Clan McDuffs defeated the Longfellow soccer eleven at Taft's Oval, yesterday afternoon, by 4 goals to 1. The Clan took the upper hand soon after the whistle blew, and five minutes later Duncan scored first. In the next ten minutes Duncan again found the Longfellow net and brought the score up to three. The half ended with the Longfellows being blanked.

Columbia Oval was crowded yesterday afternoon when a championship fixture of the second division of the New York State League was being contested between the German F. C. and the Spanish-American eleven. The representatives of the Fatherland had no difficulty in annexing the two points which went with the victory, and when they left the field with flying colors, they had scored five goals, while they kept the Spaniards from breaking into the scoring column.

More than 5,000 persons witnessed the semi-final game of the American Amateur Football Association at Edison Field, Brooklyn, which was contested by the Hollywood Inn F. C. of Yonkers and the Clan McDonald F. C. of Brooklyn. The Yonkers eleven captured the contest by 3 goals to 1, and will meet the Yonkers F. C. in the final game for the Dewar Cup, valued at $500, in the middle of April.

The Greenpoint soccer team, which achieved a record for winning eighteen straight games this season, and which was defeated for the first time last week, struck its old stride again yesterday and handily disposed of the Eureka eleven by 3 goals to 0. The contest, which was a championship fixture of the second division of the New York State League, was played at Maroon Field, and was witnessed by a large crowd. The Greenpoint aggregation by its victory is now tied for first place with the Columbia Oval team, and a play-off will be necessary to decide the championship.

Yale Swimmers Lose at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 23.—Yale University swimmers, who were defeated by the Northwestern University [illegible] last night by the [illegible] to 16.

NEW HORSE ORGANIZATION.

Prominent Horsemen Plan Campaign of Horse Promotion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The horse is to have a boosters' association. August Belmont, Harry Payne Whitney, and a number of the wealthiest and most prominent horse lovers in the country have entered an organization to promote everything "horsey."

Headquarters of the association will be maintained in New York and Providence, R. I. A campaign of horse promotion has been mapped out that would appear boastful if it were not for the bigness of the names that are behind the project.

The promoters of the association are August Belmont, James A. Burden, President of the Burden Iron Company, Troy, N. Y.; George C. F. Williams, President of the Capwell Morse Nail Company, Hartford, Conn.; J. W. Kiser, President of the Phoenix Horse Shoe Company, Chicago; T. Miner Curry, President of the Smith-Worthington Company; Ralph C. Watrous of the Rhode Island Horseshoe Company, and George Webb of Providence, R. I.

The membership of the organization includes, besides those interested simply as horse lovers, breeders, and manufacturers of the trade. The association will endeavor to better the breed of horses in this country and will stand behind the good roads movement. The name of the association will be the National Association of Allied Interests Pertaining to the Horse.

SOUTHERN RACING TO END.

Palmetto Derby to Finish Successful Season at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 23.—Only one more week of racing remains to bring the long season at Palmetto Park to a close. It has been a session of sport that has had to overcome many handicaps, and it is doubtful if Mr. Pons and his associates have realized as they should on the investment, but from the first day the sport has been singularly free from scandal and the entertainment that has been offered has been first class in its every particular. One of the most serious handicaps was in delaying the opening of the meeting until Jan. 25. That meant a long term of idleness for the horsemen who had raced at Norfolk, and as a natural result there was a scattering of horses that would otherwise have gone direct to this course. It is an assured fact that there will be another race meeting at Palmetto Park next season, and, profiting by the experience so dearly gained in the term that is drawing to a close, the Charleston gates will be opened directly after the close of the racing at Norfolk.

Naturally, the interest for the closing days of racing centres on the running of the Palmetto Derby, which is down for decision next Saturday. But a short time ago it was feared that the race would lack much in interest, but at this time it looms up promisingly as a contest. The elimination of Hawthorn, the Louisville crack, and Francis J. Pons's Judge Wright has brought about this change in the complexion of the race. With both of them out of the way the remaining candidates are so evenly balanced that it should furnish a stirring fight, even though the individuals are lacking in class.

Those that are receiving a special "prep" for the running are Chilton King, Early Light, Nash Cash, Talecarrier, Bernadotte, Monocacy, and Henpecked.

John E. Madden, who has ever been one of the most optimistic of breeders, has enriched Hamburg Place during the meeting here by the purchase of desirable brood mares. Charles Patterson has represented the Kentucky breeder in these purchases, and one that was obtained was Fair Atlanta, a full sister to Worth, winner of the Kentucky Derby of last year. Patterson has also been negotiating for the 3-year-old filly Lady Lexington, a daughter of Hastings and Lady Languish.

With the closing of racing at Palmetto Park in sight, some of the owners have already shipped away, but most of them will be on hand for the last race next Saturday. Norfolk will attract most of the stables, though a number go direct to Kentucky. Those that race in Norfolk will naturally continue through the meetings at Havre de Grace and Pimlico, and then there will be another scattering. There will be a delegation for the Canadian tracks, but the best will be very eager for New York racing if it is assured when they come to a parting of the ways.

POLO PLAYERS TRAINING.

Quartet Who Will Defend International Trophy Will Be Ready at Bell.

That the prospective members of the American polo team which will engage the pick of the players of England at Meadow Brook in June for the international championship are conserving most of their efforts to keep in form is evidenced by the early season work of two of the men, Lawrence Waterbury and Devereux Milburn, whose early year showing at Aiken, S. C., is viewed with much satisfaction by adherents of the American team.

While Harry Payne Whitney, the Captain, and James M. Waterbury, Jr., the other members of the quartet which recovered the Westchester Polo Club (Newport) Cup at Hurlingham in 1909 and successfully defended it two years ago, have been keeping fit through the medium of shooting on Mr. Whitney's estate in England, the others have been giving themselves every attention in similar lines.

Larry Waterbury has had his nose to the competitive grindstone all Winter, which he attested by his recent win of the American championship at racquets, while Milburn ever since the acceptance of the challenge has been looking after his physical side. It is conceded that in these four men lie the hope of America in the matter of cup retention, and that they will constitute the team when the bell signals for the squads' appearance on the field at the scene of their latest triumph.

It has been voiced in some quarters that Foxhall P. Keene will be first choice as substitute if his preliminary work savors of anything like its one-time keenness. If his selection really comes about, among the players will be men who have engaged at one time or other in every match for the cup, the first one of which was held at Newport, R. I., with Foxhall P. Keene one of the American four.

To Larry Waterbury, however, belongs the honor of having taken part in every match for the trophy, with the exception of the opening one, when England carried off the trophy with two games won. Waterbury was a member of the team which attempted to lift the cup in 1902 at Hurlingham, taking part in all three games, of which America lost two.

In 1909 he was again in the list of the American invading forces, who came away victorious with two straight games, while again in 1911 he still retained his right to be chosen a member of the American team, which won two of the three games played. With this year's team of defenders, the same as in the previous contests for the cup, will be witnessed no change in the makeup of the Americans for three sets of matches, while, on the other hand, the challengers have arrayed a different team against America in nearly every series contested.

Arrangements have been already made by the Pony Committee for the galloping of the respective mounts under the direction of Larry Fitzpatrick, and by the end of this week all arrangements will have been made for the reception of the team and those who will line up against them at the Georgian Court fields at Lakewood.

Sybilla Wins French Steeplechase.

PARIS, March 23.—The Prix du President de la Republique, a steeplechase handicap at two miles six and one-half furlongs, was won to-day at the Auteuil track by M. Coueville's brown filly Sybilla. Sansovino finished second with Make Haste II. third and Frank J. Gould's Conte la Belle fourth. The stake was valued at $12,600 with a trophy added.

Golf at Siwanoy C. C.

The semi-final round of the Newburg Golf Cup was played over the Siwanoy Country Club course near Mount Vernon yesterday, when Percival Schmuck defeated W. W. Gallagher, 7 up and 5, and Carl Adler won from R. Dale, 2 up and 1. Schmuck and Adler will play the final match Sunday.

YANKEES' MANAGER ILL WITH LUMBAGO

Chance Out of Game for Few Days—Chase to Play To-morrow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 23.—Manager Frank Chance of the New York Americans will probably be out of the game for the next few days while undergoing a special course of treatment with Trainer Charley Barrett. Chance is suffering with lumbago in the back, and Barrett believes that his massage treatment will soon get Chance back in shape. The ailment is not considered serious, and otherwise the manager is in fine physical condition.

Jack Lelivelt, the outfielder, who turned his ankle a few days ago, is not injured as badly as was at first suspected, and the Yankees' trainer says that he will be able to play to-morrow. The Jersey City club will leave Bermuda on Thursday of this week, and the Yankees will probably engage in a game with the Skeeters for the first three days of the week.

After that the Yankees will play daily games with the Colts, and, in addition, will have a morning workout. The most welcome news at the Yankees' camp today was the announcement that Hal Chase would be back in the game on Tuesday. His injured ankle is mending rapidly, and he will again try his baseball skill at second base. Chase limps slightly about the field each day, and will have to favor the injured foot for a while. Manager Chance is anxious to get Chase back in the game, so as to develop the team work of his infield as much as possible before the opening of the season.

President James J. Lillis of the Jersey City club has obtained a new two years' lease on the Hamilton Cricket Grounds, and it is understood that he has an arrangement with President Farrell of the Yankees to share the use of the field during that period with the New York club.

President Lillis also hopes to benefit his club by getting some of the Yankees' recruit pitchers and infielders after Manager Chance begins his weeding-out process. There is much promising material among the new pitchers, but they lack experience, and Chance is willing to let them have another season's work with Jersey City before they try again for the major league.

It is expected that from now until the end of the Yankees' training season here Manager Chance will speed up the team and allow the pitchers to let out a bit. Most of the players have recovered from the early season lameness in arms and legs, and are ready to indulge in hard, spirited practice from now on.

TENNEY COMPARES PLAYERS.

Giants' ex-Captain Says the Old Stars Would Shine To-day.

That sterling old ball player and ex-Captain of the Giants, Fred Tenney, discusses the much-mooted subject of the comparison between the players of days gone by and those of the present day, as follows:

"As the great American game of baseball progresses in its upward swing, there is always more or less controversy between the fans of the present day and the past as to whether the favorite players of the olden times compare favorably with those of the present. Would Spalding, Radbourne, Williamson, Anson, Comiskey, Kelley, compare with the stars of the present? The ball player's answer to that is that the star ball players of the past would be stars at the present time, the chief difference being that there are more finished ball players in the present day, as there is so much more chance for development. Then, too, the present-day player has the benefit of the knowledge of the ones who originated the new wrinkles.

"Even now, however, the percentage of real good men is too small for the demand. That is why so much money is spent annually in scouring the country for talent. Any one who shows the least ability is taken South by one club or another for a trial.

"In the early days of the Spring training, these youngsters always look to be wonderful phenomenons. I am often reminded of what Bill Hart, the old pitcher, once said to me during a discussion over the capabilities of some youngsters who were starting their careers in the league. 'Well, Fred, we have seen many of them come and many of them go. The youngsters are all awfully fast and good in the Spring, but we never yet have seen any who were too fast.' That saying is a very true one, for, as good as a man may be, his equal or superior is found sooner or later. I think, perhaps, it was harder to hold one's position during the time of the eight club league, as there were fewer positions, the result being that nearly every man on each team was a crackerjack. To-day, with the increased number of opportunities given by the two major leagues, there must necessarily be weak spots in several of the teams, though the supply is gradually coming up to the demand.

"No one of the present-day rooters can see any faster work than was exhibited by the old Boston and Baltimore teams during the nineties. Every man was a star in his position, and could catch and throw a ball from any angle. It has always been one of my chief prides that I was considered strong enough to take care of one corner in that galaxy of stars. There may be a few infielders of the present day who could vie with Collins, McGraw, Jennings, Long, Reitz, Lowe, and Doyle, but certainly none of them could play any faster or more accurately.

"Let the present-day fan imagine eight men of the speed and accuracy of John Evers of the present Chicago Club playing infield against each other. Would they ever claim that they had seen any set of infielders who could work with that tremendous snap, dash, and accuracy of Evers? It might be possible to form such a combination by selecting men from different teams, but to find such a combination playing under one roof is practically impossible. The real truth of the matter is that the ball player is born and not made, especially the batting end. Furthermore, he must love to play the game better than anything else in the world, for in order to rise in the profession he must sleep, eat, talk, think nothing but baseball. A man may make himself more or less proficient in the fielding end through constant practice, but his batting eye must be natural.

"Now and then a rare one may spring up, but there will always be a Radbourne, Hamilton, Collins, Williamson, and Bennett to dispute his claims. Would not Charlemagne, Caesar, or Napoleon be as great as the General of to-day had they the modern equipment? Do any of the present day artists surpass the old masters? Are there any writers who dim the glory of Homer, Virgil, Shakespeare, or Lord Byron? The world moves on, but do we progress with the rapidity with which some claim? Any glance backward will always bring into the limelight men from any walk in life who will equal or surpass the present records. Think this over, you rooters of the present day, and give a bit of credit to the old gentlemen who used to please your fathers. Remember that without the efforts of the pioneers the game never would have reached its present stage of development. The older men may be forgotten by the present generation, but their names will always live in the history of the sport. It follows the flag, and is rapidly being adopted by other nations who feel the same interest in the quick, snappy, accurate work of the player as do the people of our country. A game so replete with the combinations of speed, accuracy, power, and decision must appeal to sportsmen of all nations.

Pirates and Red Sox Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 23.—Neither the Pirates nor the Red Sox did any work today, the management of both teams preferring their men should enjoy complete rest. The Boston team departs from Hot Springs Monday a week and Pittsburgh leaves a week from Wednesday. It is more than likely that both teams after next Wednesday's game will play daily. Bobbie Byrne is feeling almost as good as ever, and Butler, who had an attack of ptomaine poisoning, was about the lobby of the hotel for the first time to-day since he was compelled to take to his bed. W. Byrne and Butler getting into shape, Barney Dreyfuss is feeling a little more cheerful, for the accident to these two players severely handicapped the Pirates. Both teams will meet for the fourth game of the Spring series to-morrow. For Boston Smoky Joe Wood and O'Brien will do the box work, while Wagner announced that Camnitz and O'Toole would pitch for the Pirates. The management of both teams are determined that their veteran twirlers must do the bulk of the work in the remaining games to be played here.

BOUTS FOR THE WEEK.

Attractions Scheduled at All Weights in the Principal Clubs.

Followers of boxing within the metropolitan radius will be regaled during the coming week with bouts every night. While none stands out as being of even near championship importance, at any of the weights scheduled, the matches ranging from bantam to heavyweights, still there will be enough of the slam-bang style to satisfy those to whom this type of boxing appeals.

Probably the nearest approach to a "real" card will be that presented by the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club Thursday night. It will mark the first time in months that a professional featherweight tournament has been held here, and as there will be three ten-round bouts between lads scaling in the neighborhood of 122 pounds, who appear to have been well matched, a rattling series is promised.

The first contest will bring together Frankie Fleming of Canada and Tommy Buck of Philadelphia, and is expected to prove a recurrence of their recent exciting battle in Madison Square Garden, which was said to have been one of the best seen hereabouts between boys in their division. Still another Quaker City lad will be seen in action when Eddie Doyle shapes up against "Boob" Nelson of this city. The third of the "goes" will engage the competitive attentions of George Kirkwood of St. Louis and Young Driscoll of Brooklyn, and close followers anticipate a stirring bout.

At the Olympic Athletic Club to-night the main attraction will call out Battling Larry Ryan and Fighting Kennedy at ten rounds. Other bouts over a similar distance will be Bob Deery vs. Johnny Wilson and Lou Stinger vs. Bob Nelson. Tomorrow night at the Brooklyn Beach Athletic Club there will be three ten-round affairs, as follows: K. O. Jack McDonnell vs. Harlem Tommy Hopkins, Australian Charlie Griffin vs. Harry Condon, and Paddy Sullivan vs. Willie Scheafer. The Hillside Athletic Club of Newark will stage Young Kurtz and Johnny Howard at ten rounds.

For Wednesday night the Fairmont has arranged a special show, which will bring together Jim Coffey, the Dublin Giant, who recently challenged Gunboat Smith, and George Rodel, the Boer champion, who has not been beaten since coming to this country. It is stated that Billy Gibson's idea in arranging this match is to clear the way and find an opponent for Gunboat Smith. Coffey is of the opinion that he is one of the fastest big men in the ring to-day, and fancies that he only needs a win over Rodel to qualify him for a match with the most recent conqueror of Bombardier Wells.

On Thursday night the Garrison Athletic Club will show Red Wilson and Young Hoffman in the star bout at ten rounds, and Frankie Gale and Billy Busch over a like route, with Young Christie and Charlie Alberts carded to go six rounds. The principal number at the New Polo on Friday night will call out Billy Kramer and Young Libby at ten rounds. There will be the usual Saturday night affairs at several of the smaller clubs, announcement of which will be made by the organizations later in the week.

Harry Pollok, manager of Freddie Welsh, made the following statement yesterday in regard to the movements of Welsh, who sailed from New York on Saturday on the Mauretania. "I have made arrangements with Welsh to bring the bantamweight champion of England, Johnny Hughes, to America. Hughes is to box Joe Benyon in London next Friday night, and Welsh has arranged for the appearance here of the winner, who will be matched immediately with the world's champion, Johnny Coulon. There is a remarkable 110-pound lad in England named Jimmy Wilde, who has made a great record against boys of his weight. Welsh stated in a cable yesterday that he would in all likelihood bring this lad over with him.

The Paddock Athletic Club, which is located at Manhattan Lyceum, will throw open its doors next Monday night, March 31. The principal bout announced by Jack Dougherty, the match maker, will bring together Willie Beecher and Danny Ridge, both lads of the lower east side, and between whom there is a wealth of rivalry.

Under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club, the amateur championships of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will be staged Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights of this week. The big gymnasium of the Winged Foot organization, in Central Park South, will be the scene of the contests, with the preliminaries carded for the opening night. On Thursday evening there will be a continuation of the preliminaries and the semi-finals, while at the closing session Saturday night the finals will be disposed of.

Bouts will be held in all classes, including 105 pounds, 115 pounds, 125 pounds, 135 pounds, 145 pounds, 158 pounds, and heavyweight. All contestants must be regularly registered amateurs. Entries have been received from all the organizations which go in for this form of sport, and there is every indication that the competition will be fully up to the mark set by previous tournaments.

GOLF EVENTS FOR WOMEN.

Metropolitan Clubs Arrange One-Day Tournaments for Coming Season.

In view of the popularity of the one-day tournaments for women golfers last season, plans are under way for an elaborate schedule of such competitions this year. Already several of these meetings have been arranged, the first being scheduled at the Englewood Country Club on May 8. The Women's Metropolitan Golf Association has offered the gross prize, while Mrs. Myra D. Paterson, President of that orgnnization, has donated the net score award.

The second tournament of this kind will be held over the links of the Apawamis Club at Rye, which did not entertain the fair golfers last season. On May 22, the Century Country Club will do the entertaining. After the Century meeting, there will be a lull until after the women's metropolitan championship at Nassau, June 2, and the championship tournament of the Women's Eastern Golf Association with the tri-city matches at Brae Burn the week begining June 9. The lull, however, will only be temporary, for on June 18 Hackensack will be visited, and on June 26 the women will play at Forest Hill. Several other dates probably will be arranged.

In addition to the one-day meetings, the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association will hold a series of team matches, Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, former National and metropolitan champion, being the Captain of the New York combination, and Mrs. Frank Enos of Englewood leading the New Jersey forces. The first clash is scheduled for Montclair on May 13, and the second at Knollwood a week later. The object of these contests is to obtain match play practice so as to make a better showing in the tri-city competition than the last two years.

In addition to the party of professional golfers from the Eastern part of the United States to visit England to compete in the British open championship at Hoylake in June, there will be several Western "pros" to cross the Atlantic in quest of foreign honors. Several wealthy Chicago golfers are said to have offered to finance such a trip by Western players. While the personnel of the party has not been published, there are several men likely to be considered, such as George Simpson of Wheaton, R. L. Simpson of Kenosha, Robert Peebles of Wichita, J. Foulis, Jr., of Calumet, Walter Fovargue of Skokie, Tom Vardon of Onwentsia, T. J. Foulis of Chicago, J. A. Donaldson of Glen View, and Harry Turpie of Edgewater.

Handball at Metropolitan R. C.

In the final series of matches for the junior handball championship of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, held yesterday afternoon in the boathouse on the Harlem River, Joseph Clonan was the winner in straight games over T. Daino, with the scores 21 to 20 and 21 to 19. The contest for the final honors consisted of best two games in three, and resulted in a see-saw battle throughout both games decided. Clonan did the better work at service, while his opponent proved himself a great "getter" at the conclusion of the many volleying sessions. The winner received a diamond medal, which was the incentive which started an even dozen of contestants on their competitive way two months ago in quest of the honors and the accompanying title. Framed for the purpose of getting the junior oarsmen of the organization in shape for the coming season's regattas, the tournament was voted a huge success in the matter of conditioning the sweep men, who will begin their river work next Sunday in anticipation of the Harlem regatta on Decoration Day.

COLLEGE FENCERS TO HAVE NEW RULES

Important Changes Recommended at Annual Meeting—Want Army Back in Fold.

Several important changes will probably be adopted by the Intercollegiate Fencing Association at its next meeting. These changes have been necessitated by conditions which developed prior to or during the annual championships which were decided Saturday night at the Hotel Astor. At the annual meeting and election of officers yesterday a committee was appointed to revise the rules and submit its report to the officers of the association at its next meeting. The proposed changes were discussed at length, but it was deemed advisable to give full consideration to these fundamental questions, and for that reason the Revision Committee will consult with the different colleges comprising the association before taking action.

The committee to revise the rules will consist of one graduate member of each college represented in the association, and is as follows: J. P. B. Parker, Pennsylvania, Chairman; J. A. McLaughlin, Harvard; M. Lorimer, Navy; P. Allison, Cornell; Studeford Pitt, Columbia; H. Chalmers, Yale; L. Gardner, Princeton, and W. D. Bridge, Bowdoin. Princeton and Bowdoin, although inactive during the last year, are still members of the association.

It is recommended that the system of judging be changed. In the past three amateurs have decided the points. This plan has not met with the complete success desired, and it is proposed to substitute one professional for an amateur, which will keep the number of judges the same as at present, but make the professional the director or referee and the two amateurs the judges. This will have the double advantage of relieving an amateur from casting the deciding vote where necessary and placing the responsibility with a thoroughly competent fencer.

Sabre fencing is advocated in addition to the foils, and the question of making sabre competition the same as foils is expected to receive official recognition. The sabre is growing in favor with the Amateur Fencers League of America and athletic clubs, and there is a general disposition on the part of the members of the association to add this branch of fencing to the competitive list.

The target may be enlarged to include the upper part of the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow, and a touch on the upper arm may in future count as a good point and not a foul.

In order to avoid a repetition of the conditions which existed in the last tournament for the individual title, when McPherson of Pennsylvania, Northrop of Columbia, and O'Connor of Cornell were tied, it is proposed to adopt the Olympic system of scoring, or the rules governing the competitions in the Amateur Fencers League of America. McPherson was adjudged the winner on his superiority of attack, which met with some dissatisfaction. The A. F. L. A. rules provide for the contestant scoring the first five points to be declared the winner of the bout, whereas under the present intercollegiate rules contestants are given four minutes for each bout, and the fencer scoring the highest number of points during this time is the winner. Several other points of minor interest in the rules will be subject to change.

The absence of the United States Military Academy representatives from last week's championship competition was regretted, and an effort will be made to secure West Point's return to membership. The following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That the Intercollegiate Fencing Association deeply regrets the absence of the United States Military Academy from the intercollegiate fencing championship competition, and sincerely hopes that conditions will be such that the army will renew its affiliations with the association."

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President—A. M. Clough, Columbia; Vice President—E. Cochrane, United States Naval Academy; Secretary and Treasurer—W. R. Scott, Cornell.

YOUNG SPOTTS A GOOD SHOT.

12-Year-Old Gunner Defeats Father at Larchmont Y. C. Traps.

There was a good muster of gunners yesterday up at the Larchmont Yacht Club, and despite the rather adverse conditions—a strong quartering wind at times—full scores were returned in all but two of the eight contests decided.

A feature of the day was the performance of Ralph K. Spotts, the 12-year-old son of the champion, R. L. Spotts. Shooting against fourteen others for a special trophy, with a handicap of 7, he returned a full score of 25, the only one in that match, and won the cup. His father, shooting from scratch, was only able to break 23. The runner up in this match was G. J. Corbett, whose score was 24, with a handicap of 2. In the shoot for the take home trophy young Spotts returned another full score, tying T. Lenane, Jr., and A. W. Fitzgerald. In the shoot-off Fitzgerald won. He also proved the winner of the visitors' trophy, and he tied with W. E. Ferguson in the shoot for the second take home trophy. They will shoot off for that prize next week.

Ralph L. Spotts in winning the "high gun" prize yesterday with a total of 131 out of the possible 150 gained his sixteenth bar for the season. He also won the leg for the Accumulation Cup, breaking 25 straight. With a handicap of 14 and a total score of 99 T. Lenane, Jr., won the 100 target handicap match. G. J. Corbett being the runner up with 94 to his credit. Lenane also captured the leg for the Monthly Cup with a full score.

Local Bowlers in National Tourney.

In view of the announcement issued yesterday by Major M. W. Gage, the Secretary, that entries for the annual championship tournament of the National Bowling Association, to begin in Rochester on April 3, will not close until midnight on Wednesday, William H. Valentine, President of the New York Bowling Association, has called a special meeting of the Board of Governors of the local body for to-night at 9 o'clock at the Hotel Breslin. It is estimated that five more teams from Greater New York are likely to visit Rochester to compete for the National titles because of this concession on the part of the tournament officials. It is understood that the same situation is applicable to other districts.

The meeting at the Breslin will give those bowlers who have not been able to affiliate with teams a chance to do so. Moreover, those who expect to go independently may have an opportunity of competing in all events through joining a team. President Valentine said yesterday that owing to the fact that Secretary Woodworth is in Rochester a general call is impossible.

William Cordes, one of the founders of the National Bowling Association, has disbanded his all-star team so far as competing in the big tournament is concerned. Cordes will go to Rochester, however, as a member of the Riddell-Metropolitan Club. The Bergmans and the Schmuckes plan to charter a private car for the trip in each direction. Phil Lehrbach will go with the Spartans and Henry Laukenau with the Onawas. Louis Stein, the veteran Captain who piloted the Corinthians to the National title in 1907, will captain his own team. "Uncle Joe" Thum will also go with the Spartans and probably will have Lehrbach as a partner in the doubles.

Nevada Fight Law Repealed.

CARSON CITY, Nev., March 23.—Gov. Oddie yesterday signed the act repealing the law permitting finish fights in this State. The measure allows ten-round boxing matches on payment of a license. The Governor also signed the new anti-gambling act, which amends the old law by making poker playing a misdemeanor instead of a felony. Percentage games are made a felony. Gambling with cards formerly permitted is made a misdemeanor.

Hudson County Marathon.

Entry blanks for the twelve-mile run that Johnny Hayes, the winner of the Olympic Marathon in 1908, is staging on April 5 are ready for distribution. This is the first of a series of athletic events in Hudson County that will be promoted by Hayes for the Hudson Dispatch and New Inquirer. The prizes for the race are nearly all bronze statues. The four novice prizes are also bronze statues, and as Hayes has been running himself with a number of the Hudson County youths [illegible] as if he has uncovered some likely can[illegible]

KING WILLIAM IV. VOP SCOTCH WHISKY

Quality Never Varies

SEGAL WINS CYCLE RACE.

Road Contest of Century R. C. A. Develops Into Interesting Event.

Twenty cyclists took part in the fifth race of the New York Division of the Century Road Club Association, which was held yesterday over the Pelham Park course. Sylvain Segal, the club Captain, with an allotment of 30 seconds, won after a spirited race in the fast time for the distance, five miles, of 13:08 4-5.

With clear roads and a good breeze blowing from the east the riders made fast headway. A. R. Jacobson, one of the limit men, with a handicap of 1:30, made a strong pace during the early stages, but was caught at the mile and a half mark by Wiener, who was conceding him a half minute. At the half-way point, which marked the turn for home, there was a general closing up on the part of the backmarkers, with the result that Segal, Baker, (0:30,) and F. Meier (0:30) caught the leading division.

Segal set after the pacemakers, and was in a position to challenge for the lead near the top of the hill at Fort Schuyler Road. Just when about to go to the front Segal got a temporary setback when W. F. Thompson, one of the minute mark men, went away with a spurt, which, however, proved to be snort-lived, and enabled Segal to eventually win with quite a little to spare. The summary of the survivors:

Sylvain Segal, (0:30,) 13:08 4-5; Joseph Myers, (1:00,) 13:45; W. F. Thompson, (1:00,) 13:46; Adolf Wiener, (1:00,) 13:54; William Hoppe, (1:00,) 13:55; Harry Kaiser, (scratch,) 13:23; Joseph Slatta, (scratch,) 13:23 1-5; Harry Lilienthal, (scratch,) 13:23 2-5; F. W. Lilienthal, (scratch,) 13:23 3-5; Berthold Baker, (0:30,) 13:55; Fred Meier, (0:30,) 13:56; Joseph Newman, (1:00,) 14:27; Arthur Morgan, (scratch,) 13:30; Morris Sneller, (1:30,) 15:01; Joe Costa, (1:30,) 15:02; A. R. Jacobsen, (1:30,) 15:05.

Roth Breaks Course Record.

Al Roth of the Mohawk A. C., the junior champion cross-country runner of the metropolitan district, was the winner yesterday of the regularly scheduled five-mile road run of the St. Anselm's A. C., in which he broke the course record of 27 minutes 55 seconds by covering the distance in 26:59. Roth took the lead early in the event, and added to his advantage with each mile run, finally leading H. Honohan, an unattached athlete, by over a minute. The summaries:

Al Roth, Mohawk A. C.; H. Honohan, unattached; V. Voteretsas, Greek-American A. C.; M. Collins, Union Settlement; W. Burke, Union Settlement; R. Mallory, Moh

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

In a broad sense the dominating influence in the stock market last week was the money and credit situation not alone in this country, but abroad as well, but there were several special influences which punctuated the price movement of the week, with fluctuations of more than usual extent. There were some advances, but the great majority of these unusually large price changes were on the side of declines. The general level of the market as measured by the average of fifty leading issues showed a net decline on each of the four days which made up the trading week, shortened by the double holiday. A new low level for the year was made in the industrial group, and this was enough to carry the general average below the previous low point of Feb. 25, despite the fact that the railroads as a class kept above the lowest figures which they had touched last month. Only on one day was there any substantial show of activity, and that, it is interesting to note, was due to the circulation of a report later denied that announcement had been made at Washington of an anti-trust suit against a prominent industrial company. Taking the dulness of the trading into account it would appear that the general decline was due not so much to any great pressure of long stock, but rather to indisposition to buy, and this supplemented by more or less bear pressure. The latter has been exerted so long and so far with so little opposition that it is coming to be believed in the financial district that the outstanding short interest is so considerable as to supply substantial support against any unexpected untoward happening. It is well that this should be so at a time when general buying of stocks is in such small volume. By very reason of the position they hold in the market, shorts become buyers of stocks on bad news, and their presence in the market is therefore a protection against any bad news that might come. This is elementary, but in much recent discussion regarding Stock Exchange affairs the importance of a short interest in times of declining prices has been overlooked. By reason of this being overlooked, short selling has been denounced by many who do so merely because they fail to realize the valuable function which a short interest in the market frequently performs.

Of the specific factors which influenced prices last week the first to assert itself was the upsetting of the Union Pacific plan, which had to be abandoned because of the opposition of the California Railroad Commission. That news, which was before the market when it opened on Monday, caused weakness in Union Pacific, and a covering movement in Southern Pacific, which advanced the price with some briskness. Many had sold short against the commitments of the members of the underwriting syndicate. With the termination of the syndicate agreement, which was the immediate cause of forcing the abandonment of the plan which had been under consideration for many weeks, this short interest repurchased stock. There was also covering of stock which had been sold against purchases of rights. The Union Pacific management immediately proceeded with the formulation of another plan, but this had not been put into any definite shape before the work was suspended over the holiday. It is possible, those in charge of the work believe, that a plan will be ready in tentative shape before the close of the present week, but it may well take somewhat longer than that. The work in hand has, however, been simplified by the decision to keep any arrangement between the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific for the use or purchase of the Central Pacific, a transaction quite apart and distinct from the disposal by the Union Pacific of its Southern Pacific holdings. The sale of this stock by the Union Pacific under conditions meeting the approval of the court seems to be all that the decree of the Supreme Court against the Union Pacific calls for. Mr. Wickersham insisted beyond that that the Southern Pacific should give up the Central Pacific. It remains to be seen if Mr. McReynolds, or, if he should, whether the court also will insist upon this additional change in the relations which have existed among these three properties.

Sharp declines in several industrial stocks were not altogether disassociated from the view which is growing throughout the financial district that common prudence requires that count be taken of the possibility of a recession from the high rate of activity at which trade has been proceeding. On the other hand, the declines in some of these stocks, and this is particularly true of the newer industrial flotations, have been out of all proportion with any recession in trade which is commonly discussed. The explanation lies in the fact that the advances which had previously occurred in many of these stocks had carried them to a level at which they had but a very thin market so soon as money conditions tightened as they recently did. The break of considerable proportions which occurred in American Smelting on Wednesday was due to the circulation of reports that it had been announced at Washington that a suit under the Sherman law would shortly be filed against the company. It was quickly learned that no such announcement had been made. Attorney General McReynolds said that he had not even considered a suit against the company. The whole market which had been affected by the report and by the sentimental effect of the four-point break in American Smelting recovered a large part of this decline, but the incident helped to keep under way the recession in prices.

In respect to the monetary situation, which presents an important matter for financial discussion here and in Europe, there is reason to believe that the acuteness of the tension through which the markets have been passing will soon pass, although bankers expect firmness to prevail for a considerable time to come. Preparations for the demands, which have to be met abroad at the close of this month, have been one immediate cause of the large drafts which have lately been made on our gold supply. There is some disposition to believe that the money markets on the other side may have overprepared for the requirements which they will be called upon to meet, and if this is true the reaction from present rates will be all the quicker. Apart from that possibility there is ground enough on which to look for somewhat easier money in April. Already the forward discount markets at both Berlin and London are giving evidence of this, and it is to be expected on the general fact that, whatever the extent of the end of March requirements, the needs for money, once these requirements have been met, will for a time be much less extensive. Other things being equal such large demands would not recur until the end of the next quarter, or possibly of the next half year, and that is further ahead than the markets as a whole are accustomed to look. Long before that time arrives the restrictive influence of the Balkan war, and of the hoarding to which it gave rise, should be out of the way. Just when they will be no man can tell, but inevitably both sides to the conflict are approaching the time when further postponement of a settlement will be impossible by reason of the exhaustion of one side or of both.

Our present activity in international trade was shown in striking manner in the February report of the foreign commerce of the United States issued last week. Our exports were on a scale as large as last February's, and imports were greater than in the second month of any previous year. For the month alone the excess of exports was not as large as in many past Februaries, but for the eight months the credit trade balance was the largest since 1908, and with that exception the largest since 1891. Our gold exports seem in the light of these trade returns an accommodation extended to the markets of Europe rather than payments in settlement of debts.

PARIS BOURSE QUIET.

Market Inert, and Likely to Remain So Until End of the Month.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 23.—Inertia still characterizes operations on the Bourse. Speculators have been so frequently deceived lately in their expectations as to the market's future course that they naturally refrained from commitments on the eve of the four days' recess. The news of the assassination of the Greek King and the fall of the Briand Ministry, which at other times might have affected the market, had little or no influence, with the exception that rentes were slightly depressed. The foreign situation was practically unchanged and offered no pretext for activity.

The general feeling is that nothing will be done until the month is out, when, it is hoped, the energetic action of the great powers toward the Balkan belligerents will bring final peace within a measurable distance.

The undertone of the market was good and relatively satisfactory. The Reichsbank's statement indicates a lessening of the monetary stringency, and the fortnightly settlement will be arranged easily. Money ranged from 2½ to 3¼ per cent. Rios, after a buoyant week, closed firm.

LONDON IS OPTIMISTIC.

Fear of German Financial Collapse Gone—Bank Rate May Fall.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 23.—Despite all the unfavorable influences, London markets remained fairly satisfactory. The explanation of the stronger undertone was found in the better appreciation of monetary conditions. The fears of Germany's financial collapse which were prevalent a few weeks ago have proved to be unfounded, and Lombard Street is already beginning to talk of a reduction of the Bank of England rate in the near future.

Business was stagnant during the week, and the shyness of the public as to new ventures was shown in the failure of the New South Wales loan, whose underwriters were left with 84 per cent. of the issue on their hands. Nevertheless, the soundness of basic conditions is proved by the fact that nothing worse happened, and, with steady amelioration of the international situation, Capel Court is confident of a good time coming.

BERLIN MARKET WAS DEAD.

European Complications and Reduced Dividends Unfavorable Factors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 23.—Some 40,000,000 marks ($10,000,000) offered for loans proved one of the week's surprises on the Boerse, and although money remained dear it was not scarce. Montenegro's conduct regarding Scutari and the complications which might arise from it formed an unfavorable factor. Another was the reduction of dividends by several industrial concerns, despite the fact that the year's returns generally show good business and good contracts. The market was narrower and duller than before, if that were possible. The holiday also restricted dealings. It was evident that European political complications rendered lively dealing impossible.

MERCHANTS TAKE NEW SEAL.

Their Association Combines Its Motto with the Arms of the City.

The Merchants' Association has adopted a new seal, combining its motto, "We foster the trade and welfare of New York," with the arms of the city, designed by Ingalls Kimball, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the association, who gives this sketch of the city's seal:

"The city's seal has an interesting history, dating from 1686, and was presented to the city by Gov. Dongan at the time he gave the city is first charter. The first coat of arms appeared on the New Netherland seal in 1623, and the beaver on the present seal was also on that first seal. The Dongan seal retained the beaver, surrounded by a string of wampum beads and surmounted by a royal coronet. Gov. Dongan added the two barrels and the windmill, emblematic of the commercial development of the city under its English rulers.

"After the Revolutionary War the shape of the shield bearing the seal was changed, the legend was differently distributed, and an eagle took the place of the coronet. In the Dongan coat of arms an Indian figure stood on either side of the shield bearing the seal. One of these figures, which stood on the left of the shield with a cross above its head, was replaced by the figure of a sailor to indicate the maritime activity of the city. With these modifications the seal presented to the city by Gov. Dongan in 1686 remains the seal of the city to-day."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Ruling Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Months.
March 17.	4½@5	4½	6	5¾@6	5½@5¾
March 18.	3 @4½	4¾	5¾@5¾	5½@5¾	5½@5¾
March 19.	2½@5	4¼	5¾@6	5¾@6	5½@5¾
March 20.	4½@5½	4½	5¾@6	5¾@6	5½@5¾

Week's Range.—On call, 2½@5½; ruling rate, 60 days, 5½@6; 90 days, 5½@6; six months, 5¾@5¾.

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 2¼@3; ruling rate, 2 7-16; 60 days, 3@3¼; 90 days, 3½; six months, 3¾.

Year to Date.—On call, 2@7; ruling rate, 2¾; 60 days, 3½@6; 90 days, 3¾@6; six months, 3¾@6.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 1¾@4; ruling rate, 2½; 60 days, 2@3¼; 90 days, 2¼@3½; six months, 3@3¾.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	London. 3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
March 17.	5@5¼	4⅞@4 15-16	6	4
March 18.	5@5¼	4⅞	6	4
March 19.	5@5¼	4⅞	6	4
March 20.	5@5⅛	4⅞	6	4

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand.	60 Days.	Cable.
March 17	$4.8715	$4.8270	$4.8780
March 18	4.8715	4.8265	4.8785
March 19	4.8720	4.8275	4.8795
March 20	4.8720	4.8275	4.8810

Week's Range.—Demand, $4.8715@$4.8720; 60 days, $4.8265@$4.8275; cable, $4.8780@$4.8810.

Same Week Last Year.—Demand, $4.8725@$4.8745; 60 days, $4.8410@$4.8425; cable, $4.8770@$4.8790.

Year to Date.—Demand, $4.8485@$4.8790; 60 days, $4.8060@$4.8370; cable, $4.8610@$4.8865.

Same Period Last Year.—Demand, $4.8630@$4.8760; 60 days, $4.8215@$4.8400; cable, $4.8080@$4.8815.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
March 17	Par	*15@25c	*20c	*40c
March 18	Par	*15@25c	*20c	*40c
March 19	Par	*25c	*25c	*30c
March 20	Par	*25c	*25c	*30c

*Premium.

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
March 17	77 9	76 4½	26 5-16
March 18	77 9	76 4½	26⅝
March 19	77 9	76 4½	26⅝
March 20	77 9	76 4½	26⅝

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
March 17	8.45	14.00
March 18	8.85	14.00
March 19	8.15	14.00
March 20	8.15	15.00

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.	Turk. 4s.
March 17	73¼	88f 12½c	75	91	86
March 18	73⅝	88f 10c	75	90⅝	86
March 19	73⅝	87f 87½c	75	91	86
March 20	73 11-16	87f 92½c	75	91	86

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F. C.	Berlin. M. Pf.
March 17	25 27	20 44½
March 18	25 27	20 45
March 19	25 27½	20 45
March 20	25 27½	20 45¾

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.			High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1,500		B.-Am. Tob.	23	22½	22½	— ½
100		Burns Brothers.	41	41	41	..
300		Emerson-B	50	50	50	— 2
4,500		*Mays Oil	23	22	23	+ 1
1,265		S. Oil of N. J.	361	356	357	..
725		Tob. Prod. pf.	91	87½	87½	— 4
12,250		U. C. S., w. i.	99	95	95½	— 3¾
100		U. S. L. & H., new	10	10	10	— 1

RAILROAD.

9,945		Man. Transit	2	1 9-16	1 9-16	— ¼

MINING.

1,300		Alaska G. M.	14	12¾	13½	— ½
2,550		Alaska Cop.	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
570		Bessie G. Dr.	13	12½	13	+ ½
5,200		*Big Four	89	86	88	— 2
3,200		Braden Cop.	9	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
10,600		Br. Col. Cop.	3½	3	3	— ½
4,010		Buff. Mines	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	— ¼
9,100		Can. Gold Sil.	16	15	16	..
5,250		*C. O. D. Cons.	7	6	6	..
600		C. A. Sm., new	5-16	¼	¼	— ⅛
7,000		*Dia. Bl. Butte	3	2	2½	+ ½
4,325		El Paso, new.	6	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
11,000		*Ely Cons.	12	10	10	— 2
1,400		*Florence	54	52	52	+13
1,600		Giroux Min.	3⅛	2 15-16	2 15-16	— ⅛
700		Gr.-Can., new.	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
500		*G. C. M. & S.	4	4	4	— ½
600		Halifax Ton.	1 5-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	..
6,000		*Jumbo Ext.	29	27	29	+ 1½
6,900		Kerr Lake	3 3-16	3	3 3-16	+3-16
810		La Rose Con.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+3-16
600		Mason Val., new	7⅞	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
2,325		McK.-Dar.	2 1-16	2	2	..
200		Mines Co. of Amer., new	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
2,135		Nev. Hills	1 5-16	1¼	1¼	+1-16
700		*N. J. Mines Co.	17	16	16	— 2
3,400		Nipissing Mines	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
320		N. Butte Dev.	7-16	⅜	7-16	..
1,225		Pueblo S. & R. w. i.	2 3-16	2 1-16	2¼	..
500		Stewart Min.	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16	—1-16
21,000		*Tonopah Merg.	92	86	88	+ 3
6,150		Tonopah Ext.	2 1-16	2	2 1-32	+7-32
1,910		Ton. M. of N.	5⅝	5½	5 9-16	—1-16
1,100		Tri-Bullion	7-16	7-16	7-16	—1-16
6,400		West End Con.	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜	—1-16
6,000		*Wettl. Sil. M.	13	12	13	— 1

BONDS.

$86,000		B. R. T. 5% notes	95¼	94¾	94⅞	— ¼
13,000		Chi. El. new 5s	97½	97	97½	..
88,000		Wn. Pac. 5s	84	81	81⅝	— 2¾

*Cents per share.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in so far this year, with their bid and asked quotation on Saturday:

Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Last Sale.	
70	100	American Coal	85	Sep. 23
..	..	Am. District Tel.	*18	Nov. 28
..	..	Ass. Mer. 1st pf.	104½	Apr. 27
122	150	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	130	July 23
..	..	Cleve. & Pittsburgh	*167½	Oct. 17
..	..	Cripple Creek C. pf.	*47	May 16
..	40	Cuban-Am. Sugar	33	Nov. 12
2½	5	Des. M. & Ft. Dodge.	5	May 18
100	..	Detroit & M. pf.	105	Feb. 16
90½	95	Du Pont Powder pf.	98	Dec. 10
..	..	Federal Sugar	*87	Jan. 9
..	..	Federal Sugar pf.	*95	July 16
..	..	Granby Consolidated	74¼	Nov. 11
..	150	Green Bay & Western.	85	Mar. 24
..	4	Hocking Valley	150	Aug. 14
163	175	Manhattan Beach	..	Oct. 3
..	..	Morris & Essex ($50).	175⅞	May 16
..	..	N. O., M. & C. pf.	25	Sep. 5
..	..	N. O. Ry. & Light	24½	Sep. 22
97	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	105	Mar. 26
80¼	85	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	85	Sep. 16
..	19	New York Dock	18	Dec. 9
32	42	New York Dock pf.	32	Dec. 29
..	..	New York & Harlem.	355	June 20
115	125	N. Y., L. & West.	121	Oct. 16
..	..	N. Y. State Rys. pf.	*92	June 21
197½	..	Phelps, D. & Co. pf.	215½	Aug. 15
100	120	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	117	Oct. 3
..	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	169¼	July 19
..	..	Rome, W. & Og.	*125½	Feb. 20
97½	105	Rubber G. Mfg. pf.	105	Nov. 12
..	..	Rutland pf.	58	June 13
..	163	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. L. pf. cfts.	100½	Dec. 26

*Less than 100 shares.

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DO IT NOW

TO THE HOLDERS OF
$2,000,000
Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad Company
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS, DUE APRIL 1st, 1913.

Holders of the above-mentioned Bonds are hereby notified that they will be paid on and after April 1, 1913, on presentation at the office of the Bankers Trust Company, New York.
The Company, pursuant to authorization by the Railroad Commission of Texas, is about to issue, and has sold to Messrs. Speyer & Co., Bankers, New York, **$2,000,000 New First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds**, due April 1, 1933, (part of a total authorized issue of $5,000,000) to refund the above-mentioned Bonds at maturity, and has arranged with the Bankers to obtain for the holders of the outstanding Bonds the privilege of exchanging same for the new Bonds.
A cash payment of $10 in respect of each $1,000 old Bond exchanged will be made to holders accepting this offer.
Holders of the above-mentioned Bonds who desire to avail themselves of the privilege of exchange on the above-mentioned terms, must, **on or before March 24, 1913,** deposit same (ex April 1, 1913, coupons) with Messrs. Speyer & Co., New York, against Temporary Receipts exchangeable for the Definitive New Bonds when issued and delivered. The payment of $10 per $1,000 Bond will be made at the time of delivery of the New Bonds. The right is reserved to withdraw the above offer at any time without previous notice.
For further information concerning the New First Mortgage Bonds reference is made to a letter from Mr. J. W. Daley, Vice-President of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad Company, addressed to Messrs. Speyer & Co., copies of which may be obtained at their office.
Copies of the Mortgage securing the New Bonds may be obtained upon application when the same are ready for distribution.
Coupons due April 1, 1913, on the maturing Bonds will be paid on and after said date at Bankers Trust Company, as heretofore.
Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad Company,
By J. H. HILL, Treasurer.
New York, March 1, 1913.

Referring to the foregoing notice, we are now prepared to receive the above Bonds and will, simultaneously with the delivery of the New First Mortgage Bonds, make the above-mentioned cash payment of $10 in respect of each $1,000 Bond.
SPEYER & CO.
New York, March 1, 1913.

Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company
DIVIDEND NO. 1.
25 Broad St., New York, March 6th, 1913.
The Board of Directors of this Company have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%), payable April 10, 1913, to stockholders of record March 31. Transfer books remain open.
ALFRED DeBUYS, Treasurer.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; Y—No interest. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ‖Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 20, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Adirond. El. P.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Do preferred.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	56	59
Albany So. 5s.	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	98
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	83	84
Do pf. ($50).	1,537,500	1½	Q	May 1, 13	45	46
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	Mar 1, 13	70	72
Do 6% cum. pf	5,631,400	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	83	84½
Do opt. warr.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Do preferred.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Ariz. Power...	3,000,000	..	..	.....	63	65
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Ashev'e L. & P.		..	..	.....	45	50
1st s. f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
Aub. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	100
Aug.-Alk. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	92
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 13	..	..
Do common.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	103
Ad., E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41.	3,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	101
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Ben. Har-St. J. 1st 5s, '35.	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
Birming'm R. D. & P. C. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	89	90
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	101	103
Buff. Cr't'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	104
Buff. Gen. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	102½
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	45	55
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. Falls El. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Butte E. & P. Co 1st 5s, '51.	4,283,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf.	600,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 13	73	78
Capital Trac. Co. 1st 5s, '47.	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	120	121¾
Central Maine Power 1st 5s.	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	109¾	110
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf.	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Do 6s, 1940.	1,250,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	70	73
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	89	90
Cit. L., H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	104
Clevel'd Ry. 1st 5s, '31		2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36.	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	102¼
Do common.	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Con. Gas, E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	840,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 13	85	95
Con. Tr. of N.J.	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	87½
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	Jan 15,13	73	74
Consum. El. & P. 5s, '36.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s, '36	1,481,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	90
C. Pow. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97½
Dallas El. Corp. 5s, '22	9,528,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	88
El. B. & S. pf.	3,659,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97½
Economy L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	3,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	99¼b	101b
Elec. Util. Cor.	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	Q	J. & J.	34¼	36
El Paso E.5s, '32	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan 15,13	80	82
Exc. Spgs. W. G. & E. 1st 6s	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97
Fed. L. & T. Co.	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Do preferred	4,750,000	..	..	.....	30	31
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 28,13	80	82
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	1,410,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,13	90b	92½b
Guanaj. P. & E. Do preferred	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96
Do 6s, '32.	3,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	68	71
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Ind. Un. Trac. 1st 5s.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Int. Ry. of Buf. Buf. Div. 5s, '31	1,620,000	2½	S	A. & O.	83	85
Do deb. 6s, '17	4,706,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98¼	99¼
Prescott G. & E. 1st 6s, '40.	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	93
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98¼	101½
Pub U Cor. ($50)	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	93
Do pf. ($50).	19,070,440	1½	Q	Dec 31,12	106	107
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 13	$50	..
Rep. R. & L. Co	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 13	$48	$52
Do preferred	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Roch Ry. & L. 5s tax expt. N.Y.	5,200,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	77	78
Roch. Syr. & E. 5s of '45.	6,300,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	77	78
Rockld. L. & P. 5s	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	84	86½
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99½
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	1,504,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98
Sagn. Val. Tr. 5s	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
San Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	99
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23.	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Scranton El. 5s	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scran. Ry. ($50)	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Do pf. ($50)	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Do con. 5s, '32	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '29.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 13	62½	70
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	10,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s.	5,478,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
S. C. Belt L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	88	90
K. C. Elv. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	103	103½
Kan. C. West. 5s	1,650,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	76
K.C. Met. St. Ry. cn. ex. 1st 5s, '13		..	..	.....	80	83
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926...	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	95½
Kan. G. & E. pf	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Do 5s of '22	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	97½b	100b
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	96
Los. A. G. & E. 5s	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	..
Mobile Elec. pf	4,493,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95½	97½
Do 1st 5s, '46	852,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15,13	92½b	95b
Montana Pr.	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	90
Do preferred	.....	½	Q	Apr 1, 13	43	44
Muskogee G. & E. pf.	.....	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	100	102
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 13	95b	97½b
Nat. L. H. & P. col. tr. 5s, '19	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
Nat. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s, '20	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Niag., L. & O. P. 5s, '54.	455,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
N.Y. & Westch'r Ltg. M 4s, 2004	4,850,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89½	92½
Do deb. 5s, '54	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	84
N. Hud. Co Ry. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948...	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
N. Ont. L. & P. Do preferred	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79½	80
Do 1st 6s, '61	4,585,000	..	..	.....	16	20
Nor. St. Power Do pf. ex div	2,400,000	‡	..	Dec 31,12	59	62
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	89	92½
Okla. Ry. 5s...	5,975,000	..	..	.....	21	23
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	8,386,700	1¼	Q	Jan 15,13	93½	84½
Ont. P. stock..	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
& C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	7,362,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	8,509,000	2½	S	J. & J.	82	84½
Ottum. R. & L. pf	1,720,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Do 1st 5s, '24	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes, '14	850,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,13	92½b	95b
Por. Gen. El. 5s	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Prescott G. & E. 1st 6s, '40.	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98¼	99¼
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101½
Pub U Cor. ($50)	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	93
Do pf. ($50).	19,070,440	1½	Q	Dec 31,12	106	107
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 13	$50	..
Rep. R. & L. Co	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 13	$48	$52
Do preferred	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Roch Ry. & L. 5s tax expt. N.Y.	5,200,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	77	78
Roch. Syr. & E. 5s of '45.	6,300,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	77	78
Rockld. L. & P. 5s	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	84	86½
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99½
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	1,504,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98
Sagn. Val. Tr. 5s	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
San Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	99
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23.	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Scranton El. 5s	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scran. Ry. ($50)	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Do pf. ($50)	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Do con. 5s, '32	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '29.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 13	62½	70
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	10,200,000	2½	S	Jan 15,13

ENGINEERS.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INC.

PURCHASE, FINANCE, DEVELOP WATER POWER, GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, RAILWAY AND POWER PROPERTIES

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J. G. White Engineering Co.
ENGINEERING - CONSTRUCTION
VALUATIONS - REPORTS

J. G. White Management Co.
MANAGERS OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS

NEW YORK CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO

W. S. BARSTOW & CO.
INCORPORATED
CONSULTING and CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS
PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES
FINANCED and MANAGED
50 Pine Street New York

H. M. Byllesby & Co
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SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society
Founded 1888. Under supervision New York State Bank Department. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before March 31st earn from April 1st. Begin now or write for booklet A.
38 Park Row, New York City.
4 1/2%

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK SALES

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

SALES WEEK MARCH 22	1,084,788
SALES WEEK MARCH 15	1,825,648
SALES WEEK MARCH 23, 1912	3,702,700
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	20,225,673
SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	27,796,758

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

SALES WEEK MARCH 22	$5,794,000
SALES WEEK MARCH 15	9,792,500
SALES WEEK MARCH 23, 1912	16,803,000
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	130,719,500
SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	213,191,500

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended March 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	W'ks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, March 22. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended March 22, '13.
205	164¾	150	Jan. 29	139⅞	Mar. 13	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	3	..	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	145	145	145	145	..	+ 5½	140	150	110
..	..	4¼	Feb. 1	2⅜	Feb. 25	15,501,800	.....	..	..	Allis-Chalmers Co. t. r., 3d pd.	100	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛	3	3½	400
..	..	12⅜	Jan. 15	8	Mar. 19	14,115,500	.....	..	..	Allis-Chal. Co. pf. t. r., 3d pd.	100	8	8	8	8	8½	— 1	7	10	100
92¾	60	80⅝	Jan. 2	65⅜	Feb. 25	153,887,900	Feb. 24, '13	1½	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	69½	69¾	66⅜	67½	80	— 2¼	61½	67¾	79,600
63⅝	54⅛	57	Jan. 3	46¼	Jan. 17	18,330,900	Jan. 15, '13	1	Q	American Agri. Chemical Co.	100	53	53	53	53	63	..	52½	58¾	620
103¼	98	99	Jan. 2	97⅞	Jan. 15	27,112,700	Jan. 15, '13	1½	Q	American Agri. Chem. Co. pf.	100	97	97	97	97	104¼	..	96¾	99	35
77	46½	50½	Jan. 2	25	Mar. 19	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1¼	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	28¼	28¾	25	25½	58⅝	— 2⅝	25½	25⅞	8,700
101¼	90	86	Mar. 6	83½	Mar. 10	5,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1½	Q	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	95	95½	..	89	94	.....
107¾	91½	96¼	Jan. 4	93½	Jan. 13	4,600,000	Dec. 31, '12	1¾	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	..	..	..	95	95½	..	90	93	100
160	130	136⅝	Jan. 6	129	Mar. 20	5,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1¾	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co. pf.	100	129	129	129	129	132⅜	— ¼	128	133	32,450
47⅝	11¼	46⅞	Jan. 31	25½	Jan. 14	41,233,800	.....	..	..	American Can Co.	100	32⅛	32¼	28½	29⅜	19⅜	— 2¼	29¾	30	32,450
126¼	90⅝	120½	Jan. 30	113½	Jan. 14	41,233,800	Jan. 1, '13	½	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	122	122	118½	120½	104¼	— ⅞	48½	49	1,200
63⅜	49⅜	56⅜	Jan. 2	47½	Feb. 25	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	½	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	49¼	49¼	48	48¾	57½	— 1¼	113	115	100
120	115	117	Mar. 5	112	Feb. 25	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	117¼	..	44	45	800
60⅛	30⅜	48⅜	Jan. 6	43	Mar. 14	16,264,700	.....	..	..	American Cities	100	45	45	44½	45	..	— ¼	..	75½	.....
84¾	75½	78½	Jan. 2	75½	Feb. 24	20,553,500	Jan. 1, '13	3	SA	American Cities pf.	100	..	..	..	76	..	..	80	90	5
98	94	87	Mar. 4	87	Mar. 4	10,639,300	Dec. 31, '12	1¾	Q	American Coal Products	100	90	90	90	90	..	..	100	100	.....
114	108⅜	109¼	Jan. 15	109¼	Jan. 15	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '13	1½	Q	American Coal Products pf.	100	..	..	..	109¼	..	..	43	45	2,700
60¼	45½	57⅜	Jar. 2	42¾	Mar. 18	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	45½	45½	42¾	43½	54	— 1⅝	43	96	.....
99¼	95	96⅜	Jan. 10	96	Mar. 8	10,198,600	Dec. 2, '12	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	96	..	..	162	170	375
220	160	166	Feb. 6	160½	Jan. 2	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	3	Q	American Express Co.	100	165¼	165¼	164⅞	164⅞	219	— ⅛	41½	45⅝	100
7¼	3	5½	Jan. 8	4	Jan. 14	11,274,100	.....	..	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	..	..	24¼	27	.....
34	20	28¼	Feb. 10	22½	Feb. 25	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	Am. Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	25¼	25½	23⅝	24½	23	— ⅝	23⅞	24½	1,200
30¾	18	26¼	Mar. 5	20	Jan. 2	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1½	..	American Ice Securities Co.	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	12½	— ⅛	9⅝	10	230
17⅞	9¼	11½	Jan. 31	9	Feb. 25	16,750,000	.....	..	..	American Linseed Co.	100	8	8	8	8	8½	..	7	10	100
43	30	31½	Jan. 31	23½	Feb. 26	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '00	1¾	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	20⅜	..	..	26	28	.....
47½	31¾	44½	Jan. 6	33½	Feb. 25	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	American Locomotive	100	35	35	34¼	34¼	39	— 2¼	34¼	35	1,000
110½	105	106¾	Jan. 2	104⅞	Feb. 5	25,000,000	Jan. 21, '13	1¾	Q	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	104⅞	108	..	105	106	.....
19⅜	4⅜	13	Jan. 3	7⅞	Feb. 18	5,738,900	.....	..	..	American Malt Corporation	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	12¾	— ¼	9	11	300
69¼	42	61½	Jan. 3	47	Feb. 18	8,726,300	Nov. 2, '12	2½	SA	American Malt Corporation pf.	100	51½	52	51½	52	57	+ 1¾	50½	52	200
91	66½	74¾	Jan. 30	63⅞	Mar. 19	50,000,000	Mar. 15, '13	1	Q	American Smelt. & Ref. Co.	100	69	69½	63⅝	65¼	85⅞	— 3⅞	65¼	65⅞	42,300
109⅝	102⅜	107	Feb. 7	100¼	Mar. 19	50,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Am. Smelting & Ref. Co pf.	100	103	103⅜	100¼	101	107¾	— 2	100⅜	101	1,575
89½	84	86	Jan. 9	84	Mar. 12	30,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1¼	Q	American Snuff Co.	100	85	85	85	85	86	+ 1	83	84½	100
203¼	123	193	Jan. 22	171	Mar. 8	11,001,700	Jan. 1, '13	$16	Q	American Snuff Co. pf. new	100	171	171	171	171	125½	— 2	171	183	100
105	99	105	Jan. 21	104	Jan. 6	3,906,600	Jan. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Steel Foundries	100	..	..	..	103	105½	..	101½	105	.....
44⅝	26	40½	Feb. 3	32½	Mar. 20	16,218,000	May 15, '11	1¼	..	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32⅝	31⅝	..	32	33	250
133½	113½	118	Jan. 31	109¾	Mar. 19	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	American Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100	111⅝	111⅝	109¾	111⅝	128	— 1½	111	113	1,700
124	115½	116⅝	Jan. 28	113	Mar. 20	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	American Tel. & Cable Co.	100	113	113	113	113	121½	— ½	112½	114	100
78	66	66½	Jan. 30	62	Feb. 21	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	1¼	Q	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	..	..	..	62	..	..	59	64	.....
149¼	137⅝	140	Jan. 3	130¼	Mar. 20	344,096,000	Jan. 15, '13	2	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	132⅜	132⅜	130¼	131½	148	— 1¼	131¼	131⅝	7,119
324½	241⅞	294⅝	Jan. 10	232½	Mar. 8	49,314,700	Mar. 1, '13	$15	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	240	240	239	239	263	— 1⅝	239	240½	300
106⅞	101½	106⅛	Jan. 27	101	Mar. 12	51,605,000	Jan. 2, '13	1½	Q	Am. Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	102½	102½	102½	102½	103¼	+ ⅛	101	106	106
99⅝	97½	99	Jan. 4	96	Mar. 17	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1½	Q	Am. Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	96	96¾	96	96¾	..	..	95½	96½	200
31	18	18¾	Jan. 11	16¾	Mar. 10	20,000,000	.....	..	..	American Water Works pf.	100	..	..	..	17	20⅞	..	16⅞	19	.....
94¼	79	81	Jan. 3	77½	Feb. 2	40,000,000	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Woolen Co.	100	79⅜	79⅜	79¼	79¼	93½	+ ¼	78½	79½	280
41⅜	25¼	32¼	Jan. 2	26½	Mar. 15	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '12	1	SA	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	26½	26½	25½	25½	28½	..	26	28	150
48	34	41½	Jan. 2	33⅞	Feb. 25	108,312,500	Jan. 15, '13	75c	Q	American Writing Paper pf.	100	20½	20½	20½	20½	41	— 1¼	35½	35⅝	3,700
127½	105¼	120	Jan. 7	104	Feb. 28	9,967,600	Jan. 1, '13	2	Q	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	36⅝	36⅞	34⅜	35¼	41	— 1	105	109	100
47	41⅞	42¼	Jan. 30	42¼	Jan. 30	40,000,000	Mar. 1, '07	$1.50	..	Assets Realization Co.	100	107	107	107	107	111⅛	— 1	105	109	100
111¾	103¼	106⅜	Jan. 6	100	Feb. 25	174,611,000	Mar. 1, '13	1½	Q	Associated Oil Co.	100	..	..	..	43½	..	..	..	..	.....
104¼	101⅜	102¼	Jan. 29	99⅝	Mar. 20	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '13	2½	SA	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	101½	101½	100½	100⅝	108¼	..	100⅝	100⅞	6,700
148½	130⅝	133⅝	Jan. 9	122½	Mar. 20	67,555,400	Jan. 10, '13	3½	SA	Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	100	100	99⅝	99⅝	103⅜	..	98½	100	700
60⅝	40	53½	Jan. 8	46½	Feb. 25	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1	SA	Atlantic Coast Line	100	123¼	123¼	122½	122⅞	138½	..	122⅞	123	700
108⅞	102¾	104¾	Mar. 4	103⅝	Feb. 17	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	3½	SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WORKS.	100	47¼	47½	46⅝	47	..	+ ⅛	46½	47	500
111⅞	101¼	106⅜	Jan. 22	99¼	Feb. 25	152,314,800	Mar. 1, '13	3	SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	100	104⅞	104⅞	103⅞	103⅞	104¾	+ ⅛	103½	103⅞	620
91	86½	88	Jan. 7	83	Mar. 7	10,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	2	SA	Baltimore & Ohio	100	100½	100½	99¾	100	105⅜	— ⅛	100	100¼	3,300
27¼	15	15⅜	Jan. 17	1	Jan. 14	8,931,980	Dec. 31, '07	12½c	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	83	83	83	83	88¾	..	82	83¼	100
51⅝	27⅜	41½	Jan. 9	33	Mar. 19	14,862,000	.....	..	..	Batopilas Mining	100	..	..	..	1½	3	— ⅛	1⅛	1⅜	.....
80	56½	71	Jan. 9	63⅝	Feb. 26	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07	⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	100	35¼	35¼	33	33	31½	— 2⅜	33	34	3,600
94½	76½	92⅝	Jan. 9	86¼	Mar. 10	46,724,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Bethlehem Steel Corpor. pf.	100	69	69	68	68¼	80½	— ⅝	68	68¾	1,200
149	137½	137⅞	Jan. 27	128	Feb. 25	17,999,000	Jan. 2, '13	$2½	Q	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	100	87⅜	87¾	86⅝	87⅜	82⅝	— ¼	87	87⅜	3,100
14¼	7⅞	8⅝	Mar. 18	7¼	Jan. 21	7,000,000	.....	..	..	Brooklyn Union Gas	100	130	130	130	130	137½	+ 1½	127	130	100
119½	105	116	Jan. 30	105	Mar. 18	10,500,000	Feb. 15, '13	2½	SA	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co.	100	8⅝	8⅝	8	8	8½	..	8	8⅝	700
40⅝	28	31	Feb. 8	27⅜	Mar. 20	14,647,200	Mar. 1, '13	⅝	Q	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	100	105	105	105	105	80	— ⅝	100	113	100
72½	43¼	56½	Feb. 3	45⅜	Mar. 18	11,377,600	Jan. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Butterick Co.	100	30¼	30¼	27⅜	27⅜	30	— ⅞	27¼	28	1,100
35½	84	86	Jan. 30	76½	Mar. 18	9,064,700	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM.	100	48½	48¾	45⅜	46⅜	..	— 1⅞	46¾	47	12,300
67⅜	65	63	Feb. 13	62½	Jan. 29	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '13	1½	SA	California Petroleum pf.	100	78	78	76½	76⅝	..	— 1⅝	76½	77½	750
283	226½	296¾	Jan. 9	218½	Mar. 10	199,982,500	Jan. 2, '13	2½	Q	Canada Southern	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	64	.....
..	..	226⅜	Feb. 14	215¾	Mar. 11	.....	.....	..	..	Canadian Pacific	100	223	224	221¾	223½	233⅞	— 1	216½	219½	16,300
101½	99⅞	102⅝	Feb. 6	99¼	Mar. 19	11,289,500	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Can. Pac. sub. rcts., 1st inst.pd	100	217	217	217	217	..	— ½	99¼	100¼	200
33⅝	16½	30¼	Feb. 5	24¾	Mar. 19	39,584,400	.....	..	..	Case (J. I.) Thresh. Mach. pf.	100	101½	101½	99¾	99¾	..	..	99¼	100¼	200
100½	80	97¼	Mar. 3	93⅛	Jan. 2	33,277,880	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Central Leather Co.	100	20⅞	20⅞	24¼	24½	28⅞	— 2¼	24½	25	7,300
305	305	362	Jan. 13	325	Mar. 19	27,436,800	Feb. 1, '13	2	Q	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	94⅝	94⅝	93¼	93¾	88½	— 1¼	93½	94¼	500
121½	114½	*112½	Feb. 24	*112½	Feb. 24	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Central of New Jersey	100	325	325	325	325	..	— 5	320	350	200
85¼	68¼	80	Jan. 2	70¼	Mar. 20	62,793,700	Dec. 31, '12	1¼	Q	Central & So. Am. Tel.	100	..	..	..	..	*112½	..	..	112	.....
24¼	17	18	Jan. 2	10	Mar. 20	19,537,800	Jan. 9, '13	1½	Q	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	71½	72¼	70¼	71⅛	78⅜	— 1⅛	71	71¼	7,820
40	25	25⅜	Feb. 25	25⅜	Feb. 25	19,487,800	Jan. 16, '11	2	..	Chicago & Alton	100	10	10	10	10	19⅝	— ⅛	10	20	100
20⅜	15⅝	17⅞	Jan. 9	13	Feb. 25	45,175,200	.....	..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	..	..	..	28	..	..	25½	40	.....
39½	30½	35	Jan.	9	28	Mar. 10	40,996,300	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western	100	..	..	..	14½	..	..	14⅝	15½	.....
117⅝	99⅞	116¼	Jan. 9	106	Feb. 25	116,348,200	Mar. 3, '13	2½	SA	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	28⅞	28⅞	28	28	37⅜	— 1½	28	28½	600
146	139¼	145	Jan. 30	136½	Feb. 25	116,274,900	Mar. 3, '13	3½	SA	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P.	100	109	109¼	107⅞	108	110¼	— 1½	108¼	108⅝	7,080
145	134⅜	138	Jan. 6	132	Feb. 25	130,121,700	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf.	100	138	138⅜	138	138⅜	145½	..	137	138½	24
198	188	188	Mar. 3	185⅜	Feb. 11	22,395,100	Jan. 2, '13	2	Q	Chicago & Northwestern	100	133½	133½	133½	133⅞	142½	— ¼	133	133½	253
144	126	125	Mar. 8	125	Mar. 8	18,556,200	Feb. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	..	..	..	188	194	..	181	187	.....
155	150	150½	Jan. 21	150	Feb. 13	11,256,900	Feb. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	100	..	..	..	125	..	..	120	140	.....
50⅜	25	47⅜	Jan. 2	35⅞	Feb. 27	3,857,000	.....	..	..	Chi., St. Paul, M. & O. pf.	100	..	..	..	150	..	..	140	150	.....
62½	45¼	54	Jan. 21	52	Feb. 25	47,036,300	Sep. 1, '10	2	..	Chino Copper	5	38½	38⅞	37	38½	27¼	— ⅝	38½	38⅝	11,900
101½	95	94⅝	Jan. 16	90½	Feb. 25	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '13	1¼	Q	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	53	53	53	53	56½	..	53	57	700
43⅜	23¼	41½	Feb. 3	31	Jan. 14	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02	1¾	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	95	.....
140	106	155	Feb. 1	150	Jan. 24	2,000,000	Jan. 20, '13	2½	SA	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	32⅜	33	31	32	29½	— 1½	31¼	32½	2,400
45	32½	33	Jan. 3	26	Feb. 26	30,345,000	Dec. 31, '12	1	A	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
76⅞	72	69	Mar. 4	66	Feb. 20	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '12	2	SA	Colorado Southern	100	26¾	27	26½	26¾	44	— 1	26	27½	700
71	66½	*60	Feb. 28	*60	Feb. 28	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '12	2	SA	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	..	..	..	60	76¾	..	68	70	.....
102	102¼	Feb. 25	102¼	Feb. 25	25,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1½	Q	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	70	.....
149¼	135¾	142⅜	Jan. 9	127	Feb. 25	90,738,400	Mar. 15, '13	1½	Q	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	..	..	..	*60	..	..	..	..	.....
22⅛	10	17⅛	Jan. 10	Mar.	4	49,777,700	.....	..	..	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	..	..	..	102¼	..	..	..	..	.....
89½	75	79¼	Jan. 31	63½	Mar. 13	29,826,900	Jan. 15, '13	1¼	Q	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	131	131	129⅜	130	142¼	— ½	130	131	2,100
86	70	77	Feb. 19	77	Feb. 19	2,995,700	Dec. 15, '12	3	SA	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	10⅝	10¾	10	10¼	13⅞	— ¼	10½	10¼	4,400
96	92	90	Feb. 3	90	Feb. 4	7,893,800	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Crex Carpet Co.	100	65¼	65¼	63⅝	63⅝	82⅜	— 3¼	63½	65	1,220
100¼	99¾	100⅛	Jan. 16	97¾	Feb. 26	37,828,500	Mar. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	100	..	..	..	77	..	..	75	85	.....
175½	162	167	Jan. 8	159¼	Feb. 27	42,503,000	Mar. 20, '13	2¼	Q	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	..	..	..	90	94¾	..	85	92	.....
597	530	445	Jan. 13	395	Feb. 25	80,277,000	Jan. 20, '13	2½	Q	Delaware & Hudson	100	97⅛	98	97⅛	98	..	..	97½	98	200
..	..	420	Feb. 4	386½	Mar. 17	.....	.....	..	..	Del., Lack. & Western	50	400	400	396½	396½	..	+ ½	396	400	300
24	18½	23¼	Jan. 9	18⅝	Feb. 25	38,000,000	.....	..	..	D., L. & W. sub. rcts, 50% pd.	..	386½	386½	386½	386½	..	..	..	..	100
46¼	34¼	41	Jan. 10	33	Mar. 15	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2¼	..	Denver & Rio Grande	100	19	19	19	19	22¼	+ ⅛	18⅜	19¼	100
76⅜	61¼	80⅜	Feb. 4	75	Mar. 10	12,500,000	Mar. 3, '13	1½	Q	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	..	..	..	33	41½	..	32	33	.....
36¼	20	21⅝	Jan. 2	18	Mar. 20	30,515,200	Oct. 31, '12	½	..	Detroit United	100	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	80	.....
11⅝	8	8½	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 24	12,000,000	.....	..	..	Distillers' Sec. Corporation	100	16⅜	16⅜	16	16¼	33½	— ⅝	16¼	16⅜	1,325
23	14	16¼	Jan. 2	13	Feb. 19	10,000,000	.....	..	..	Duluth, S. Shore & Atlantic	100	..	..	..	7	9¾	..	5	8	.....
30¼	30	32⅜	Jan. 2	25½	Feb. 25	112,378,900	.....	..	..	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic pf.	100	..	..	..	13	20½	..	11½	14	.....
57⅞	47½	49½	Jan. 30	42	Feb. 25	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	ERIE	100	27	27½	26½	26⅞	36⅜	— ⅜	26⅝	27	4,900
55	43	45	Feb. 4	45	Feb. 4	1,524,600	Apr. 9, '07	2	..	Erie 1st pf.	100	43⅛	43⅝	45½	43⅝	56⅜	— ⅝	43½	44	100
78¼	67	77½	Feb. 13	76	Feb. 13	3,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	3	SA	Erie 2d pf.	100	33	33	32⅝	32⅝	47	— 2¼	33½	34½	800
89¼	71	81	Feb. 5	61	Mar. 19	4,930,500	.....	..	..	FEDERAL MIN. & SMELT.	100	..	..	..	15¾	..	..	12	18	.....
100	102	Jan. 4	99	Mar. 10	1,750,900	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Federal Mining & Smelt. pf.	100	34	34	33	34	40⅜	— 3	33	34	425
55½	29	49⅞	Feb. 4	43	Jan. 21	34,978,000	.....	..	..	GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.	100	185	185	185	185	..	..	180	185	173
108¾	102½	104½	Jan. 8	98	Feb. 25	10,700,000	Mar. 15, '13	1¾	Q	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	107	107	106	107	107	..	100	108	67
18	11⅜	11¼	Feb. 5	9	Feb. 26	11,840,000	.....	..	..	General Electric Co.	100	138½	138½	135¾	136	167	— 2½	136½	137	2,185
40	30	35	Jan. 4	25	Mar. 18	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '08	1	..	General Motors	100	30	30	29½	29¾	30¼	— ½	29	32	200
185

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Bankruptcy Discharges—J Leon, G F Considine, M Slotkin Mfg Co, Westchester Wood Work Co, William A. Meyer, L Rudolph, I F & J Slater, M Fochshauer, S Jackson, L Heller, William Kennedy, F D Sniffen. Under Objections—Black & Newman, Cohen & Klein. Adjourned Cases—G E Wallace, B Boxer, M Rosenberg, Mc-Nulty & Duffy, W Scheff, Lambert, S & R. Involuntary Cases—Petition v. Lawyers Monthly. Petition v. M L Katz. Petition v. Tucker Feeder Co. Motions—Beatrice Rose, A C Goldberg, Falcon Waist Co, Hotel Jefferson, Royal & Brass, Hicks, Johnson & Co Royal Sick & House, S Cohn, Milliken Bros, J W Strauss, Cardo Borgia Stove Co, Trion Hosiery Co, L Ehrenberg, H Lightstone, A Abrams, M Ehrlich, W C Baldwin, M Hoos, S Cohn, H Liebowitz, Jungman Drug Co, B & H Levy, H Spatz, Sherwood, Gordan & Makransky, Schiedwachter Carriage Co, Lamschick Bros, Langsam & Gianmanco, Berdwin Co, Manhattan Properties Co, Denny Co, O Mueller, B R Siner, J H Simmons Pub Co, Shepard, Ensign & Post, Perlin & Son, J Day, Hooley & Sheldon, M & Thomas & Co, A Rosenthal, R Marks & Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Coxe, J. Motion Calendar. At 11 A. M. 1—Hedden v. Warner. 2, 3—Fleitmann v. United Gas Imp Co. 4—Parsons v. Pruden. 5—Palisade Mfg Co v. Johnston. 6—Manville, H W Johns Manville Co. 7—Videl v. S American Sec Co. 8—Penn Steel Co v. N Y City Ry Co 9—Guaranty Trust Co v. Met St Ry Co. 10—Farmers L & T Co v. same. 11—Robinson v. Johnson. 12—Asbestos v. H W Johns Manville Co. 13—Parbwerke v. Riker-Hegeman Co. 14—Tuley v. U S. 15—U S v. Current Lit Pub Co. 16—Cuneo Imp Co v. S S Banes. 17—Bowles v. Heinz. 18—Raleau v. Am Reg Co. 19—Parsons v. Holmes. 20—In re Koral. 21—In re Leonardi. 22—In re Walters. 23—U S v. Marshall. 24—Equitable Trust Co v. Pollitz. 25—Giacchio v. Frugone. 26 to 29—Smith v. Oro Grande Mines Co. 30—Fill v. Cunard S S Co. 31—Heberman v. Royal Exchange. 32—Moore v. Butters. 33—Mezger v. Grossman. 34—Guaranty Trust Co v. L & W Rap Tr Co. 35—Goodwin v. Leipsia Fur Co. 36—Dick v. Fuller. 37—Ballard v. Audubon Nat Bank. 38—Moore v. Butters. 39—U S v. Marshall. 40—Patterson v. Bucknall. 41—U S v. Marshall. 42—Freedman v. P & D Pub Co. 43—Videl v. So American Sec Co. 44—Lovell & McConnell v. Haynes. 45—Same v. Jackson. 46—Same v. Garland. 47—Vacuum Am Rotary Valve Co. 48—Jennings v. S S McClure Co. 49—In re Domenico Feranda.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Court of Appeals' day calendar for Monday: 9—City of New York v. Ferdinando Gallo, impleaded. 14—City of New York v. Michael Palladino and another. 20—Robert Ewen v. Thompson-Starrett Co. and others. 25—John Friel and another v. City of New York and others. 50—Saul D. Hawkins v. August Kuhne. 31—Katherine C. Morris v. City of New York. 630—M. S. W. White and others v. City of New York. 32—City of Buffalo v. David Goodman.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Platzek, J. Litigated motions. Matter of Oelkers. 2—Matter of Gebelein. 3—Matter of Benton. 4—Matter of Hoey. 5—Matter of Halloran. 6—People ex rel Bartels v. Whitney. 7—Matter of Farrell. 8—McWalters v. McKean. 9—Murphy v. Case Mfg & Trading Co. 10—Woodhull v. Woodhull. 11—Phillips Const Co v. Cox. 12—Block v. Rosenthal. 13—Mansfield v. Mead. 14—Von Erlenbell v. Zatgenstein. 15—Bartolicius v. Weisbecker. 16—Patti v. Stoll. 17—Silberstein v. Silberstein. 18—Small v. Small. 19—Wilson v. Waite. 20—Matter of Schmer. 21—Torkler v. Bachman. 22—Matter of Beckfixel v. Traham. 24—Nester Lumber Co v. Draper. 25—Matter of de Villeneuve. 26—Brick v. Am Letter Co. 27—City of N Y v. Levy. 28—Same v. Augenblick Co. 29—Tepper v. Rouden. 30—Nunuman v. Forty-Six & Tench Co. 31—Grady v. Fagan. 32—Stern v. Stern. 33—Matter of Haas. 34—Barrie v. Barclay. 35—Matter of opening West Farms Road. 36—Lajomarsino v. N Y Cont Co. 37—Kinard v. Kinard. 38—Toney v. Sproggins. 39—Greenblatt v. Marine & Cont Supply Co. 40—Bizzoso v. Bizzoso. 41—Feld v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 42—Bernstein v. Bernstein. 43—Stern v. Stern. 44—Welsing v. Welsing. 45—Roberts v. Roberts. 46—Davies v. Simonson. 47—People ex rel Solomon v. Brainsker Bros & Hessen. 48—Hepner v. Hepner. 48A—Znoboda v. Deutscher. 48B—Barnett v. Birdsall. 48C—Kilberg v. Kessler. 48D—Wise v. Hannon. 48E—Baas v. Baas. 48F—Michels v. Irwin Realty Co. 48G—Matter of Estes, Sec, Associates, &c. 49—Dukor v. Perlow. 50—Matter of Eccentric Assn of Engineers. 51—Heyn v. N Y Times Co. 52—Colantuoni v. Day. 53—Saenger v. Saenger. 54—Met Sav Bank v. Deutsch. 55—Schwarz v. Schwarz. 56—Dowling v. Dowling. 57—Paulson v. Shaw. 58—Horowitz v. Delaware Ins Co. 59—N Y Frame & Picture Co v. Ben Franklin Fire Ins Co. 60—Same v. North Brit & Merc Ins Co. 61—Same v. German-Am Ins Co. 62—Same v. Springfield Fire & M Ins Co. 63—Same v. Buffalo Commi Ins Co. 64—Same v. Franklin Fire Ins Co. 65—Same v. Williamsburg City F I Co. 66—Same v. Eastern Ins Co. 67—Same v. Union Ins Co. 68—Same v. Phoenix Assur Co. 69—Same v. Fire Assn of Phil. 70—Same v. Phoenix Ins Co. 71—Same v. Equitable F & M Ins Co. 72—Same v. Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co. 73—Same v. Am Nat Ins Co. 74—Same v. Boston Ins Co. 75—Same v. Sun Ins Co. 76—Lippmann v. Meidom. 77—Same v. Hartford Fire Ins Co. 78—Werber v. Sickles. 79—Met Life Ins Co v. Bway & 21st St Co. 80—De Coffet v. Cone. 81—Lambs, Inc, v. Dressler. 82—Nelson v. Corey. 83—Matter of N Y, N H & H R R Co. 84—Matter of Israel. 85—Ettinger v. 171st St Realty Co. 86—Germania Life Ins Co v. Picken & Lilly Const Co. 87—Van Courtlandt v. Woodworth. 88—Caro v. Caro. 89—Dilg v. Strauss. 90—Meyer v. Becker. 91—Tupper v. Rosenfeld. 92—Carle v. Frazee. 93—Riley v. Oliver & Burr. 94—Furthman v. Furthman. 95—Maxwell v. Cebrelli. 96—Haaker Co v. American Surety Co. 97—Matter of New Amsterdam Eye & Ear Hospital. 98—Little v. Lee Lash Studios. 99—Preston v. Hobbs. 100—Hoffmann v. Hoffmann. 101—Kayser & Co v. Italian Silk Underwear Co. 102—Davis v. Fogarty. 103—East v. East. 104—Hasbrouck v. Gallagher. 105—Lener v. Lasco. 106—Friedman v. Friedman. 107—Katz v. Mathews. 108—Knipper v. Stewart. 109—Colwell Lead Co v. Nunziata. 110—Simon v. George Ringer & Co. 111—Sexauer & Lemke v. Corn. 112—Tremont Mills v. Coyle. 113—Matter of Bartels (Smellen.) 114—Schleltveld v. Hug. 115—U S Trust Co v. Weil. 116—Matter of Forster. 117—Pendleton v. Farlan. 118—Russ-baum v. Plonsky. 119—Platz v. Platt. 120—Wendt v. Hubinger. 121—Knopf v. Splitdorf. 122—McManus v. 5th Ave Coach Co. 123—Davids v. N Y Transp Co. 124—Glynne v. Glynne. 125—Fidelity & Deposit Co v. Fox. 126—Broslawsky v. Broslawsky. 127—Silberman v. Silberstein. 128—an Order. 129—Kovner v. Friedberg. 130—Dale v. Clarke. 131—Bachem v. Sobel. 132—Greenwich Sav Bank v. Goodman. 133—Glatt v. Glatt. 134—Smith & Uhlig v. Phillipsburg Silk Co. 135—Silberman v. Silberman. 136—Pappatha-nasi v. Drossos. 137—Simon v. Roosin. 138—Matter of McClellan, (Schwartz.) 139—Sanford v. Artificial Rock Oil Co. 140—Crowley v. Paunch Realty Co. 141—Same v. same. 142—City of N Y v. Golde & Cohen. 143—Lawrence v. Flint. 144—Taylor v. Livingston. 145—Carnes v. Harburger. 146—Yale v. Barnum. 147—Halley Land & Imp Co v. Wood. 148—Slaviz v. N Y City Int Co. 149—Outcalt v. Williams. 150—Burke v. Laturo. 151—N Y Catholic Protectory v. Reckland Co. 152—Matter of Turchin. 153—Broadway Trust Co v. Fantini. 154—Blumenreich v. N Y Transp Co. 155—Eastchester Sav Bank v. Banker. 156—City of N Y v. Gens. 157—Matter of Zimmerman &c. 158—Koch v. Meyer. 159—Donovan v. Donovan. 160—Deegle ex rel Deegle v. Prendergast. 161—Garden v. Garden. 162—Montreal Eng Co v. Post. 163—Bishop v. Whitcomb. 164—People ex rel Brady v. Prendergast. 165—Kopf v. Ross. 166—Kiosk v. Heins. 167—Moerer v. Disanza Brog. 168—Matter of Allen (Alexander.) 169—Caspers v. Rovan. 170—Gruenberg v. Loewenberg. 171—Bachrach v. Haase Lippman Const Co. 172—Cauble v. Cent Vermont Ry Co. 173—Cohen v. Schmukler. 174—Druckleib v. Harris. 175—Freeman v. Freeman. 176—Fogarty v. Fogarty. 177—Lawrence v. Flint. 178—Loughman v. Brown Bros. 179 Matter of McAllister. 180—Negri v. Negri. 181—People ex rel Heine Piano Co v. Lauer. 182—People ex rel Mehlin & Sons Piano Co v. Lauer. 183—Matter of White. 184—Garino v. City of N Y. 185—Northern Bank v. Robinson. 186—Armitage v. Riley. 187—Williams v. Post. 188—Mitchell v. Roe. 189—Blum v. Scottish Union Nati Ins Co. 190—Frazier v. Liberty Brew Co. 191—Smith v. Smith. 192—Morgan v. Warren. 193—Smith v. Haverty Stables. 194—City of N Y v. Boyle. 195—Northern Bank v. Robin. 196—City of N Y v. Grossman. 197—Brower v. Bronx Mtg Co. 198—Sherman Apartment Hotel Co v. American Fidelity Co. 199—Spivack v. Bergman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bijur, J. Motions. Demurrers. 132—Colorado & R Ry v. Blair. 78—Bush v. Bush. 126—Von Beck v. Morton Trust Co. 2294—Prinz v. Prinz. Preferred causes. case on. 2146—Stein v. Ettar Realty Co. 1687—Crane v. Shonts. 2455—Epstein v. Epstein. 714—Corson v. Rothenberg. General calendar. Case on. 1965—Met Imp Co v. Lawson. 1496—Ketcham v. Ketcham. 8—Lawrence v. Flint. 767—Otis Elevator Co v. Abingdon Const Co. 1032—Harbeson v. Harbeson. 2165—Hidden v. Snitten. 1054—Howard v. Harbarger. 472—Knowlton v. Knowlton. 1937—Hamilton v. Goodwin. 1855—Clary v. Clary. 1900—Fitzmaurice v. Fitzmaurice. 964—Church St Hat Co v. Hudson & Man R R. 2964—Levinson Wrecking Co v. Brud. 1677—Lewis v. Lewis. 1476—Collier v. Jones. 629—Tigner v. Randel Brown Co. 1884—Kukkonen v. Kukkonen. 1959—Terry v. Thomas. 2184—Kane Co v. Mount. 1927—Harrison v. Harrison. 1942—Broslawsky v. Broslawsky. 1951—Goldstein v. Nelson-Black Const Co. 1859—Friedman v. Streifer. 1—O'Connor v. Weiner. 2111—Senegna v. Senegna. 2113—Glass v. Glass. 2124—Mayer v. Golland. 2144—Met Tobacco v. Roseff. 2085—Quigley v. Greenwich Savings Bank. 2046—Same v. Emigrant Sav Bank. 2047—Same v. Bank for Savings. 2135—Thibault, Inc, v. Frankfort Realty Co. 2147—McDonough v. Gunby. 1012—Simplex Auto Co v. Kahnweiler. 1043—Van Benren v. N Y Bill Posting Co v. Sullivan Adv Co. 2134—Ventimiglia v. Eichner. 1838—Raiche v. Raiche. 1844—Carlin v. Carlin. 1854—Rose-Sokol v. Sokol. 1855—Cordell v. Heibell. 2082—Title Guar & T Co v. Shatzkin. 2104—Schlieter v. Am Union Realty Co. 2120—Steiger v. Steiger. 2121—Moller, Inc, v. Dissawa Bros. 2167—Norton v. Norton. 1925—Elmer & Amend v. Roberts. 1935—Gittleman v. Gittleman. 2130—Bailey v. Thompson Co. 2180—Gleason v. Gleason. 2458—Abramowitz v. Sternguld. 2168—Catlow v U S Mortgage, &c, Co. 2129—Greenberg v. Lewis. 2135—Childs Co v. McNulty. 2137—McKenna v. O'Connell. 2135—O'Brien v. Bognino. 1932—Berger v. Berger. 1930—Watson & Friedman. 2180—Cody v. Powers. 1964—J F Smith & Co, Inc, v. Press Equipment Co. 1852—Grassl v. City of N Y. 2172—Goldstein v. Goldstein. 2270—Gitler v. Lesser. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Donnelly, J. Certiorari cases. 2287—Inter-State Land Co v. Purdy. 2288—Ayer v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Case on. Part V. Case on. Part VII. Case on. Part VIII. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I, Seabury, J.—Criminal Term—Pleadings and final calendar. 1—Aloysius Bulger. 2—James C. Pritchard. (3.) 3—Frederick A. Betts, (2.) 4—Louis Katz. 5—Herman Merson. 6—Ignacy Wolski.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J. 3388—Jacob v. Beale. 3359—Northern Bank v. Robin. 2620—N Y Belting & Packing Co v. Fox. 3129—Carle v. Frazee. 3009—Burkhard v. C E Russell & Sons. 3236—Jaffe v. Grossman. 3319—Heep v. Monaton Realty Inv Corp. 3382—Stanton v. Roney. 3239—Barrett Co v. Meier. 3254—People ex rel v. Maxwell. 3322—Barrich v. Fields. 3207—Stebbins v. Margolies. 3312—N Y City Car Adv Co v. Drisdale. 3276—Muegge v. Abbott. 3111—Taylor v. Gen Motor Truck Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Amend, J. 2493—Tuefel v. Schrieber. 2494—Tuefel v. Meyer. 2572—Cox v. City of N Y. 2578—Ring v. Hamilton & Man R R. 2555—A. Ladislav v. Gallick. 2556—R. Ladislav v. Gallick. 2082—Isaacs v. Heidelberg. 2752—Berkowitz v. City of N Y. 2471—Pfaehler v. Ehret. 1734—Lewin v. City of N Y. 1716—McKenna v. City of N Y. 2063—Lustig v. Joline. 2573—Handley v. Cervante. 2776—Duff v. City of N Y. 2792—Forbell v. City of N Y. 2925—Houghton v. Martin. 2969—Sweet v. Geo W. Jackson, Inc. 3031—Varnum v. Barret. 2473—Gibbons v. N Y C & H R R R. 2565—Hebler v. Interborough R T Co. 2926—Graham v. White Rats of America Pub Co. 2998—R Suslow v. City of N Y. 2999—I Suslow v. City of N Y. 3009—Morabito v. City of N Y. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Page, J. 5503—Turran v. Gaynor. 2273—Anderson v. Baumann. 2372—Novitzky v. Henigson. 2429—Singer v. Nassau Elec R R. 2441—Singer v. Nassau Elec R R. 2448—Duffy v. Linch. 2435—Young v. Volk House Wrecking Co. 1797—Steffens v. Union Ferry Co of N Y and B'klyn. 5137—McNamara v. N Y Manufacturers R B Co. 2455—Hart v. Eldlitz. 2440—Schuck v. Eberhard. 1683—Strauss v. Nassau Elec R R. 5397—Thomas Ward Coal Co v. Behn. 5583—Prescott v. Robins Dry Dock Co. 5479—City of N Y v. B'klyn, Q Co & Sub R R. 2351—Aurieme v. Anirone Mfg Co. 456—Lilianthal v. Wm J Taylor Co. 299—Schwarzenfeld v. Bartelstone. 640—Lieber v. Castellano. 2307—Toone v. City of N Y. 2176—Rosenstock v. Rex Baking Co. 2107—Lacey v. Auerbach. 2481—Constantino v. Watson Con Co. 2013—Schumer v. C. I. & B'klyn R. R. 2450—Manfredo v. New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1146—Thompson v. Eisasser. 2453—Schneck v. Limberg. 1278—Reilly v. Barber Asphalt Paving Co. 2564—Mullen v. City of N Y. 5657—Gratz v. Erie R R. 1884—Boles v. City of N Y. 1500—P Handweller v. City of N Y. 1501—E. Handweller v. City of N Y. 5513—Mowbrey v. Schwaner. 2182—McCormick v. City of N Y. 2167—Jullano v. City of N Y. 2168—Bello v. City of N. Y. 2169—Kanner v. City of N Y. 2437—Feltenstein v. Lichtenstein. 2272—Guarino v. City of N Y. 2506—Litowich v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Guy, Inquest, 2634—Ehret, Jr, v. Lundogen. 2771—Seffs v. Nassau Elec R R. 2725—Samuel Lawn v. Joline. 2727—Sarah Lawn v. same. 2133—Murphy v. Tefft-Welle Co. 2644—Hasler v. Curtis-Blaisdell Co. 1376—H Goldberg & L R R. 1377—Veinberg v. same. 402—Simon v. same. 5700—Bridle v. Renault Freres Selling. 2774—Katz v. Mandel. 2780—Turner v. Lippman. 2786—Weinstein v. Graf. 2793—Herwig v. Block. 2869—Corcoran v. Joline. 2874—Goodwin v. same. 2779—Harman v. Reardon. 2790—McK-rman v. Bronx Home News Pub Co. 2459—Devlin v. Rafferty. 2934—Lipkin v. Interborough R T Co. 2954—McAffee v. N Y Rys. 2974—Deignan v. same. 2984—Matteo v. Conboy. 2985—Miller v. Mount. 2987—Hack v. Levine. 2988—Rovner v. Kantor. 3006—Harrison v. Interborough R T Co. 3013—McFadden v. N Y Rys. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Hendrick, J. 1526—Scabatto v. Wattenberg. 2744—Casey v. Paterno. 2746—Dugan v. M Reid & Co. 1984—James v. Spencer. 2456—Ochs v. Woods. 2759—De Miracle Chemical Co v. Wm B Riker & Son Co. 2763—Petrof v. Max Ams Machine Co. 2765—Roberts v. Spencer. 2750—M Wax v. Well. 2780—H Wax v. same. 2955—M Spatz v. O'Brien. 1955—A Spatz v. same. 2966—Banks v. City of N Y. 2909—Altman v. Henry Rauch Co. 2910—M Nagl v. Weil. 2911—F Nagl v. same. 2913—Murphy v. Trustees of Columbia College. 2915—Miltche v. Goodman. 2916—Woza v. Con Gas Co of N Y. 2917—Anderson v. Briggs. 2918—Hackney v. O'Brien. 2921—Baumeister v. John E Moore Co. 2922—Valentino v. Howard Field & Goddard. 2923—Daverso v. City of N Y. 2924—Schonfeld v. Hearn. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Pendleton, J. 2625—Thomas v. Lichtenstein. 2594—Braunwell v. N Y Transportation Co. 2626—Moskowitz v. Bambridge. 2627—Murtha v. Penn R R. 2630—Landesman v. Levine. 5698—Perlman v. I Blyn & Sons. 2618—Cooper v. Newman. 2620—Weltzberg v. Dorf. 5418—Kelly v. Penn Tunnel & Terminal R R Co. 2616—E Rosen v. Sundal-Hyman. 2617—W Rosen v. Sundal-Hyman. 5557—Rokowsky v. Star Co. 2632—English v. Thomas Mulligan Co. 2653—Provenzano v. Petrie. 2955—Ross v. Wilson. 2957—Psaki Bros v. Bush Terminal Co. 2958—Boyle v. Cary. 2959—Psaki Bros v. Bush Terminal Co. 2963—Switkes v. Theodore Sauer Co. 2325—Chappel v. Easton. 2964—Chappell v. Easton. 2965—Hennessy v. Petroll. 2970—Rupert v. Hudson & Men R R. 2972—Miller v. Snyder. 2976—Lay & Balcom Mfg Co. Inc. v. Woodcock. 2979—De Carvalho v. Brunner. 2980—Ellis v. Brooklyn Heights R R. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Marcus, J. 2541—Quontullo v. Reinecke. 2692—M Wormser v. City of N Y. 2693—S Wormser v. City of N Y. 1386—Roberts v. J L Eccles Co. 2736—Munn v. Cornell Steamboat Co. 2764—Finneran v. Interborough R T Co. 2810—Murphy v. Martin & White. 2818—Voute v. City of N Y. 2900—W Merzbach v. Joline. 2902—L. Merzbach v. Joline. 2754—S Sonneberg v. City of N Y. 2755—J Sonneberg v. City of N Y. 2527—R Rosenfeld v. City of N Y. 2528—S Rosenfeld v. City of N Y. 5663—Barry v. Hay Foundry & Iron Works. 2743—Noar v. Inter R T Co. 2967—Adelson v. N Y Rys. 2906—Wadleigh v. Tonkin. 2992—Bobbink v. South Pacific. 2758—Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Co v. Huyler. 2994—Capuccio v. Nassau Elec R R. 2996—Sidley v. Rectors. 3001—C Gross v. Independent Realty Co. 3002—M Gross v. Independent Realty Co. 3004—M Engelman v. Graham. 3005—G Engelman v. Graham. 3007—Taylor v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 2010—Aiken v. Linch. 3011—Dignon v. Linch. 3012—O'Connor v. Crawford. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Gavenzan, J. 2675—Miller v. Johnson. 2668—Flavin v. C I & Brooklyn R R. 2682—Dechter v. Brooklyn Heights R R. 2304—Boland v. New York Transportation Co. 2796—Miodownick v. Horowitz. 2803—Tyler v. Clover Conat Co. 2806—Harold v. Hensle. 2808—Sharp v. Justice. 2809—Gallagher v. Whitridge. 1474—Haserman v. Miller. 2967—P. Fishman v. Reiner. 2728—I. Fishman v. same. 2807—Nygren v. Hoffman Dyerberg Const Co. 2675—M. Norwood v. Lavelle. 2677—O. Norwood v. same. 2678—Holland v. Joline. 2680—Powers v. L I R R. 2681—Andrews v. Edward Gribbon & Sons, Limited. 2800—Stirling v. J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. 2801—Devine v. Wolcott. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Dugro, J. 3991½—Zadek v. Olds. Wortman & King. 2705—J. Lusey v. Liberman. 2706—J. Lusey v. Liberman. 2532—Sheehan v. Associated Operating Co. 2513—Cenerko v. Jungbluth. 2529—Goldstein v. Levine. 5575—Mucklan v. Finco Embossing & R Co. 2489—Simek v. Isle. 2503—Van Daniker v. Borolzheimer. 2094—Gong v. Israel. 2709—Brown v. Samuels. 2827—Muninger v. N Y Transp Co. 2828—Anglin v. N Y Cab Co. 2836—Goldstein v. City of N Y. 2837—O'Hearn v. John W. Cornish Const Co. 2845—Armstrong v. Sipp. 2846—Weber v. Independent Ice Cream Co. 2861—Grove v. Interborough R T Co. 2870—Benson v. Goldstein & Sons. 2876—Jann v. Cent P R of N J. 2510—Weysse v. Whitridge. 2415—Rosenbusch v. Munlet. 2767—Harris v. Interborough R T Co. 2533—Bochbaus v. same. 2812—Harris v. same. 2521—Sanders v. Yorkshire Realty & Const Co. 2465—Nass v. Bade. 2935—Clagett v. Onward Const Co. 2936—Oehler v. Thomas Motor Co of N Y. 2729—Rosenberg v. Peoples' Co-op Co. 2805—Rankin v. Joline. 2829—Schwallie v. Nicholas. 2830—Same v. Brett. 2831—Mayer v. Martin. 2842—Flaum v. Cent Park, &c, R R. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Giegerich, J. 2848—Brown v. Goldberg. 2853—R Hartman v. Carman. 2854—R Hartman v. Carman. 2861—Gutterman v. Henry Bernard Bronze Co. 2864—Bertfeln v. Mason-Seaman Transp Co. 2867—Lombardo v. Strauss. 2878—Siracusa v. City of N Y. 2886—Tarozai v. Berki. 2894—Klein v. Corrill. 2928—Christ v. Linch. 2929—Trout v. Appleby. 2931—C Whitaker v. N Y & Q Co R R. 2932—Connors v. Stapleton. 2873—Poupard v. Constable. 2935—McCarthy v. B'klyn Heights R R. 2936—Kutting v. Paul. 2937—Dooley v. Mandel. 2938—Pastuch v. Mason & Seaman Transp Co. 2939—M Yampolsky v. Davey. 2940—S Yampolsky v. Davey. 2942—Lamberti v. Spodaro. 2943—Blum v. Turkeltaub. 2944—Roche v. N Y & Q Co R R. 2945—Moore v. N Y & Q Co R R. 2946—Neuman v. Dobson. 2947—Cohen v. City of N Y. 2948—Kirby v. Newberry. 2949—Hayes v. N Y Rys. 2952—Provenzano v. Petrie. 3014—Rehm v. Fine. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Erlanger, J. 2186—Barnett v. Blumberg. 2192—Anthony v. Koehler. 2195—Ayer v. Bonwit. 2169—Donnelly v. Hart. 1867—Hines v. European-Am Financial Dev Co. 1427—Johnston & Collins Co v. Pulitzer. 1430—Collins v. Pulitzer. 1431—Collins v. Pulitzer. 3046—Muldoon v. Harris. 2198—McClellan v. Jamison. 2060—Austin v. Fox & Pier, Inc. 560—Northern bank of N Y v. Kelsey. 2054—Thompson v. Lembeck. 1731—Singer v. Simplex Automobile Co. 1767—Croton Falls Const Co v. City of N Y. 2078—Rohling v. Prudential Ins Co. 2174—Man Commercial Co v. Georgia Home Ins Co. 2175—Man Commercia) Co v. Mich Com Ins Co. 2176—Man Com Co v. Scottish Union & Nat Ins Co. 2177—Man Commercial Co v. Hampshire Fire Ins Co. 2178—Man Commercial Co v. Liverpool & London & Globe Ins Co. 2179—Man Commercial Co v. Caledonian American Ins Co. 2180—Man Commercial Co v. German Fire Ins Co. 2163—Meader v. Beck. 1942—Wechsler v. Rawak. 1588—Estate of B Johnson v. Bonwit. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Ford, J. 3391—Mendelschn v. Irving. 2148—Lord Electric Co v. City of New York. 466—Herman v. Leland. 521—Clark v. Jackson Brothers Realty Co. 1504—Balkin v. Connecticut Raincoat Co. 1593—Gingold Realty Co v. Walter. 119—Hassam v. Martin. 908—Virginia Caroling Chemical Co. v. Lippmann. 1193—Hofferberth v. Smith & Uhlig Co. 2118—Lamb v. J. L. Kesner Co. 813—Daly v. City of New York. 2150—McDonald v. McDonald. 2151—Katz v. Masten. 1047—Schnurmacher v. Parsall. 1640—Sanderman v. Bernheimer. 538—Cheyinsky v. Heffton Co. 3213—Sandrias v. Mustacchi. 1912—Wheeler, Jr, v. Wheeler. 1589—Boedicker v. Sackett & Wilhelms Co. 1411—Brown v. Sutherland. 1627—Charlton v. Wolf. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Newburger, J. 1790—Olcott v. Smith. 1103—Julius Blen Co. v. P. J. Carlin Const Co. 2023—Deal v. Lester. 2164—Minett v. Jaeckel. 561—368—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co v. Steinway & Sons. 981—Berg v. Scott. 2490—P. J. Smith Const Co v. City of New York. 1704—Risque v. Delamater. 1850—M. J. Strunsky & Co v. Cram. 3377—Dale v. Clarke. 906—Title Guar & Surety Co v. McNally. 1093—Foss v. N Y C & H R R R. 1245—Brown v. Aydietti. 225—Moritz v. Postal Telegraph Co. 1512—Mc-Donough v. City of New York. 1270—Callan v. same. 480—Calhoun v. Appleby. 777—Guidone v. Muglers Iron Works. 1134—Douras v. Wagner. 1525—McCain v. McKee. 1159—Idaho-Montana Mines Co v. Melville. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. 1713—Standard Fashion Co v. Cogan. 834—Salzer v. Petri. 2218—Cappan v. Am Lithia & Chem Co. 2105—Bernier v. Griscom. 1697—Title Guar & T Co v. Keasbey & Matteson Co. 1698—Same v. Asbestos, &c. 624—Herrmann v. Riglander. 2141—Frank v. Bledler. 1553—Fisher v. Edmonston. 1382—Colwell Lead Co v. Black. 1534—City of N Y v. Hearst. 2112—Watson Cont Co v. City of N Y. 1650—Greenberg v. Levy. 1633—Edgerton v. Dawson. 1355—Michelin Tire Co v. Pickinpack. 1900—Fidelity & Casualty Co v. Adelstein. 565—Herrmann v. Empire Realty Co. 1105—Fitzpatrick v. Sims. 358—Messmer v. Henry W Boettger Silk Finishing Co. 894—Schwarz v. Wood & Brooks Co. 272—J D Elwell & Co v. Acme Portland Cement Co. 1999—Stein v. Northern Leather Co of Am. 2002—De Florey v. A B Adams, Inc. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Wills for probate: Helen L Willis, George A Monod, Mary Ingham, Elbe Harps, Helen Dower, Philip H Hiss, Jr, Elizabeth R Ruston, Celia M Rafter, Aloysius F Dunne, Ann McGuinness, Fannie Kellner, Mauria Mayer, Josifa Rosenman. Lewis Lewein, Frank R Cushing.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S. Contested wills. 3002—Bridget Anker. 2,998—Irving W Childs.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I, La Fetra, J. 2078—Peter J. Schall. 2309—Kanevsky v. Ringler. 6392½—Murphy v. Murphy. 2386—Albane v. N Y City Int Ry. 2041—Stoddard Motor Co v. McKenna. 311—Silver v. Joline. 3696½—Dorf v. Norwich Union Fire Ins Socy. 3697½—Dorf v. Georgia Falls Ins Co. 2397—Montfort v. Maier. 2368—Fenton v. Maier. 2373—Green v. Leo. 2284—Rupert v. Udell Mfg Co. 7297½—Wiertz Silk Mfg Co v. Metzger. 1384—Batt v. Southern Mortgage & S Co. 974—Langer v. Kenfner. 2950—Erkins v. Broadway & 53d St Co. 5745½—Wright v. Read. 1490—Hurley v. Eckman. 99½—Fizer v. Kramer. 2385½—Leary v. Brecks. 2388—Voth v. Walker. 2393—Herrman v. Leland. 2394—Love v. Vail. 2396—Bellas v. Athens Hotel Co. 2143—Bernstein v. Bway Automobile Sales Co. 471—Mc-Hartog Candy Co v. Eckert. 5556½—Capobianco v. Blaine. 865—Kasendorf v. Interborough R T Co. 866—Kasendorf v. Interborough R T Co. 786—Bellis v. Bersch. 6740½—Wallace v. Greenwich Cold Storage Co. 6734½—Murphy v. Greenwich Cold Storage Co. 2009—Morand v. Man Navigation Co. 2319—Grozinsky v. Engel. 540—Afeltra v. Lloyd Sabando Sociata, &c. 705—Villone v. Melrose Realty Co. 2001—Meyer v. Schreiber. 2002—Lynch v. Johnston. 5982½—Blechner v. Aetna Life Ins Co. 6113½—Crowley v. Auto Imp Co. 1728—Ruhin v. Fallon. 989—Arnowitz v. Rosenthal. 5534½—First Natl Bank v. Stout. 2000—Am Woolen Co v. Schreiber. 2001—Am Woolen Co v. Schreiber. 608—Montl v. Int Mercantile M Co. 2333—Sprigz v. Dobler. 2314—Waters v. Thompson Starrett Co. 6250¼—Houlihan v. Cuyler Realty Co. 6043¼—Brody, Adler & Koch Co v. Dent. 1696—McArthur Bros Co v. Rodgers. 2376—Somer v. Gottlieb. 2377—Somer v. Gottlieb. 2342—Marchese v. Levy. 2344—Morico v. N Y C & H R R R. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Smith, J. 5553—East River Nat Bank v. Roth. 5539—H L Bond Co v. Griffith & Smith. 5458—Esterson v. Parkin. 5578—Nat Discount Co v. W R Jenkins Co. 5505—Met Printing Co v. Irwin. 5483—Watkin v. Bernstein. 5328—Feinsot v. Burstein. 5544—Marx v. White Co. 5496—Universal Discount Co v. Zubow. 5570—Godfrey v. Hotel St. Andrews Co. 5571—Myers v. Richardson. 5576—Sel v. Pinkiat. 5238—Jose v. Miles. 5367—Snock v. C Thalheim Co. 5471—Freeman Bros v. Walters. 5524—Goldreyer v. McCarthy. 5131—Rahway Nat Bank v. Davison. 5500—Fleminger v. Greenberg. 4794—Hirsch v. Lechtenstein. 5721—The A H Ivins Co v. Martin Holding Co. 5567—Brenner v. Gilman. 5295—Reif v. Rogue. 5520—Heitman v. Brennan. 4570—The White Co v. White Motor Co. 5542—Walsh v. J Koch Plumbing Co. 5550—Pierce v. Boell. 5555—Cohen v. Misel. 5413—Cassatt v. Jarnuch. 3731—Wood v. Paris. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schmuck, J. Case on. Part IV., O'Dwyer, J. Case on. Part V., Luce, J. Case on. Part VI., Delehanty, J. Clear. Part VII., McAvoy, J. Case on. Part VIII., Green, J. Case on.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. Morse v. Brennan—George W. Collins, Wilkins v. Ringelstein—James A. Foley. Price v. Westervelt—Harry Bijur. Meyer v. Cooper—Nathan Burkan, Rose Co. v. Adamo—Maurice Deiches.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J. Verschleiser v. Jackson Amusement Co.—Meyer M. Friend. Gregory v. Parmly—Dallas Flannagan.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. Frederick Hilderbrandt v. Golden Star Realty Co.—William H. Quinn, Catherine Darling

FUEL COST RIVALED THAT OF AUTO TIRES

Upkeep Data Show Effect of Soaring Price in England—Great Endurance by Truck and Touring Car.

What the ever-rising price of motor fuel means to the automobile user in Great Britain is shown by a detailed upkeep cost table of a small car which has been kept for four years by Capt. Ian Forbes of Stenhouse, Falkirk, England. His machine is of 14-20 horse power rating and he has not had the expense of a driver or chauffeur, caring for the car himself. His results show that the "petrol," or gasoline bill was about three-quarters that for tires, a state of affairs explained largely by the sudden jump which motor fuel has taken in England during the last year. This occurred during a year of active running, the machine having made quite a bit more than 100 miles a week on the average. The record of the various costs, in round figures of American coinage, is as follows:

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
Miles run—	5,713	6,724	7,118	7,390	26,945
Petrol consumed, gallons—	305	303	348	370	1,326
Miles per gallon—	18.7	21.8	20.5	20	20.3
Cost of petrol—	$66.50	$93.60	$95.00	$131.75	$388.00
Cost of oil and grease—	9.50	19.00	5.50	5.40	39.50
Cost of tires—	$1.75	186.00	134.00	140.50	490.00
Licenses and insurance—	64.00	83.50	83.50	73.50	311.75
Total cost—	$172.00	$412.50	$393.00	$364.00	$1,340.00
Cost per mile—	.03	.06	.055	.05	.053

In two different fields the motor vehicle has proved of late its ability to withstand hard usage. In one instance a motor truck went with a load of freight from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, Penn., a distance of nearly 400 miles, in five days. The truck carried a three-ton load of paint, and its arrival marked not only the first motor car freight delivery between the two cities but also the first overland delivery between them since a horse-drawn vehicle covered the route twenty-five years ago, after a journey of several weeks. The climax of the bad going came during the run from McConnellsburg to Everett. There heavy fog was encountered; the roads were exceedingly slippery, and the grades as great as 12 per cent.

The other example of motor car endurance was that of a touring car which appeared in a showroom on "Automobile Row" last week. The car had been driven 82,470 miles since September, 1911, or in eighteen months. It had traveled upward of 60,000 miles in the first year from the time of its purchase, and although it was somewhat grizzled after its experience it had developed no serious troubles and was in running condition the other day. In other words, this machine had had crowded upon it a normal eight years of use, taking the high yearly average of 10,000 miles, within one year and a half. The truck which made the trans-Pennsylvania trip was an Alco, and the touring car with the huge mileage a Cole.

Ending with a 200-mile run yesterday, the pathfinding car of the proposed West Hudson and Catskill endurance run, which is to be held May 14 and 15, returned to town after plotting the route from New York up the west shore of the Hudson to Newburg and then through the Catskills to Haines Falls. The pathfinders were James Hemstreet, John Korbel, and C. S. Wells.

PRINTCLOTH MART DULL HERE

Trade Feels the Tightening of Credit in Dry Goods.

General dullness again featured trading in the local printcloth market last week. The general tightening of credit that marked the week in dry goods generally was reflected in this trade in so far as it was productive of generally conservative buying. Some fair sales of 38½-inch, 64-56s, were made early in the week at 4⅞ cents for April and May delivery, and 39-inch, 68-72s, opened in a fairly active way at 5 11-16 cents. This figure was a sixteenth of a cent lower than the closing figure of the week before, but a second and similar shading occurred about midweek, and the closing figure for last week was 5⅝ cents. Some 38½-inch, 64-60s, moved from second hands during the early week at 5 cents, but 5 1-16 cents was the figure generally given by the brokers toward the end.

The holiday and the short vacation trips taken by some of the largest buyers retarded business considerably in the last two days of the week. Reports were heard then of sales of 38½-inch, 64-64s, at 5 3-16 cents, but this figure could not be verified. Sellers were firm, considering the softening tone of the market, and some bids of 6¼ cents were refused on 39-inch, 72-76s.

The week's comparative prices follow:

	Open.	Close.
37-inch, 56-52s	3 1-16c	3 1-16c
37-inch, 56-56s	3¼c	3¼c
37-inch, 64-60s	3⅜c	3⅜c
38-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c	3⅝c
38-inch, 64-64s	4c	4c
38½-inch, 64-60s	5¼c	5 1-16c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¼c	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	5 11-16c	5⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¼c	6¼c
39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	7¼c

WHOLESALE PRICE CHANGES.

55 New Levels Last Week, of Which 39 Were Declines.

Fifty-five changes were shown last week in Dun's list of minimum wholesale commodity prices quoted in New York and other leading markets of the country. Of these fluctuations thirty-nine were declines and sixteen advances. Foodstuffs again led in the week's revisions, changes in this field comprising fully a third of the total. Twelve of the fluctuations there were downward, with but six showing higher levels than those of the previous week. The drug and chemical markets and hides showed the most strength in the list, though the advances in these fields did not outnumber the declines to any extent. The general tone for the week all through the list was far from strong. The markets for grain, metals, and tobacco were the weakest of all. In them there were no advances shown, while the declines number five, five and six respectively. The other changes were divided among burlaps, oils, hemp, hops, jute, and turpentine.

The following table gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted at New York last week, the previous week, and last year, unless otherwise specified:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs	$5.25	$5.25	$4.75
Coffee, No. 7, Rio, lb	.11⅝	.11⅞	.14⅜
Stand. brown sheetings, yd	.08	.08	.07⅝
Printcloths, yd	.04	.04	.03⅞
Butter, cream. extra, lb.	.35½	.36	.31½
Cheese, f. c., special lb.	.17¼	.17½	.19
Eggs, Western ists, doz.	.33	.33½	.22
Apples evap., choice, lb	.06¼	.06½	.05½
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.11½	.11½	.10¼
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb	.06	.06	.10
Raisins, lb	.06	.06	.06¼
Flour, Spring patent, bbl	4.50	4.50	5.25
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	4.00	4.00	4.40
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	1.11	1.11	1.07⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bu.	.56¼	.56½	.74⅝
Oats, No. 2 white, bu.	.37	.38	.60⅛
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	12.60	12.50	10.55
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.00	1.05	1.40
Hides, Chic. pack. No. 1, lb	.17	.17½	.15¾
Hides, Chic. cows, native, lb	.16	.16¼	.14½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.28½	.28½	.25
Leather, union backs, lb.	.41	.41	.37
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton	17.75	17.80	15.00
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	28.50	28.50	19.50
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb.	.15	.15⅛	.14⅝
Lead, New York, lb.	4.35	4.35	4.10
Tin, New York, lb.	.46⅛	46.60	41.15
Petroleum, refined, gal.	.13½	.13⅛	
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.10	7.25	5.15
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	8.75	8.80	7.25
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.15	6.00	4.00
Lard, prime st., Chic., 100 lbs	10.00	10.75	9.42½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	11.12½	11.00	9.00
Mess pork, Chicago, bbl.	20.62½	20.77½	16.12½
Rice, dom. prime, lb.	.05¼	.05¼	.05½
Rubber, up-river Para, lb	.93	.93	1.23
Sugar, stan. gran., 100 lbs	4.40	4.40	5.75
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.14	.14	.14
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.15	.17	.17½
Potatoes, State, bbl., new	1.75	1.75	3.50
Wool, average 100 gr., Phil., lb	27.50	27.50	23.13

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:00|Sun sets..6:15|Moon rises..9:22

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:55	9:15	2:48	3:03
Governors Island	9:18	9:43	3:22	3:37
Hell Gate	11:08	11:33	5:02	5:17

Arrived—Sunday, March 23.

SS Carmania, Liverpool, March 15.
SS Megantic, Port of Spain, March 13.
SS Juan, Cardiff, March 15.
SS Norden, Cienfuegos, March 15.
SS Berwin, Porto Jobos, March 16.
SS Orotava, Bermuda, March 19.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah, March 20.
SS Brazos, San Juan, March 20.
SS Offenbach, Shields, March 5.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, March 20.
SS Winifred, Port Arthur, March 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Mar. 15
Emanuele Accame	Lisbon	Mar. 8
Gullstan	Algiers	Mar. 6
Princess Laetitie	Palermo	Mar. 4
Exeter City	Swansea	Mar. 6
Singapore	Calais	Mar. 6
Eric Petersen	London	Mar. 7
Brandenburg	Bremen	Mar. 11
Bovic	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Norfolk Range	Huelva	Mar. 7
Toronto	Hull	Mar. 9
Alamo	Key West	Mar. 18
Titlan	Barbados	Mar. 16
Finland	Antwerp	Mar. 15
Panama	Colon	Mar. 18
Allemania	Inagua	Mar. 19
Christopher	Barbados	Mar. 17
Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 22
Antilles	New Orleans	Mar. 19
El Mundo	Galveston	Mar. 18

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kronp. Cecilie	Cherbourg	Mar. 19
Columbia	Glasgow	Mar. 15
Cevic	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Suriname	Paramaribo	Mar. 15
Tivives	Port Limon	Mar. 17
Lord Antrim	Cardiff	Mar. 7
Concho	Galveston	Mar. 19
Invertay	Cardiff	Mar. 8
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Mar. 22

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Adriatic	Madeira	Mar. 19
Patricia	Hamburg	Mar. 13
Celtic King	Dunkirk	Mar. 9
Clyde	Kingston	Mar. 21
Minnetonka	Southampton	Mar. 13
Maracas	Port of Spain	Mar. 18
Prinz Sigismund	Kingston	Mar. 21
Havana	Havana	Mar. 22
Lord Dufferin	Narvik	Mar. 9
El Cid	Galveston	Mar. 20
Olinda	Nuevitas	Mar. 22
Comal	Key West	Mar. 22
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Mar. 23

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Potsdam, Rotterdam	6:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Macedonia, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orotava, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Scottish Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pruth, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Yumuri, Cienfuegos		12:00 M.
Katonia, Santiago		12:00 M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Lonape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Megantic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Sydney, St. John's	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Basil, Para	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Germanicus, Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Venezia, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Luristan, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of sailing at double postage rates.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MARCH 23.

SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen to New York, was 1,296 miles E. at 8:20 A. M.; due 25th, 7 P. M. North German Lloyd.
SS Minnetonka, London to New York, was 1,179 miles E. at 8:20 A. M.; due 26th, 10:30 A. M. Atlantic Transport Line.
SS C. F. Tietgen, Copenhagen to New York, was 1,304 miles E. at 9:30 A. M.; due 28th, 8:30 A. M. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS New York, Southampton to New York, was 1,956 miles E. at 12:20 P. M.; due 27th, 12:30 P. M. American Line.
SS Neckar, Bremen to New York, was 1,226 miles E. at 8:30 P. M.; due 27th, 9 A. M. North German Lloyd.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 166 miles S. E. at 8 P. M.
SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, passed Cape Cod at 5 P. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 156 miles S. at 5 P. M.
SS Astraland, New Orleans to New York, was 110 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 524 miles S. at 8 A. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 650 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 330 miles S. at 3:30 A. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, at Southampton, March 23.
SS Caronia, at Madeira, March 23.
SS Cadric, at Alexandria, March 23.

Sailed.

SS Mauretania, from Queenstown, March 23.
SS St. Paul, from Cherbourg, March 22.
SS Cameronia, from Moville, March 22.
SS Lapland, from Dover, March 23.
SS Pannonia, from Trieste, March 23.
SS President Grant, from Southampton, March 23.
SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, from Southampton, March 23.

Passed.

SS California, New York for Glasgow, passed Malin Head.
SS Amerika, New York for Hamburg, passed Lizard.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia.....Mar. 24
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Chicago Maru.....Mar. 27
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Mar. 31
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..Mar. 27
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Manuka.Mar. 25
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....April 3
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—China.....Mar. 31
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....April 3
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....April 4
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver, B. C.)—Marama.....April 11
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Monteagle..April 11

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Feb. 21; Sydney, Feb. 22; Auckland, Feb. 27, and Wellington, Feb. 28—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, were dispatched east at 6:40 P. M. March 20. Due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, March 25.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL
Founded in 1878 by Felix Adler.
Central Park West and 63d Street.
Examination of new pupils Thursday afternoons during April and May. Appointments for examinations should be made in advance.
FRANKLIN C. LEWIS, Superintendent.

The Carmier School of Languages
127 MADISON AVENUE.
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LANGUAGES
taught by native and competent teachers at school or residence, day or evening, privately or in classes.

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Schools open all Summer.

All Languages 215 5TH AVENUE. Cor. 32d St. The Italian School of Languages.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

ORANGE TRADE ACTIVE.

Local Fruit Market Busy Last Week —With Prices Generally Good.

There was a generally active demand in the orange end of the local fruit market last week, and prices showed the results of good buying. California fruit showed an excellent gain for the week, the choicest brands bringing as high as $5.35 a box. Even the poorer grades showed added firmness under the good call for them. Receipts of Porto Rico oranges were none too heavy, and prices commanded by this fruit were for the major part in favor of sellers. Florida oranges showed a better price tone also, though here the advances were not material. The quality of the week's offerings was for the most part good.

The apple market, on the other hand, was weaker, and prices were somewhat more favorable to sellers than was the case in the previous week. The slightness of the drop was accounted for principally by the comparatively light shipments received. The demand tapered off somewhat near the close of the week, partly under the retarding influence of unfavorable weather. Sicily lemons were offered in larger quantities than usual, but the tone of this branch of the market was generally steady. Bad condition was charged against a large percentage of arrivals. Porto Rico grape fruit was in liberal supply, but held from 25 to 50 cents a box higher. Some good business was done in Cuban "pines," and pineapples from Porto Rico brought up to $3.50 a crate.

CANNED GOODS MARKET DULL

Quiet All Through, with Buyers Evincing Little Interest.

General quiet prevailed in the New York canned goods market last week, the dullness of the last few weeks being augmented to some extent by the holiday spirit that characterized trading in the closing days. Little interest was shown by buyers either in spot or future stocks. In some quarters talk of concessions was heard, but, from all accounts, buyers were not anxious to avail themselves of the bargain opportunities afforded them. Corn continued inactive, but, despite the lack of attention given this vegetable and the liberal supplies available here, prices were generally firm. Sellers showed little interest in buyers' bids, notwithstanding the intimation that heavy trading might result from revision to meet buyers' ideas. Standard No. 3 Maryland tomatoes were quoted at 80 cents, f. o. b., Baltimore, but their movement was slow. The business done in this end of the trade was largely on goods bearing the packers' own labels. Future tomatoes were quiet, but there was little selling pressure exerted on them. Peas and beans shared this condition. Favoring prices moved a fair quantity of asparagus to the jobbers.

Pineapples, strawberries, and California peaches led in the week's business in canned fruits, especially spot stocks. Prices were not all that could be desired by sellers, however. Small interest was shown in 1913-pack salmon in the canned fish market. Trading in this field was generally light and without feature.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Swartz, Mrs. J., Scranton, Penn.; millinery; St. Denis.
Hengerer, William, Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss F. Morrison, ladies' wear; 214 Church.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss K. Maloney, infants' wear; Miss A. Mansfield, muslin underwear, silk petticoats; 454 Broome.
Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Co., Atlanta, Ga.; H. Hoyt, dry goods; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.
Siegel, H., Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss B. Norwell, millinery; 6th Av. and 20th.
Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Garretson, millinery; Broadway and 32d.
Duffy-Powers Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Banford, domestics; 42 E. 17th; Victoria.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; Mrs. Lovejoy, millinery; 104 5th Av.; Arlington.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; C. Heller, cloaks, suits; Miss Burns, waists; Miss Carlson, waists; 75 Spring.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. I. Stephens, millinery; J. M. Pitcher, representing; D. C. Ross, representing; 104 Worth.
Butler, W. S., Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss L. White, muslin underwear; 55 White.
Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss I. Holtz, children's dresses, cloaks, suits; 71 West 23d; Wellington.
Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; S. Trautman, millinery; 72 Leonard; Cumberland.
Eastman Bros. & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; H. H. Kirkpatrick, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,270 Broadway.
Lasalle & Koch Co., Toledo, Ohio; S. A. Lasalle, dry goods; 1,270 Broadway.
Landuas, L., New Haven, Conn.; cloaks, suits; Cadillac.
Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; C. Shartenberg, laces; 75 Spring; Hermitage.
Ward-Truitt Co., Atlanta, Ga.; W. A. Ward, dry goods; P. Cooper, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard; Navarre.
Hennecksburg, J. W., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; Herald Square.
Epstein Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. I. Epstein, cloaks, suits; Herald Square.
Boggs & Buhl, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss A. Eckert, children's garments; 4 Washington Place.
Kike-Kumler Co., Dayton, Ohio; R. C. Kumler, cloaks; Miss Russell, corsets; 1,270 Broadway.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss E. M. Merry, ladies, infants' wear, corsets; 220 5th Av.
Pettibone-Peabody Co., Appleton, Wis.; Miss E. A. Martinson, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square.
Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; D. Gelder, novelties, favors; 71 W. 23d; McAlpin.
Newberger, S., & Bros., Baltimore, Md.; S. Newberger, dry goods; Grand.
Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. S. Meredith, general mdse.; 51 Leonard.
Hunter, A. S., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, laces, muslin underwear, housefurnishing goods; 221 4th Av.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss Renner, muslin underwear, children's wear; 20 W. 22d.
Kinnane Co., Springfield, Ohio; C. R. Rabbitts, ready to wear; 225 5th Av.
Scranton & Wetmore Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. Laborie, toys, sporting goods; Prince George.
Newman, J., Jr., Chicago, Ill.; H. D. Newman, coats, suits; 129 West 27th.
Waldman Co., Tifton, Penn.; H. Waldman, millinery, cloaks, suits, women's furn. goods; McAlpin.
Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; E. Mayer, jobs mens, boys' clothing; 31 Union Square.
Burnham, Munger & Root D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; O. F. Robinson, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 43 Leonard.
Hale Bros., San Francisco, Cal.; D. H. Young, domestics, linens, flannels, blankets; 50 Union Square; Great Northern.
Loveman, D. B., Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. M. Sporborg, mdse. mgr.; A. J. Bernstein, ready to wear, waists, kimonos; 148 West 23d.
Marks-Isaacs Co., New Orleans, La.; A. J. Kaufman, ready to wear; L. P. Theriot, laces, gloves; 148 West 23d.
Lowenstein, B., & Bro., Memphis, Tenn.; Miss E. Frank, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 23 East 17th.
Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. R. Tyroler, ready to wear and infants' wear; Miss Fein, dresses; Miss E. Cohen, coats, suits; Miss S. Lehman, children's dresses; 71 West 23d.

BABY CAPS
MAX MAYER,
565-567 Broadway, N. Y.

FURS.—Call with ladies' fur samples. Furrier, 151 West 23d St.

FOR SALE.

JEWELRY For SPRING BRIDES
$25 - $1 per WEEK
$50 - $2 per WEEK
$100 - $3 per WEEK
If you can't call write for Red Book.
CASTLE 206 & 43 ST. CONFIDENTIAL CREDIT
OPP. HAMMERSTEINS Open Saturday Evenings

Roll Top DESKS
Office Furniture
in great variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
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TYPEWRITERS, all makes, perfect condition, up to date, sold at prices which defy competition. Our guarantee GUARANTEES! Excellent machines rented. THREE MONTHS FOR $4.50. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

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Cash or credit; weekly or monthly payments. 6 MAIDEN LANE. Tel. 5967 Cort. Take elevator.

AUCTION SALES.

NOW ON FREE VIEW.
CLARKE'S ART ROOMS
5 West 44th St.
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Estate of the late
EUGENE KELLY
Early English Portraits and Landscapes
including examples by Allan Ramsay, R. A., John Opie, R. A., G. H. Harlow, R. A., J. M. Sartorious, and others.
"The Duke of Nassau and Family," by Van Dyck.
An important XVIth Century Flemish Tapestry, Chippendale and Sheraton Furniture, early Staffordshire China, etc.
A superb Spanish leather Screen and other interesting personal effects
by order of
Robert Kelly, Esq., legatee
For other Estates
Valuable Louis XVI. Salon Furniture, Old Silver and Sheffield Plate, Garden Marbles, etc., etc.
SALE DAYS.—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, March 27, 28 and 29, at 2:30 each day.
The sale will be conducted by MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE.

AUCTION SALE
$40,000
Wholesale and Retail Stock of High Grade NOVELTY JEWELRY, Clocks, Brass Desk and Smoker's Articles, Jardinieres, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, etc.
Greenwald & Co., Auctioneers, sell Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, March 26, 27, 28, at 10:30 A. M., each day, Entire stock and fixtures of L. W. LEVY & CO., Retiring from business.
On premises 6 West 22d St., near 5th Ave., N. Y. City.
This sale should interest all buyers of high-grade merchandise, as it is one of the finest sales offered at auction in many years.
Inspection Tuesday, March 25, at 12 M.
Vorzimer & Sylvia, Auctioneers; sell imported cigars; evenings, 1,349 Broadway.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
Hotel RUDOLF
Ocean front; American and European Plans. Sea water in all baths. Running water in guest rooms.
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HOTEL ISLESWORTH
Virginia Av. and Boardwalk; elevator; sun parlor; southern exposure; orchestra. European plan. Special American plan, $2.50 up daily, special weekly. No charge for fresh sea water baths. Booklet.
HOTEL BOSCOBEL Ken'ky Av. nr. Beach. Open all year; fine table; special rates; booklet. A. E. MARION.

BERMUDA.

THE IDEAL SPRING RESORT
Climate Mild but not Enervating | BERMUDA
PRINCESS HOTEL Open until May 1st.
HOWE & TWOROGER, Managers.
Best location and equipment on the island. Modern service throughout. Grill room, tiled swimming pool, our own fleet of yachts; superb drives, saddle riding, golf, tennis, sea bathing; 48 hours from New York. S. S. Passage of A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 29 B'way, or SANDERSON & SON, 22 State St., New York.

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THE INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
THE WHITE STAR LINE'S New
"OLYMPIC"
FITTED WITH
DOUBLE SIDES AND ADDITIONAL WATERTIGHT BULKHEADS
EXTENDING FROM THE BOTTOM to the TOP OF THE VESSEL
Will Sail from New York
April 12—May 3
and Regularly Thereafter
American Pier 62, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
New York..Mar. 29, 9:30; April 25, May 28
St. Paul..Apr. 4, 10 A. M.; May 2, May 30
Philadelphia..Apr. 11, 10 A.M.; May 9, Je. 6
St. Louis..May 16, 10 A.M.; June 13, July 11

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct, Pr. 58, N. R.
Minnetonka..Mar. 29, 11 A.M.; Apr. 26, Je. 7
Minnehaha..Apr. 12, 10:30A.M.; May 24, Je. 21
Minneapolis..Apr. 19, 9 A.M.; May 17, Je. 14
Minnewaska..May 3, 8:30 A.M.; May 31, Je. 28
Red Star Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A. M.
N.Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Finland.....March 29, April 26, May 24
Lapland.....April 5, May 3, May 31
Kroonland.....April 12, May 10, June 7
Zeeland.....April 19, May 17, June 14
White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
*New York..Mar. 29, 9:30 A. M.
Oceanic.....Apr. 5, noon; Apr. 26, May 17
Olympic..Apr. 12, 10 A.M.; May 3, May 24
Majestic....Apr. 19, noon; May 10, May 31
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N.R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Megantic..Mar. 26, noon|Cedric..Ap. 12, noon
Adriatic..Mar. 29, noon; Apr. 24, May 22
Celtic.....Apr. 3, noon; May 1, May 29
Laurentic..Ap. 10, noon|Baltic..Ap. 17, May 15
BOSTON—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
One Class Cabin (II.) Steamers.
CYMRIC.....April 22, May 20, June 17
ARABIC..May 7, 11 A. M.; June 3, July 1
Cruises—Boston—Mediterranean—Italy.
Cretic..Apr. 5, 10 A.M.; May 17, June 28
Canopic..Apr. 26, 3 P.M.; June 12, July 19
Passenger Dept., 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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All Water route NEW YORK to
CUBA TWO SAILINGS EACH WEEK
Thursday and Saturday at noon for HAVANA and all points in CUBA, also the ISLE OF PINES. Low Colonist fares:
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Thursdays for PROGRESO, VERA CRUZ and PUERTO MEXICO, connecting for MEXICO CITY and all points in the interior and on the PACIFIC COAST of MEXICO and CENTRAL AMERICA.
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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Kronprinzessin Cecilie April 1
George Washington April 19
Fast Mail Sailings.
Brandenburg (Bremen dir.) Mar. 27
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm April 8
Grosser Kurfuerst April 15
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
Sailings on SATURDAY for
THE MEDITERRANEAN
Berlin Mar. 29
Prinzess Irene (via Madeira) Ap. 12
Last Cruise PANAMA March 27
NORWAY—POLAR REGIONS
June 16, July 5, from Bremen.
OELRICHS & CO., General Agents 5 Broadway, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA
ARIZONA—UTAH—NEVADA
Including Meals & berth on steamer. $45.50 Largest, fastest, finest steamers
by way of Galveston, Texas. Berth and tourist sleeper privileges to the Pacific Coast, $5.50. Sailings every Wednesday and Saturday. Correspondingly low through rates from New York to all points South and Southwest.
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PERU-CHILE EXPRESS SERVICE TO AND FROM PANAMA.
16 Days New York to CALLAO, 23 Days New York to VALPARAISO.
Services to COLOMBIA AND ECUADOR
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STEAMER LEAVES Kingston—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
This service, in connection with the train service of The Cuba Railroad Co., between Havana and Santiago, affords a splendid opportunity of seeing Cuba when proceeding to or returning from Jamaica and the Panama Canal.
For further particulars apply to
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FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).
Departures Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
‡France (new).....Mar. 27 ‡France (new).....April 17
‡La Touraine.....April 3 *La Provence.....April 24
*La Lorraine.....April 10 *La Touraine.....May 1
*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL TUESDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
*NIAGARA.....March 25
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE
MEDITERRANEAN ADRIATIC VIA SOUTHERN TRACK
Between New York and ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA, MADEIRA, WASHINGTON, July 26, May 3, June 14. KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH I., (new), May 14, June 21. Laura, Alice, Argentina, Oceania. Sailings usually Wed. or Sat.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G. A., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Mendoza, Mch. 28, May 23. Taormina, April 18. Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 32 B'way, N. Y.

STEAMSHIPS.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Largest S. S. Company in the World—Over 400 Ships—1,210,000 TONS.
SAILINGS TO
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
S. S. KAISERIN AUG. VIC. (25,000 Tons) March 27, 10 A.M.
MEDITERRANEAN
S. S. HAMBURG (11,000 Tons) April 5, 9 A. M.
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
KAIS'N AUG. VIC.....March 27, 10 A. M. | †PRETORIA.....April 17, 3 P. M.
†PATRICIA.....April 3, 8 A

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 17,155.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS RIEGER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Louis Rieger of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1912, the said Louis Rieger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,375, Hudson Terminal Bldg., No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1913, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
March 21, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,828.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE W. LOCKWOOD COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of George W. Lockwood Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1913, the said George W. Lockwood Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,375, Hudson Terminal Bldgs., No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
March 21, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,950.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID GOLDSMITH and MORRIS STECKLER, composing the form of D. GOLDSMITH & CO., Bankrupts.

To the creditors of David Goldsmith and Morris Steckler, composing the firm of D. Goldsmith & Co., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1913, the said bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1913, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
March 20th, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PHILIP REID, Bankrupt.—No. 17,792.

Notice is hereby given that Philip Reid, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 18, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 28th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 21, 1913.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK T. GAFFNEY, Bankrupt.—No. 17,911.

To the creditors of Patrick T. Gaffney of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1913, the said Patrick T. Gaffney was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 27 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated March 21st, 1913.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,774.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WAVERLY REALTY COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Waverly Realty Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1913, the said Waverly Realty Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
March 22, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,866.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE B. SPENCER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of George B. Spencer of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1913, the said George B. Spencer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
March 22, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HARRY LOCKS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated March 20th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 28th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
New York, March 22d, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY LIEBMAN, doing business under the firm name of H. LIEBMAN & COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1913, the said Harry Liebman, doing business under the firm name of H. Liebman & Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 1st day of April, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
March 22, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,852.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS FRANK, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913, the said Julius Frank was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
March 22, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,852.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS FRANK, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913, the said Julius Frank was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
March 22, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—EDWARD MALIPHANT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated March 20th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 28th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
New York, March 22d, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STODDARD MOTOR COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 17,925.

To the creditors of Stoddard Motor Company of the City, County, and State of New York and District aforesaid, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1913, the said Stoddard Motor Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1913, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
March 22, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March, 22d, 1913.

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEW YORK PIONEER MANUFACTURING CO., Bankrupt.—No. 17,400.—Notice of Proposed Sale.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given of a proposed sale of property of said bankrupt, and that there will be a hearing thereon at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of March, 1913, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The property proposed to be sold is as follows: All power presses, foot presses, tools, and machinery used in the manufacture of gas burners and fixtures; also all electrical supplies, as well as sheet metal goods and tubing and other materials used by the above-named bankrupt in its business; also all office fixtures and effects located at the bankrupt's place of business, No. 806 Greenwich Street, New York City.

The above property may be inspected at said premises on March 24th, 25th, and 26th, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Sealed bids for the whole or any part of said property will be received by the trustees at the meeting aforesaid, and all bids must be accompanied by cash or certified check for 10% of the amount bid. The trustees reserve the right to reject any bid which does not equal 75% of the appraised value.

In the event that no bid is accepted the property will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at a time and place to be designated at said meeting, and without further notice to creditors.

For information as to terms of sale, &c., creditors are referred to Henry Hyman, Esq., trustee, at his office, No. 77 Chambers Street, New York City.

Dated New York, March 8th, 1913.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustees, 346 Broadway, New York City.

No. 17,453.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN P. LEY COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Please take notice that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of John L. Lyttle, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at 601 W. 27th Street, New York, on the twenty-fourth day of March, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Stoves, stove parts, ranges, etc.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property which does not bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value. Said property will be open for inspection at the premises on March 20th and 21st, 1913, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Dated New York, March 10th, 1913.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

MOORE, WILLIAMS & UPSON, Esqrs., Attorneys for Trustee, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MIRABEL WINE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 24, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the Trustee's right, title, and interest in and to certain wines and liquors now located in the Custom House; the property to be sold subject to customs and storage charges. HAROLD REMINGTON, Trustee. GOLDSMITH, ROSENTHAL, MORK & BAUM, Attorneys for Trustee, 31 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCES FRASER, Bankrupt. — Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 24th, 1913, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 23 East 45th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of millinery, hats, trimmings, laces, desks, chairs, fixtures, &c.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver. WILLIAM HENKEL, JR., Attorney for Receiver, 64 William St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUDSON BOAT & YACHT COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, April 4th, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Nyack, New York, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a miscellaneous assortment of boats and boat builder's tools, materials and supplies, office furniture and fixtures, &c. Inspection April 2 and 3, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FREDERICK A. BURLINGAME, Trustee. EDWARD B. BOISE, Attorney for Trustee, 52 William St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REUBEN BETENSKY, trading as THE R. B. WOOLEN CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 24th, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 139 Delancey St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, cloths, linens, fixtures, safe, &c.

ROY L. BROWNING, Receiver. EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Receiver, 366 Broadway, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George Montgomery Tuttle, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lucius H. Beers, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of June next. Dated, New York, the 3rd day of December, 1912.

FRANKLIN B. KIRKBRIDE,
HOWARD MANSFIELD,
Executors.

LUCIUS H. BEERS, Attorney for Executors, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HENRY GROSS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, care of Sayers Brothers, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1913. ELISABETH G. POPE, Administratrix. SAYERS BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

KEMP, GEORGE WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George William Kemp, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nelson S. Spencer, Esq., No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of July next.

Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1913.

MARGARET HUTTON KEMP,
EDWARD CHARLES MEARS-KEMP,
SAMUEL H. ORDWAY.
Executors.

NELSON S. SPENCER, Attorney for Executors, 27 William Street, New York City.

CAMPBELL, BERNARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BERNARD CAMPBELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 809, No. 261 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May next.

Dated New York, the 13th day of November, 1912.

EUGENE F. McGIRR.
MICHAEL SHEA.
Executors.

ARROWSMITH & DUNN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 261 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SAMMET, JOEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOEL SAMMET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cowing, White & Wait, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of November, 1912. RAY SAMMET, HARRY SAMMET, BESSIE LEWENTHAL, Executors. COWING, WHITE & WAIT, Attorneys for Executors, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

VAN RIPER, FANNY V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Fanny V. Van Riper, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1913.

Dated New York, the 7th day of October, 1912.

WILLIAM D. VAN VLECK,
JOSEPH VAN VLECK, Jr.,
Executors.

PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executors, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned intends to apply to the Broome County Surrogate's Court for Letters of Administration upon the estate of James E. Johnson, late of Binghamton, New York, deceased, under the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Civil Code, relating to modified security with consent of next of kin, and the creditors of said decedent are notified to present their claims against his estate to Benjamin Baker, Surrogate of Broome County, at Binghamton, New York, on or before April 14th, 1913.

JAMES W. JOHNSON.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GARDNER, SARAH.—THE PEOPLE OF the State of New York, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent,

To Rebecca Kramer, Jeannetta Rothschild, Gottlieb Rosenhain, Johanna Haas, formerly known as Johanna Rosenhain, Frieda Rosenhain, Carl Rosenhain, Benno Rosenhain, Hattie Rosenhain, Herman Rosenhain, Siegfried Rosenhain, and Robert Rosenhain, the only heirs and next of kin of SARAH GARDNER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Moses Esberg has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated and subscribed April 21, 1906, relating to both real and personal property, duly approved as the last Will and Testament of SARAH GARDNER, late of the County of New York, deceased;

Therefore, you and each of you, are hereby cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York on the 6th day of May, 1913, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last Will and Testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your Guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a Guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1913.

(L. S.)

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HAAS, SIMON.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 17th day of March, 1913, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON HAAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Hirsch, Scheuerman & Limburg, No. 160 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York on or before the 30th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1913.

MOSES HAAS,
MAX FEIST,
LOUIS FUHS,
Executors.

Hirsch, Scheuerman & Limburg, Attorneys for Executors, 160 Broadway, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB KOCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 28 Nassau Street, in The City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.

Dated, New York, the 17th day of March, 1913.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
ELLA D. KOCH, Executors.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

EISMAN, LEVY, Corby & LEWINE, Attorneys for Ella D. Koch, 135 Broadway, New York City.

LOUTREL, ANNA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Anna L. Loutrel, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Cardozo, No. 111 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1912.

ELIZA HART, Administratrix.
MAX JUST, Administrator.

SIMPSON & CARDOZO, Attorneys for Administrators, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

CLARK, MARIAN DE FOREST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIAN DE FOREST CLARK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Root, Clark & Bird, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1912. LOUIS C. CLARK, LOUIS C. CLARK, Jr., GRENVILLE CLARK, Executors. ROOT, CLARK & BIRD, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. SCHUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 716 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 4th day of Dec., 1912.

CHARLES W. SCHUMANN, Executor.
LAWRENCE & LAWRENCE Attorneys for Executor, 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MARY E. GAUTIER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. GAUTIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Deyo & Bauerdorf, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of June, 1913.—Dated New York, the 22nd day of November, 1912.

CHARLES E. GAUTIER, Administrator.
DEYO & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Administrator, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Referees' Sales.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York. — JAMES R. STRONG, Plaintiff, against JAMES LISTA and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of March, 1913, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 3208-3210 Third Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 16th day of April, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

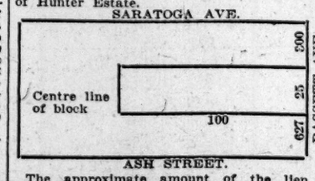
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the building thereon situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City, County and State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of 327 lots, known as the Hunter Estate, property of the Hudson P. Rose Company, situated in the Borough of the Bronx, New York City," surveyed by Peter Elbert Nostrand, C. E. and City Surveyor, dated New York, June 6th, 1906, which map was filed as No. 1130 in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1906, is known and designated as and by the lot number forty-eight (48.) Said premises being the same which were conveyed to James Lista by deed from Hudson P. Rose Company, dated September 14th, 1908, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on October 3rd, 1908, in Liber 81, Annexed District, page 154.

Dated, New York, March 24, 1913.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

McGUIRE, HORNER & SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 10 Exchange Place, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. It is designated as Lot 48 on map of Hunter Estate.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,245.74 with interest thereon from the 4th day of March, 1913, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $218.09 with interest from March 10th, 1913, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $824.12 and interest.

Dated New York, March 24th, 1913.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange

13-15 West 28th St., near Broadway,

is certainly the largest and most attractive Antique shop in town. Not alone because of the charming exhibits of the "Old Master" Cabinet-makers, but also the remarkably low prices at which they are offered. Highboys, Desks, Folding Top Card Tables, Four post and Napoleon Beds, Twin and double sizes; Sideboards, Dining Tables, China Cabinets, Library Tables, Bookcases, Dressers, Davenports, Divans, Chairs, etc., at about half actual value. **Don't allow anything to prevent you from seeing and convincing yourself.**

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES AT PREVAILING RATES.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.

MAIN OFFICE, COR. BROADWAY & 90TH ST. BRANCH, 29 LIBERTY ST.

REALTY AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK

City and Suburban Property to be Offered at the Vesey St. and Bronx Borough Salesrooms.

MONDAY, MARCH 24.
AT 14 VESEY ST.

68th St., 206 West, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av., 25x100.5, 2-story stable; Windham Realization Co. against Henry Armstrong and others; Alexander & G., attorneys; J. A. McEveety, referee; due, $17,404.21; taxes, &c., $1,528.71.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25,
AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

4th Av., 450 to 454, w s, 74 ft n of 30th St., 60.3x80, 12-story loft and store building; M. R. Goelet and others against Jeano Leasehold Co. and others; Theodore De Witt, attorney; J. W. Hyde, referee; due, $147,489.19; taxes, &c., $12.

111th St., 108 and 110 West, s s, 525 ft e of 7th Av., 50x100.11, 6-story tenement; Morris Berger against William Raynor and others; Amend & A., attorneys; J. F. Farrell, referee; due, $27,162.25; taxes, &c., $271.67.

125th St., 213 to 223 East, n s, 156 ft e of 3d Av., 100x99.11, six 3-story dwellings; T. O. Field, trustee, against W. J. McHugh and others; Strong & C., attorneys; F. R. Rich, referee; due, $43,047; taxes, &c., $1,503.34.

129th St., 163 West, n s 123 ft e of 7th Av., 27x99.11, 5-story tenement; E. H. Herb against M. L. Lowenstein and others; Deyo & B., attorneys; L. F. Doyle, referee; due, $27,036.94; taxes, &c., $978.31.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.
By Joseph P. Day.

Aqueduct Av., n e corner of Featherbed Lane, 140.11x107.4x160x44, vacant; A. G. Gants against J. F. Kaiser and others; Todd & S., attorneys; G. E. Weller, referee; due $9,515.29; taxes, &c., $1,103.21; subject to prior mortgage of $15,375.

City Island Av, e s, 125 ft n of beach, 100x about 95, City Island; I. M. Keirns against A. R. Keirns et al.; Wilmore Anway, attorney; C. S. Frettrech, referee; due, $4,488.03; taxes, &c., $2,055.86.

Webster Av, 2,239, n w corner of 182d St, 31x100, — back tenement abandoned at second story; W. J. Kuder against M. C. Hogan et al; J. J. Rooney, attorney; F. S. Williams, referee; due, $3,466.25; taxes, &c., $300; subject to first mortgage of $5,700.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lexington Av, 1,837-1,839, e s, 25.5 ft s of 114th St, 39.9x78; two four-story tenements with stores; trustee's sale; estate of George W. Miland, deceased.

224 St, 239 East, n s, 189.3 ft w of 2d Av, 17.10x98.9, three-story dwelling; executor's sale; estate of Alice Quinn ,deceased.

86th St, 124-126 East, s s, 67.3 ft w of Lexington Av, two five-story flats, each 25.7x102.2; voluntary sale.

5th Av, 139, e s, 57.6 ft n of 20th St, 32.6x113x irregular; leasehold; six-story loft and store building; I. C. May against Henry Corn et al.; E. & R. Apgar, attorneys; Phelan Beale, referee; due, $55,227.15; taxes, &c., $78.72.

1st Av, 1,100, w s, 25.5 ft s of 61st St, 25x91, five-story tenement and stores; Caroline Dillenberg et al. against Abraham Jacobs et al.; R., M., & B. Goldsmith, attorneys; Isham Henderson, referee; due, $6,913.75; taxes, &c., $855.68; subject to first mortgage of $18,400.

By Joseph P. Day.

Stanton St, 319, s w corner of Goerck St, 50x75, six-story tenement and stores; Madison Trust Co. against Israel Schiff et al.; John Quinn, attorney; F. C. Gladden, referee; due, $11,973.47; taxes, &c., $5,172.33.

111th St, 251 West, n s, 128 ft e of 8th Av, 36x100.11, six-story tenement; F. B. Wolfe et al. against Louis Greenblatt et al.; Heymann & H., attorneys; W. C. Arnold, referee; due, $44,241.99; taxes, &c., $829.60.

111th St, 249 West, n s, 164 ft e of 8th Av, 36x100.11, six-story tenement; Simon Pretzfeld against Louis Greenblatt et al.; Heymann & H., attorneys; W. C. Arnold, referee; due, $45,937.88; taxes, &c., $728.60.

35th St, 412 West, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; four-story tenement and store, two-story from rear tenement; Raoul Dupuy against M. B. Dupuy et al.; F. D. Arthur, attorney; S. S. Menkin, referee; partition.

By Charles A. Berrian.

141st St, 105 West, n s, 460 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x99.11, six-story tenement; N. Y. Life Insurance Co. against Diva Realty Co. et al.; H. V. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; C. C. Marrin, referee; due, $11,773.41; taxes, &c., $202.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

125th St, 344 East, s s, 131.3 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.11, four-story tenement; F. de P. Foster et al. against G. P. Brant et al.; F. de Rham, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $8,723.25; taxes, &c., $237.45.

By Henry Brady.

116th St, 350 East, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; E. H. Hoar against Lordi Fernetti & De Rispiris Construction Co. and others; L. S. Tenney, attorney; J. M. Donohue, referee; due, $8,775; taxes, &c., $374.54.

By J. H. Mayers.

122d St, 329 East, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 21x100, four-story tenement; J. B. Stephens against Abraham Nevins and others; Hill, L., R. & L., attorneys; P. J. Everett, referee; due, $7,890.94.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

105th St, 155 East, n s, 77 ft e of Lexington Av, 18x100.11, five-story tenement; I. T. Burden, Jr., administrator, against L. E. Brown and others, executors, &c.; Miller, K., L. & T., attorneys; P. M. Crandall, referee; due, $17,632.92; taxes, &c., $889.37.

By Samuel Marx.

14th St, 524 East, s s, 346 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3, four-story tenement and stores; Josephine Chedsey against Nicolo Rao and others; F. B. Chedsey, attorney; E. D. Hays, referee; due, $1,245.51; taxes, &c., $10; subject to mortgage of $16,000.

14th St, 524 East, s s, 246 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3, four-story tenement and stores; Josephine Chedsey against Nicolo Rao and others; F. B. Chedsey, attorney; E. D. Hays, referee; due, $1,245.51; taxes, &c., $10; subject to mortgage of $16,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.
By Joseph P. Day.

Morris Av, 1,010 and 1,012, e s, 75 ft n of 165th, 35x82.6, two three-story dwellings; Max Borck against K. E. Hodgins et al.; C. L. Borck, attorney; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $1,510.50; taxes, &c., $642.22.

Lorillard Place, 2,454, e s, 220.11 ft n of 188th, 20.5x97.5, two-story frame dwelling; C. H. Herche against Frederick Heller et al.; H. H. Herche, attorney; W. C. Arnold, referee; due, $1,350.15; taxes, &c., $128.04.

Heath Av, 2,886, e s, 341.4 ft s of 230th, 20.2x100.6, three-story dwelling; Mary Brady against Pouch Realty Co. et al. Joseph Fennelly, attorney; Maxwell Davidson, referee; due, $7,026.74; taxes, &c., $170.73.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Longfellow Av, e s, 250 ft s of 172d, 250.7x187.1x irregular; vacant; W. R. Rose against Viau Land Co. et al.; A. L. Rose, attorney; L. R. Hasbrouck, referee; due, $20,331.25; taxes, &c., $2,183.82.

222d St, East, n s, 280 ft w of White Plains Av, 50x100; M. F. Ward against Henry Dicket et al.; H. C. Rickaby, attorney; L. B. Hasbrouck, referee; due, $1,665.83; taxes, &c., $418.85.

By Henry Brady.

Hoe Av, e s; West Farms Road, n w s; 167th St, s s, gore block, 228.1x271.11x148.8, vacant; M. F. Martin against A. C. Bachman et al.; Arnstein, L. & P., attorneys; Timothy Murray, referee; due, $9,699.22; taxes, &c., $635.01.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27.
AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

Hotel Wawonda, at Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y., four-story structure and outbuildings and 35 acres of land; voluntary sale.

35th St, 29-33 West, n s, 405 ft w of 5th Av, 65x98.9, twelve-story store and loft building; voluntary sale.

91st St, 332 West, s s, 131 ft e of Riverside Drive, 22x100.11, five-story American basement dwelling;

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Temperatures have fallen considerably in the Mississippi Valley and the districts east thereof, and continue low in the Northwest, where another cold wave is forming. The Western storm will advance rapidly east, attended by snow Monday in the Rocky Mountain region, the north plains States, and the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley, and rains and thunderstorms generally east of the Mississippi River and in the West Gulf States. It will be followed by decidedly colder weather Monday in the middle Rocky Mountain region, the plains States, and the Mississippi Valley, and Tuesday in the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Gulf States, and by Tuesday night in the Atlantic States. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Cape Henry to Eastport.

The winds along the New England Coast will be high southerly; Middle Atlantic Coast, brisk to high southerly and southwesterly; South Atlantic and East Gulf Coast, brisk easterly to southerly; West Gulf Coast, brisk southerly; on Lake Michigan, shifting gales.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have southerly gales and rain to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Rain and warmer Monday; Tuesday clearing and colder; high southerly winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Rain Monday; colder at night; Tuesday clearing and much colder; southerly and southwesterly gale.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	23	30	4 P. M.	35	39
6 A. M.	23	30	6 P. M.	31	40
9 A. M.	29	35	9 P. M.	33	43
12 M	33	37	11 P. M.	32	44

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding dat elast year it was 30; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34; at 8 P. M. it was 43. Maximum temperature, 42 degrees at 10:20 P. M.; minimum, 29 degrees at 5:20 A. M. Humidity, 50 per cent, at 8 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.32 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.59 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:20	128 St. Mark's Place; H. Levine.	Trifling
1:00	56 E. 107th St.; B. Landers	$150
1:45	126 Sullivan St.; Peter Cavello	$500
10:30	1,171 Ogden Av.; O. Frederick	Trifling
10:45	351 E. 118th St.; P. Brigiacchino	Trifling
P. M.		
12:10	423 W. 16th St; Roy Oliver	$1,200
12:25	67 Cannon St.; David Blackburg	$100
12:45	30 Monroe St.; Morris Levine	Trifling
1:05	542-54 W. 57th St.; unknown	Trifling
1:35	337 E. 125th St.; W. Fisherham	Trifling
1:50	1,689 Park Av.; G. Brandt	Trifling
2:30	1,761 Madison Av.; unknown	$7,000
2:30	155 Rivington St., a synagogue	Trifling
5:30	114-120 W. 30th St.; James B. Mc-Coy & Son	Considerable
7:10	66 Rivington St.; Mrs. Neuthrop	Trifling
8:10	187 Rivington St.; S. Silver	Trifling
8:30	41st St. and Broadway; unknown	Trifling
9:15	433 2d Av.; Mary McEntee	$25
9:15	816 E. 9th St.; Sam Borcko	Trifling
9:20	51 Willett St.; Louis Pearl	$200
9:45	2,001 3d Av.; Tony Mazzola	$500

Real Estate.

Manhattan—For Sale.

Bargain.—Ten-family furnished apartment house, Manhattan; rent, $4,368; price, $28,000; only $2,000 cash. Hardesty, Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

East Side.

34th St., 144 East, (Lexington and 3d Avs.)—Fine business location. FORD, 171 3d Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

38 Midwood St.—Prospect Park section; three-story house; every modern improvement; 10 rooms, 3 baths; rolling screens; double shades; beautifully decorated; a splendid opportunity to obtain beautiful home, conveniently located within 1¼ blocks of Prospect Av. "L" and within a few blocks of all surface cars; quick sale necessary because of owner moving to country. Room 306, 100 Hudson St., N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

JAMAICA PROPERTY EXCLUSIVELY.
Acreage, lots, houses.
BENJAMIN H. SWEET,
824 Fulton St., Jamaica, New York City.

Jamaica House For Sale or Rent—Ten rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electricity; Hill location; 4 blocks from station. Terms apply Bonfils, 570 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Beautiful home, with water front rights on Long Island Sound, 26 minutes out, at a sacrifice; must have $350 cash. Van T., D 96 Times.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Bargain.—Throgs Neck, Bronx, near Sound; large house, 23 rooms; steam heat, electricity; 8 full lots; bara. FORD, 171 3d Av.

Dyre Avenue Properties. Houses, lots and stores. J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149th Street and Third Avenue.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE OR RENT
Stone bungalow on hills of Staten Island; magnificent view of bay; $450 yearly; modern improvements. Owner 116 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

Beautiful house and garage at sacrifice; eleven rooms; all improvements; perfect condition; about one-third acre; two minutes to station; a lifetime chance; owner locating elsewhere; see property and make offer. 478 South Broadway, Yonkers. Phone 2354 Yonkers.

BEAUTIFUL HOME WILL BE SLAUGHTERED; $300 to $5,000; CASH SUIT YOURSELF; WORK QUICK. DETAILS, Y 61 TIMES.

House; 6 rooms and attic; bathroom and butler's pantry; all improvements; $5,800. F. H. Randall, 20 Hillside Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Taken over at foreclosure, and willing to accept $100 cash for 6-room cottage; Vivian Heights, White Plains. Box F 150 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

DISTINCTIVE HOME, BARGAIN, QUEENS. Will sell on reasonable deposit and $40 monthly, or will rent with option to purchase; large living room, with tapestry brick fireplace, parquet floors, special hardwood trim; asphalt street, gas, electricity; tennis courts; refined community; 30 minutes from Manhattan. P. P. Edson, 1 West 34th St. Tel. 6546 Greeley.

An ideal Summer house, $1,400, on terms $150 cash, balance to suit; charming bungalow on plots of 80x100 and larger, situated north side of L. I.; all city imp.; short distance; further particulars. Bay, A 285 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE IN HICKSVILLE, a plot 47x236 feet; price $450; $10 first payment and $5 per month; 4 blocks from railroad station, schools, and churches; a grand place for a home. Brown, Box 141 Times.

Chicken Farm, 10 acres, buildings, orchard; $1,000 complete; Coram; centre pine belt Long Island. Fisk, 140 Nassau St., New York. No agents.

Very choice lots for sale, Long Beach; owner in Oregon; easy terms, immediate buyer. Write, apply Twin Bros., 387 Columbus Av.

Plot 72x100, Thompsons Hill, near elevated station, at sacrifice. J. Manley, owner, Plainfield, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Rockland County.

TO RENT.—A large house situated on lake in Ramapo Hills, with modern improvements; suitable for boarding house; accommodate over fifty people; or will rent to private family. Address Miller, Ramapo, Rockland County, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted Real Estate—Westchester County at or near Mount Vernon, detached dwelling, (net stucco) will pay $6,000; give full particulars, photo if possible. Investor, Box D 253 Times Downtown.

Mortgage Loans.

FOR STATEN ISLAND, WANT SIX LOANS ON FIRST MORTGAGES, $10,000 EACH; SEPARATE OR TOGETHER; LIBERAL COMMISSION. ADDRESS "A-1," Y 66 TIMES.

Real Estate.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Gentleman leaving New York will sacrifice beautiful country place, Bergen County; 50 minutes out, near station; fine old Colonial brick house, remodeled, containing 12 rooms, two baths, newly decorated; every improvement; stable, garage, fruit, shrubbery; 24 acres; $16,000, or will divide, selling buildings and about 6 acres, $11,000; reasonable terms. John N. Falkinburg, 1,133 Broadway.

For small family, ideal home at Hillsdale, choicest Jersey suburb; restricted neighborhood; 5 minutes from express station; 1 block from school; 5 rooms and tiled bath; reception hall; open fireplace in living room; built-in bookcase; large kitchen; exceptional view; large veranda and plenty of shade; $500 cash; balance like rent. Write for photograph Hillsdale Estates, 802 Singer Bldg.

8-room house at beautiful Hillsdale, in hills Northern Jersey; close to city; excellent train service; near station and school; plot 50x112; parquet floors; tiled bath with shower; white enamel bedrooms; open fireplace, concrete cellar; beam ceiling in dining room; $6,000; easy terms. Miller, 801 Singer Bldg.

New stucco house, Fanwood; big living room, beamed ceiling, large fireplace, five bedrooms, steam heat, fine fixtures, tiled bath, oak floors, hardwood trim; near depot; large trees; choice locations, &c. It is a big bargain at $5,900; easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

California Bungalow.—Six rooms, bath; heat; decorated; beamed ceiling, paneled dining room; sideboard, bookcases; large plot; ideal location; special price $2,950, worth $3,500; only 25 minutes from Broadway, Lackawanna Railroad. Nicholson Company, Lyndhurst, N. J.

For Sale.—Newark, N. J., 69 Mt. Pleasant Av. Bargain to close estate. Comfortable house, fine condition, twelve rooms, two baths, 75 foot frontage. Lawn, flowers, shrubs, good neighborhood. Five minutes from station. Tomkins Brothers, 200 Fifth Av., New York.

Perfect Model.—New eight-room Colonial dwelling; substantially constructed; steam heat; hardwood throughout; fine plumbing; fixtures; large living room, (fireplace;) ample ground; ideal location; $6,000; $1,000 cash. Siebenmann, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., (35 minutes.)

Attractive bargain; new home, 9 large rooms, every improvement; half acre; fruit, shade, best section; convenient; 80 trains; express service; 45 minutes New York. Frederick Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

A very choice plot, 50x130; only one block to depot, at Fanwood; $550, $10 cash, $6 monthly; it is a choice site for your home, and a sure winner as an investment. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

For Rent.—Newark, N. J., 132 Belleville Av., five minutes from station, brick dwelling, eight rooms and bath. Rent Thirty-five dollars. Tomkins Brothers, 200 Fifth Av., New York.

Fine Fanwood lot, 100x400, $1,200; $10 cash, $12 monthly. Only three left. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

3-ROOM BUNGALOW, nice porch, outhouse, $395; large plot, shade trees, 35 minutes out, $150, $10 down. LACKAWANNA, 63 Times.

New England—For Sale or to Let.

Successful Summer boarding house at Great Barrington, in the Berkshire Hills, for sale; 35 acres of land; stable, orchard, garden, tennis court, &c.; send for booklet and particulars. Geo. H. Cooper, Pittsfield, Mass.

To Let for Business Purposes.

$60 and $65 Lofts, 2,500 square feet each, in the heart of cigar Manufacturing; very light; steam heated; elevator. 407-409 East 70th St. Inquire Sig. Lewy, 128 East 74th. 'Phone 177 Lenox or janitor.

Colwell Building, Lafayette and Walker Sts.—A few very desirable lofts, light three sides; size 60x80; electric lights, steam heat, elevators.

A rare opportunity for right party to secure desk space; good equipment; excellent service; opportunity for solicitors. Meacham Co., 149 Broadway.

STABLE, PRIVATE, 151 EAST 88TH ST., 3-STORY; 25x100. WARREN & SKILLIN, 174 Fulton St.

42d St., 138 West, (Adjoining Hotel Knickerbocker.)—Offices and studios; rent, $10 up. Apply to Witte, on premises.

$15 Up Month, 109 Broad St.—Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in modern fireproof building.

Store and loft to let, 50x100 each; also part of basement, 171-173 Macdougal St., near 8th St.

Lofts, 25x100 and 37x63, with power; woodworking allowed. Fagan, 202 W. Houston St.

ONE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 45x100. MULLER, 4,424 55TH ST.

Madison Av., 178, (34th St.)—Rent $1,500; second floor; 25x65; plate glass front.

Brooklyn.

Saloon to let; transfer corner. 367 Central Av., corner Gates Av., Brooklyn. Apply on premises.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

19TH, 113 EAST.—BACHELOR STUDIO APARTMENT; UNUSUALLY LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH; SKYLIGHT; GENTLEMEN ONLY; ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

Furnished apartment for rent for six months. 9 rooms, 3 baths, fully furnished. West End Av. in the 70's. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Four housekeeping rooms, facing Broadway; electricity, shower, telephone, and elevator service; silver and linen complete; $10 and $12. Apartment 25, 561 West 143d St.

86th, 340 West, (near Riverside Drive.)—Sublet April to October, comfortably furnished, light apartment; nine rooms, three baths. Inquire Superintendent.

Furnished apartment; seven extra light rooms; seen between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; rental $175 per month. Apartment 23, 233 West 83d St.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.—Sublet until October. Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; corner; light, airy, well furnished; new high-class house. Apartment 4-I.

47th St., 16 West.—Attractive, small kitchenette apartment; sublet; telephone 6676 Bryant; concessions for Summer. Warner.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600.—Exceptionally attractive five-room apartment. Elevator; reasonable; Subway. Apartment 4A.

Sublet.—Six rooms, Summer months; handsomely furnished; piano, linen, silver. Mauler, 550 Riverside Drive.

High-class furnished apartment, 8 rooms, for 4 months. 349 Central Park West. Heilbronner.

79TH ST., 310 WEST.—RICHLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, 8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS. SUPERINTENDENT.

108th, 255 West.—Apartment 9D; handsomely furnished; 7 rooms, 2 baths; reasonable; responsible party.

114th St., 609 West (near Drive.)—High-class three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $75. Apt. 45.

Small apartment to sublet, furnished for housekeeping. Apartment 42, 19 East 57th.

111th, 505 West.—Newly decorated, furnished six rooms, front; telephone; elevator. Healy.

82d, 6 West.—Three or five large, light; bath; care; gentlemen or couple.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

West Side.

130TH, 202 WEST.—Seven very desirable, extremely large, light rooms; private block; $45 and $60.

104TH ST., 135 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive elevator apartment; all modern improvements; 6 large rooms, bath; $60.

16th, 8 West. — Bachelor apartments, skylight studios, or room and bath; all improvements; references required.

24TH, 258 WEST.—Three-story dwelling; 11 rooms and bath.

Bronx.

Fox St., 760 to 768, (bet. East 156th St. and Longwood Av.)—4, 5 light rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; all improvements; rent $18 to $24. Inquire janitor's.

Brooklyn.

Garfield Place.—Three-story brownstone house, 10 rooms; best residential section; convenient to surface cars, L, and Subway; rent reasonable; will decorate to suit. Owner, Y 59 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

133 EAST 104TH ST.
A three and two-story extension dwelling to let, near Lexington Av.; eight rooms and bath; rent only $500; possession now. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 B'way.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—To let for season or year, a finely furnished (or unfurnished) house; 12 rooms, bath, toilets, electricity, steam heat, stable; near R. R. depot; references. F. L. W., 136 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. H. R. R. Phone 8748.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Bay Ridge.—On the Shore Road; three buildings; a Summer resort for boarders; ample grounds; adjoining above, an elegant residence, all improvements, with garage; to private family only. Deraismes, 385 Clinton Av., Brooklyn.

Business Notices.

PAWN TICKETS CASHED and your pledges saved for you. Full value paid immediately for all pawn tickets.
Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, all precious stones bought, sold, exchanged, and appraised. M. A. FORGOTSTON, 1,422 Broadway.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered promptly; addressing, mailing; samples submitted. Telephone 1322 Cortland. William Gray, 93 Nassau St.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.20; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; work called for, delivered. Phone Weatherford, 5860 Morningside. 215 W. 116th.

Lost

LOST—Coupons Nos. 14674 and 5, Nos. 14691, 2, and 3, of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, due April 1st, 1912, for $22.50 each. Return to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, 15 William Street.

LOST—Between Jersey City and New York Postoffice, via Hudson Tunnels, lady's gold chain fob, with chased gold ball, set with nine small diamonds; valued as keepsake; finder please communicate with 486 Westminster Road, Brooklyn.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, on 34th St., between Broadway and 7th Av., ladies' black suede bag, initialed M., containing money and papers; please return bag and papers. 179 West 88th St.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, March 22, between Wanamaker's and Hotel Bretton Hall, solitaire diamond ring; liberal reward. M. L. P., Hotel Bretton Hall.

LOST.—Diamond pin, March 19, getting into cab at 109 East 57th or 1 West 81st. Finder rewarded by returning to 1 West 81st St., Apt. 23.

LOST—IN Flushing, Main St. station, 12:30 A. M., March 22, flute, in black case; reward. John Martinez, 25 West 10th St., New York City.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, in Catholic church, Thursday; liberal reward. 'Phone Miss Newton, 8061 Columbus.

LOST—Pocketbook, at Madison Square Garden, Saturday evening; reward if returned. J. C. Pinto, 82 West 12th St.

LOST—French gold watch and ring; liberal reward. Matilda Maller, 608 Tinton Av., Bronx.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Business Opportunities

Have you $50 to $400 to invest? We offer you a safe proposition with large profits within six months from present date. Ours is a unique selling plan. We are a corporation of unquestionable reliability. No broker's commissions. S 136 Times.

Unusual chance for investment in manufacturing business earning 30 per cent. on present capital; $40,000 in orders on hand now being filled; cannot handle one-fourth of business offered because of limited capital; party controlling $20,000 can have official position. Extension 135 Times.

Opportunity to enter a clean, legitimate business having copyright approval of U. S. Government; investment of $150 to $5,000, fully protected; very high returns; invite investigation; 8 P. M. daily; also Monday and Thursday, 8 P. M. Kendall & Kendall, 32 Union Square, New York.

WANTED—A capable man with capital to invest and take active interest in a growing shoe manufacturing business. Good opportunity for right man. Apply Box 402, Jamesburg, N. J.

Contractor.—Work shirts; work year around; country only. Empire Mfg. Co., 96 Franklin St.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

ADDING MACHINES.
Rebuilt, all styles and makes; Burroughs, Comptometers, Wales, &c., for sale or rent, from $40 up; guaranteed for one year.
ADDING MACHINE INSPECTION & SALES CO.,
Phone 6739 Cort. 220 Broadway, N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 months for $5 and upward
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.,
345 Broadway at Leonard St. } Tel. 5403
956 Broadway at 23d St. } Franklin.
10 Barclay St., Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

Electric vacuum cleaner; cost $85; sell for $18; electric vibrator, cost $35; sell for $9; both in perfect condition; description by mail on request; will send either one by express C. O. D. Muenzen, 131 West 42d St., Room 202, East.

Have just purchased an entire broker's office, consisting of roll, flat, typewriter desks, chairs, tables, hat trees, telephone booths, partitions and railings, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St., New York.

DESKS Some new—others almost as good as new—also chairs, tables, filing cabinets, and sectional bookcases; all at prices that will interest you. Office Furniture Trading Co., 4 and 6 White St.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, addressograph, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

Will sacrifice entire lot of 25 choice Persian rugs and carpets to immediate cash buyer; owner leaves for Europe. Apply or write to Twin Bros., agents, 387 Columbus Av., 76th St.

ELKS LODGES.
Mounted elk for sale, exceptional specimen; write for photograph and price. 120 Grand Av., Portland, Ore.

150 typewriters, costing $100 each now, now $5 and up; 25 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks; selling out. 398 Broadway.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay highest prices for furniture, carpets, pianos, bric-a-brac, silver, linens, books, &c. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyv. 1870.

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Automobile Exchange.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.
We have completed the rebuilding of (5) used models, and will offer them during the coming week at very low prices; this offer will appeal to the buyer who is desirous of obtaining a high-class car of recognized quality and ability at the minimum price.
FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.,
275 Amsterdam Av.

For Sale—1913 Stutz bear cat racing runabout; fully equipped, electric lights, self-starter, six Firestone demountable rims, top, trunk, tire irons in rear, extra tool box on running board, &c.; run less than 2,000 miles. W. A. Smith, care L. C. Smith & Bros., Syracuse, N. Y.

PANHARD & LEVASSOR.
Owing to removal to other quarters, offer several used Panhard cars at attractive prices. N. W. COR. BROADWAY & 62D ST.

Palmer & Singer 1910, six-cylinder, 60 H. P., toy tonneau, extra tire, top, windshield, clock, Warner speedometer, run very little, demonstration any day; will sell cheap or exchange for real estate. J. Franklin Ryan, Katonah, N. Y.

Mercer Raceabout; in perfect condition; just been thoroughly overhauled at expense of over $300; very fast, and could not be in better shape; leaving city only cause for selling; $1,200. Room 306, 100 Hudson St., New York. D 224 Times Downtown.

Oldsmobile, six-cylinder, seven-passenger, 1910; Victoria top, full equipment, overhauled and refinished; perfect condition; will sacrifice; $900.
AMERICAN-MARION SALES CO.,
1,896 Broadway, New York.

MR. BUSINESS MAN,
Alco 3½-ton truck, 1912, 40; cab and platform; have sold business; cost $4,000; sell for $2,500; act quickly. Box 383, Asbury Park, N. J.

Columbia, 1910, 32 h. p. touring; 2 extra tires, top, clock, speedometer; cost $3,150; a most exclusive car; will sell for $800. Mrs. F. Jones, 118 West 57th St. 'Phone 9400 Col.

1912 Havers 6, 44 h. p., fully equipped; used very little; in fine condition; guaranteed by us; $985. S. & M. Motor Co., Inc., Broadway, at 68th St.

1913-6-66-7-passenger Putman; only run 792 miles; for sale, $2,200, or exchange; latest improvements, including electric starter. Box Y 3 Times.

Lancia, new "30" H. P., with Locke limousine body; exceptional bargain. F. Crebbin, Jr., 236 West 54th St.

SGV., slightly used town car; condition excellent; exceptional bargain. F. Crebbin, Jr., 236 West 54th St.

SGV., open car; used only few months; attractive price. F. Crebbin, Jr., 236 West 54th St.

Will purchase or repair your wrecked car; estimates furnished. West End Factory, 317 West 64th St.

Auto tires re-covered with Firestone non-skids; investigate; no risk buying our guaranteed tires; half price. 463 6th Av., (28th St.)

Two 36x4½ Empire non-skid tires, with inner tubes, right from factory, never having been worn, for $80. Box Y 2 Times.

Trucks, Panhards, Buicks; must sell; make offer. Singer Sewing Machine Co., 118 West 50th St.

Taken in exchange, Hupmobile and Overland; equipped; bargain. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d.

Premier, six cylinder; ran less than 1,000 miles; equipped; bargain. Reo, 19 West 62d St.

Reo, 1912; centre control; fully equipped; like new; bargain. Reo Co., 19 West 62d St.

Fifty slightly used cars taken in exchange, $150 up. Reo Co., 19 West 62d St.

Reo, 1912; Model R; fully equipped; $600. R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Rent.—Hour, trip, day, week or month, fine seven passenger car. Reasonable. K. Warden, 205 W. 36th. Phone Greeley, 5356.

Beautiful 1912, seven-passenger Premier touring, $3 hour; special theatre rates; private. Telephone 821 Melrose.

Packard limousine; late model; hour, day, month; reasonable. Follitt Co., 224 West 57th St. Col. 3432.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

53D ST., 37 EAST, (Near Madison Av.)—Room, with board; table board; references.

84TH, 117-119 EAST { Large and small rooms, with board.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful room, with lavatory, furnished, unfurnished, board optional; Summer rates; 'phone.

80TH ST., 40 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Suites and single rooms; elevator; excellent table.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable, well furnished, large single rooms; superior table; references; table guests.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual accommodations; double and single rooms; private bath; table board.

16TH, 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH, 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6068—Bryant.

48TH ST. 117 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; house table strictly first-class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths; telephones; superior table.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; attractively furnished; excellent table; references; telephone.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Large and small rooms; references.

57TH, 411 WEST, (The La Grange.)—Unequalled accommodations. Double (board two) $15. Single, $7.50. Southerners.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small; private bath; electricity; superior table; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Extra large front room, handsomely furnished; bay windows; electric light; private bath; dressing room; Southern cooking; attentive service.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running hot and cold water all rooms.

70TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large, sunny room with private bath; single room; references.

76TH ST., 248 WEST.—Large, desirable room, with bath; references. Telephone 7597 Schuyler.

78TH, 157 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; excellent board; telephone; references.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur.
Residential hotels.
Attractive—unusual—homelike.
Southern cooking; white service.
Out-of-town guests accommodated; references.
Write for booklet.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; southern exposure; first-class boarding house.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home environment; generous table; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large rooms, newly decorated, with or adjoining baths; parlor dining; references.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms, private baths; French cuisine; reasonable, select; reference.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Large, small room; excellent table; table guests; new management. Schuyler 5310.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; also private bath; business people. Telephone Schuyler 8397.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath, business or living; homelike table. Reference. 5326 Schuyler.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, suitable two; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH ST., 149 WEST.—Rooms with board in private house; excellent cuisine; table guests; references.

87TH, 156 WEST.—Rooms, suite, single, bath; southern exposure; excellent; private house; Subway, "L."

91ST ST., 50 WEST.—Second-story room, private bath, dressing rooms; medium room; excellent table; near Park; telephone.

94TH, 144 WEST.—Desirable rooms; large and small; parlor dining; table guests; moderate.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Small room; business gentleman preferred; excellent table. Phone Morningside 8136.

114H ST., 526 WEST.—Very large front room, with bath, overlooking Columbia grounds; table guests.

122D ST., 156 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; excellent table; telephone; references; table guests.

130TH, 250 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to let with board.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Rooms; electricity; with, without private bath; meals optional; references.

149TH St., 540 to 558 WEST, (near Broadway and beautiful Riverside, the Audubon.)—Few vacancies at our recently opened, newly furnished houses, 552 and 554; large rooms, including excellent board; $10 up for one, or $15 up for two; few smaller rooms, $7 to $8; every comfort, social surroundings; a real home. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

A.—A.—WHEELOCH MANSION,
158th St. and Hudson River, two blocks Subway station; unusually attractive rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water, showers; large private grounds, piazza 125x10 feet; telephone.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean traffic passing windows; 20 minutes Manhattan; charming residence; elegant, sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience, superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; rates moderate; worth investigating. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

LARGE and small rooms, well furnished; excellent board; telephone. 20-22-33 W. 16th St.

REFINED PEOPLE may obtain accommodations; exclusive house; adjoining rooms; every convenience. Phone 5282 Riverside.

UNUSUALLY beautiful refined home, (Convent Av. and 143d St.;) private house; seldom opportunity; handsome large room, dressing room; one medium room; exceptional Southern table; a real home; permanent; references exchanged. Telephone 7605 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 524, 86th St. Subway.—Floor, singly or en suite; excellent table; references.

WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north of 157th Subway; beautiful grounds, Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 5.—Subway 5 minutes Wall St.; ideal location; high-class board. 905 Main.

Country Board.

Westchester County.

BOARD and room, beautiful suburban home; all conveniences; near stations and beach. 74 Lockwood Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Beautiful home in Chester Hill; table and service excellent; references. 153 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island.

A very choice plot, 50x130, only one block to depot, at Fanwood, $550; $10 cash, $6 monthly. It is a choice site for your home, and a sure winner as an investment. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Board Wanted

WANTED—Room and board with private family, for young man, college student. D 280 Times Downtown.

Country Board Wanted

Gentleman and wife, no children, wish refined home on Cape Cod; would care for infant or small child; best of N. Y. or local reference. Y 62 Times.

Schools.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

Henderson School of Oratory.—Dramatic arts, dramatic and oratorical courses; new quarter begins April 1. 3,790 Broadway. Tel. Audubon 5248.

Italian lessons; conversation by refined, experienced young teacher. Miss E. Buccini, 3,143 Broadway. (125th.)

Brooklyn.

SPANISH COURSE—BUSINESS MEN. Excellent board. 209 Bay 31st St. Marsans.

Pianos and Organs

Sohmer upright piano; fine order; cost $800; sell for $135. Anguera, 316 West 42d St.

Steinway baby grand for sale cheap. 85 West 14th St.

Machinery

Electric motors, lighting and plating dynamos, bought, sold; also rented. GEO. BENDER, 82 Centre.

Dogs, Birds and Poultry

For Sale Cheap—Pedigreed, genuine old English sheepdog, female, 3 months old. Mrs. Renz, 606 West 137th St.

Horses and Carriages

Account of dull business, forced to sell 21 work horses, weight 900-1,400 pounds; express wagons, trucks, harness; $35 up; week's trial allowed. 421 East 75th St.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; private house; modern conveniences; electric light, telephone.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—To business woman, small, beautifully furnished room; strictly private home; connecting bath; telephone; separate entrance; near Subway and all lines. Ring first bell.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Large rooms with running water; southern exposure; telephone; reference.

55TH ST., 81 EAST.—A beautiful room, suitable for one or two. Telephone 3800 Plaza.

69TH ST., 202 EAST.—Pleasant room in quiet private house; $2.50; bath and telephone. Call Saturday and Monday.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 626.—Scrupulously clean house; large room, handsomely furnished, heated; hot, cold running water; suitable two gentlemen; separate beds; $5.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Large front, sunny room, newly furnished and decorated; bath, telephone; $8; Subway. One hall bedroom, $4. Private house.

LEXINGTON AV, 148, (Near 30th St.)—Rooms, well furnished; private house; telephone; references.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; two charming rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; electricity; telephone; references.

35TH ST., 27 WEST.—Parlor floor; living, business or studio; light, sunny; electricity; single room.

47TH ST., 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private bath; single rooms; steam, electric 'phone; very moderate.

48TH ST., 43 WEST.—Suites and single rooms; private baths; electricity; steam heat, telephone.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; gentlemen only; references.

56TH ST., 56 WEST.—Dentist or doctor's office; modern equipment; use of reception room.

58TH, 344 WEST.—Well furnished, clean, cozy, large and medium rooms; high-class house; for quiet, refined business people; terms reasonable; all cars, elevated, Subway; telephone; references.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Unexcelled appointments; parlor floor; Italian mahogany, Persian rugs, grand piano; also single and double rooms; running water, telephone.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Comfortable, immaculately clean rooms, single, en suite; private baths; convenient Subway, "L."

70TH ST., 117 WEST.—Elegant furnished large rooms; private bath; small rooms; telephone; references.

70TH, 130 WEST.—Large, second-story front room; private bath; hot water supply; references.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman only.

71ST, 165 WEST.—Newly, artistically furnished rooms; home for refined people; Subway, 72d; telephone.

71ST ST., 222 WEST.—Large second-story room and bath; modern private house; electricity; gentlemen.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Exceptional accommodation for gentlemen; private baths; breakfast optional; references. Columbus, 806.

72D ST., 112 WEST.—To sublet, one room and bath, apartment, for one or two people; $50 per month. Hotel Hargrave.

72D, 147 WEST.—Desirable, newly furnished room, with private bath; Subway, "L" private family.

**73D ST

EASTER TIMES TAKEN WITH EAGER INTEREST

More Than 200,000 Homes Had It, with Its Surprising Art Pictures, Before Breakfast.

DEALERS RUSHED FOR MORE

But "Sold Out" Sign Was Up After Fair Warning—High Praise from Men Who Know the Order of Merit.

The Easter number of THE NEW YORK TIMES has passed into newspaper history, leaving in more than 200,000 households the full-color reproduction of the eight masterpieces selected from the superb collection of J. Pierpont Morgan. These pictures will be framed and hung in numberless homes.

The distribution of them was finished early yesterday morning, for the edition was soon exhausted and thousands were disappointed. They had had fair warning that there would not be enough to go around, and there were not enough. It was seen on Saturday that it would be impossible to supply the dealers with all they wanted, and it was not long after the average breakfast hour yesterday that it became evident how impossible it would be for the dealers to supply all demands.

Despite their experience in the vain rush of last year when the supplement of the Easter TIMES containing the color reproductions of the Abbey Holy Grail paintings, had given out, dealers kept calling hopefully at the circulation office of THE TIMES yesterday in quest of just a few more copies that they had promised customers. There was none for them, and the necessity of making these continuous refusals led to the early appearance of an "All Sold Out Sign" in large red letters.

Aside from the rush upon all the newsstands in and beyond the five boroughs for the Easter number, there were other proofs of the deep interest aroused by the picture supplement and the hearty appreciation which greeted it. Expressions of warm approval and of congratulation upon the success of the reproductions began to pour into THE TIMES office at breakfast time, and continued in gratifying profusion all day.

There were written and spoken words of appreciation from not only a host of TIMES readers, but from men and women sufficiently familiar with color reproduction and its difficulties, to know that in yesterday's issue THE TIMES had recorded a significant and noteworthy achievement in the history of American journalism.

One of the heartiest expressions of approval came from Robert W. De Forest, who spoke not only as a TIMES reader, but as a Vice President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, through the courtesy of which institution, as well as through the courtesy of Mr. Morgan himself, the supplement was made possible. Said Mr. De Forest:

"These pictures are of a very high order of merit, and they are exceedingly beautiful. But my interest in the supplement lies not merely in their beauty or their merit. I am interested in it especially because these pictures carry really good art into so many American households. It seems to me that nothing which a newspaper could do would be of greater educational value in the line of art or more likely to cultivate a deeper interest in good pictures than reproductions of such a high order of merit."

Another man who had something more than the ordinary reader's interest in the Easter number of THE TIMES was Dr. Talcott Williams, Director of the Columbia School of Journalism.

"When the Sunday papers were brought to me this morning," said Dr. Williams, "the first thing I did was to turn to THE TIMES and look for the reproductions of the masterpieces from the Morgan collection. I saw in them an extraordinary proof of the progress in color reproduction. I could not help thinking of the incredulous surprise that the announcement of such a piece of work would have evoked twenty-five years ago, and of how little the workers in the field of that day would have dreamed that there could be such reproduction of pictures, presenting every difficulty in range of color and tone. I must congratulate THE TIMES not only on the success of the reproductions, but on the enterprise which brought them out. It is a great feat for a daily newspaper to scatter such good things so broadcast."

Many artists in New York had the opportunity to appraise the Supplement in the advance proofs, but there were a few who had not yet seen it when they came down to breakfast yesterday morning, and one of these was F. Hopkinson Smith, who might be considered a spokesman not only for the artists but for the writers.

"I just want to say that they are splendid," he observed, "and it is a great thing for THE TIMES to have done. Accept my heartiest congratulations."

District Attorney Whitman was one of those who sent his congratulations. Doubtless he found an added enjoyment in the relief from the uninterrupted contemplation of criminals and crime.

"They are really capital," he said, "and I am very glad to be one of the lucky 200,000."

Seth Low was another who looked up from his SUNDAY TIMES to say how good he found the art supplement.

"They impressed me as of very unusual merit," he said, "and I thought it a remarkably good thing that so many copies of such fine pictures should find their way into the hands of so many people today. I think THE TIMES is much to be congratulated not only on its enterprise but on the success of a venture so ambitious."

There were probably few persons who saw the supplement yesterday with a fuller realization of the progress it represented than Miss Elisabeth Marbury, who has made a special study of color reproduction. She said:

"Miss Elsie De Wolfe and I were just examining the pictures and exclaiming on their success. It is safe to say that they are the finest things of their kind ever attempted in America, and they compare more than favorably with the best work of the sort that has been done in France, where color reproduction has been made so much of a specialty. We both felt that they indicated enormous progress. I happen to know, by the way, that Miss Anne Morgan was delighted with the reproductions and found them surprisingly fine."

FOUR UNEXPLAINED DEATHS.

Family of Three Burned and Farmhand Near, Shot Through the Heart.

GLASSBORO, N. J., March 23.—Lying in the cellar amid the smoldering ruins of their home the charred bodies of Lee Wharton, 38 years old; his wife Mary, 32, and their 6-year-old daughter Lillian were discovered to-day, following a fire early to-day which destroyed the little frame house on the New Brooklyn-Williamstown Road, about ten miles from here. The body of Johnson Hemphill, 42 years old, a farm hand on a neighboring farm, was found in a shed in the rear of the burned house with a load of shot through his heart.

Mystery surrounds the four deaths. What occurred to them Hemphill was shot, how he was shot, and how the house was set on fire are details which Coroner Stulz to-day vainly endeavored to ascertain.

A double-barreled shotgun with one empty shell was found by searchers in the little kitchen near where the scorched body of Hemphill was discovered. The latter was said by neighbors to have been on friendly terms with Mrs. Wharton, and it is said they were at a moving picture show in Williamstown Saturday night. Whether this caused a fight between the two men during which Hemphill was shot by Wharton, or whether Hemphill killed himself after a quarrel are questions being asked by those investigating the case.

An incubator which stood in the kitchen of the home may have been responsible for the fire in which the three members of the family perished. Their bodies were so badly burned that the Coroner was unable to determine whether they had been shot before the flames attacked them.

DOG BITES THREE CHILDREN.

Terrier Worth $250 Breaks Loose and Is Finally Killed.

A valuable fox terrier dog owned by George R. Hutchinson, a hotel man of Guttenberg, N. J., became uncontrollable last night, and before it could be killed had bitten three children.

The victims were Arthur Stoods, 13 years old, of 924 Bergenline Avenue, bitten on the face and left thigh; Monroe Oakes, 14, of 724 Pine Street, bitten on the right arm and shoulder, and Grace Wilson, 10, of 1,009 Bergenline Avenue, badly bitten on the right arm and left leb.

The dog, valued at $250, was chained in the yard of Hutchinson's house when it broke away. The three children were playing on the corner of Pine Street and Bergenline Avenue when the dog sprang upon them.

Charles Edwards, a fireman, coming to the rescue, kicked the dog, and it ran down the street, snapping and snarling at every person that passed. Finally the hunted animal sought refuge in an empty building, where Edwards, who had procured a shotgun, killed it.

The children were carried to a drug store, where their wounds were cauterized by Dr. Volkers. The head of the dog will be sent to the Pasteur Institute here for examination.

Dr. Bristow Improving.

Dr. Algernon T. Bristow, who has been in a serious condition at his home, 234 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, from blood poisoning as the result of a prick on the tip of a finger which he received while operating on a patient on March 12, was reported by his physicians to be much improved last night. A special treatment is being administered to Dr. Bristow by three physicians, and they have hopes of his recovery.

IN NEW JERSEY.

HACKENSACK.—Under the Employers' act compensation is claimed by Mrs. Mary Pinquock, administratrix of the late John Pinquock, who was killed in the coal yards on the William O. Bush estate at Garfield, near here, when a coal car started down a trestle.

RED BANK.—The home of Dr. A. W. Chappell on Riverside Avenue here was broken into Saturday night or early yesterday morning and nearly $3,000 worth of diamonds and $500 in silverware were stolen. Two blocks distant from the Chappell home a large store was entered and $580 in money was taken.

TRENTON.—The John A. Roebling's Sons Company has announced that it will meet a committee of the striking rope workers from its plant this morning.

TRENTON.—Princeton Borough is protesting against Senate Bill 209, introduced by Senator Harry D. Leavitt. The measure provides that where a municipality refuses to a traction company the right to lay tracks in a street the company may appeal to the Public Utilities Commission to determine the issue. Trustees of Princeton University and men active in the affairs of the borough are of the opinion that they see a scheme by which the Trenton & Mercer County Traction Corporation and the New Jersey & Pennsylvania Traction Company can gain use of Nassau Street for trolley purposes.

TRENTON.—The decision of the Supreme Court that no election should have been held last Fall for a small Board of Freeholders may mean that persons who were candidates for the office will be reimbursed for the money they spent. Assemblyman Marshall will present a bill in the Legislature to-night which will provide for the repayment.

FLEW BY MOONLIGHT OVER NEW YORK CITY

Airman Jones Saw Great White Way as a Thin Streak of Brilliant Lights.

BRIDGES ARCHES OF GOLD

Whole Town Like an Inverted Sky Full of Pyrotechnics—Feared He'd Be Blown Out to Sea.

For the first time in the history of aviation an airman has flown over New York City by moonlight and viewed from an altitude of 2,000 feet the homes of the sleeping millions beneath him. Harry M. Jones, a youthful aviator from Providence, R. I., accomplished this feat in the face of considerable difficulties.

Two weeks ago Jones undertook a trial flight from Boston to New York bearing a parcel post by permission of the Postmaster General, but because of an accident he was forced to alight at Mamaroneck, where he remained while the engine of his biplane was undergoing repairs. It was his intention to resume his interrupted journey yesterday morning and alight at Governors Island.

Saturday night Jones attended a moving picture show at Mamaroneck in company with his mechanician, Roy Ashley, and after the show the pair strolled down to the waterfront and gazed out over the moonlit waters of the Sound. Ashley commented upon the fact that it was possible to see a distance of three miles, and then remarked:

"What a beautiful night for a moonlight flight."

"By George, you're right!" exclaimed Jones. "The wind is just right, too. It's only blowing about fifteen miles an hour from the northwest."

They went over to the barn where the biplane was stored to see if the machine was properly tuned for a flight. With the assistance of four men the machine was run out of the temporary hangar, and soon the engine was throbbing with a regularity that inspired the pair to take a turn aloft.

After the inexperienced assistants had made several vain attempts to start the biplane Ashley was compelled to abandon his share in the flight. He got out of the seat beside Jones and lent his aid to start the machine. The ground was soft from recent rains, and it was only after a dozen more futile attempts that the biplane was given the sufficient momentum to enable it to poke its nose upward from the earth.

Then it sailed out over the Sound until the aviator estimated that he was two miles from shore. At this point he swerved in his flight and turned south at an altitude of 500 feet until he reached a point above Hell Gate.

"At Harlem I found that there was a stiff gale blowing," said Jones last night, "and I decided to ascend to an altitude of 2,000 feet. The wind had increased in velocity to forty miles an hour, and it seemed to me as though the biplane was being carried backward. I began to fear that I would be carried out to sea, and to guard against this I decided to alight at the first opportunity.

"I shall never forget the aspect of the city as I gazed down upon it. It seemed like an inverted sky full of pyrotechnics. Green, red, and yellow lights gleamed in profusion below me. I could see the Great White Way to the south like a thin streak of brilliant light. The bridges spanning the East River were glowing arches of fire. It was easily possible to discern the various skyscraper office buildings, in which not a single light showed, pointing heavenward like so many black, sinister fingers. I picked out the Metropolitan Tower, the Singer, Woolworth, and Times Buildings without difficulty. Then the wind began to carry me toward the Long Island shore.

"As I passed over Long Island City and Williamsburg I could see Coney Island in the distance, and I began to descend. I finally landed, without injury to my biplane, in a plowed field at Utica and Flatbush Avenues. The furrows were about a foot and a half deep, and I could never have succeeded in landing safely in daylight. In fact, I would never have attempted it."

It was near the scene of the landing that Jones encountered his most amusing experience of the night. He was obliged to find some temporary storage place for his machine, and, with this idea in view, he hurried over to a nearby house, where he observed an adjoining barn. The aviator was attired in a flying suit, consisting of a red stocking hat, padded leather coat, leggings, and goggles. When he rapped upon the door of the house a tall, raw-boned, partly dressed man answered the summons.

At the sight of his visitor he started back in dismay, with a cry of astonishment. Jones started to explain that he was a harmless bird-man, who had descended upon Flatbush after midnight from Mamaroneck, but the native continued to regard him with suspicion. Finally after considerable parley, conducted through the crack of the partially opened door, the man accepted Jones's explanation.

"I thought you were a 'bug' who had escaped from the funnyhouse," he explained, motioning in the general direction of the Kings County Hospital.

After seeing that his machine was carefully stored, Jones came to New York for the night. He said last night that his entire trip had consumed about one hour. It was 11:25 when he left Mamaroneck, and he alighted in Flatbush about 12:30 A. M. His machine is a thirty-horse power Burgess-Wright biplane with a speed of fifty miles an hour.

NEW GAMBLING SQUAD.

Newberger Picks Special Men to Watch Raided Houses.

Third Deputy Police Commissioner Newberger has organized three special squads to relieve the uniformed force of the task of watching raided gambling houses. The squads have been at work for ten days in the First, Fourth, and Sixth Inspection Districts, and have proved satisfactory.

These men, eight to a squad, are supposed to make frequent visits to gambling houses which have been raided and to assure themselves by personal inspection that gaming has not been resumed. Where possible they are supposed to time these visits at not more than fifteen-minute intervals, though Mr. Newberger didn't explain how he expected eight men to keep such a schedule in the territories covered by the average inspection districts, especially if there proved to be more than one or two suspected houses in a district.

Mr. Newberger sent word yesterday to a number of men suspected of having operated gambling houses and invited them to visit Police Headquarters to-day. It is said that those who accept the Invitation will be invited to get out of business before they are put out.

40,000 SHIVER AT CONEY.

Cold Wind from the Ocean Sends Easter Throng to Shelter.

Some 40,000 persons went to Coney Island yesterday to spend Easter, but most of the visitors found little enjoyment there because of a cold southeast wind off the ocean, which hit them in the face at every turn. Even the "Polar Bears," as the members of the Winter swimming club at the island are known, cut down the time of their swim. Seven women and five men took the plunge. Most of the sightseers took refuge in the restaurants and dance halls to escape the cold, while a few men and women wearing Winter overcoats and furs ventured to parade the walks. The hot coffee and frankfurter men were the only busy vendors on the walks.

The first of the new features opened yesterday in the guise of the "Cave of Destricuitn," where one desiring to break things may throw three baseballs for 5 cents, with crockery suspended on the walls for targets.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEA., B'way & 43. Eve. 8:20
MAY IRWIN in the Farce WIDOW BY PROXY | Popular Mat. Wed. 2:20. Hear her sing "Two-Lip Salve" and "Over the Garden Wall."

ASTOR B'way & 45th St. Evs. at 8:15. BEGINNING TO-NIGHT
A NEW PLAY OF LOVE AND POLITICS IN NEW YORK IN 1913, ENTITLED
A MAN'S FRIENDS

GRAND OP. HO., 23 St., 8 Av. Mat. Wed.
"MILESTONES." All Star Cast.

Ad. Phlipp's 57 St. Theatre, n'r 3 Av.
Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. Auction Pinochle

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
The first performance in this country of Taubmann's "A Choral Service," and Finale, Act III. of "Die Meistersinger," at Carnegie Hall, Friday, 8:15. The great chorus will be assisted by the N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. Miss Inez Barbour, Miss Mildred Potter, John Young, Putnam Griswold, choir of Boys.
Tickets 75c. to $1.50.
LOUIS KOEMMENICH, Conductor.

CENTURY THEATRE, Tues., Apr. 1, at 1:30.
The Theatrical Managers & Dramatic Profession's
Annual Benefit Actors' Fund
THE USUAL GREAT ANNUAL BILL.
NEW PLAYS, BURLESQUES, ALL NOVEL FEATURES. Seats ready. Prices 50c to $2.50
Management of DANIEL FROHMAN.

JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN at the CENTURY THEATRE, 62d St. Evs. 8 on the minute. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2 on the min.

EVERYMAN With Edith Wynne Matthison | Last Week.
Children's Thea., Century Thea. Bldg. Evs. 8. Mats. To-m'w, Thur. & Sat. 3.

LITTLE THEATRE, 44th St., west of B'way.
Two Recitals Next Fri. Eve., at 8:45.
Request Programs Next Wed. Aft., at 4.
MATINEE AND EVENING OF INTIMATE SONGS.
JULIA CULP
COENRAAD V. BOS at the Piano.
Tickets $3.00, on sale only at Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Metropolitan Opera House Bldg., 1425 B'way.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Next Thurs. Ev., 8:15. Next Fri. Aft., 2:30.
Beethoven's Choral Symphony IX
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

BERKELEY THEATRE, 23 W. 44th St. (Pop. Prices.)
To-night 8:30. Lawrence Grant on "Glacier Park."
Travelogue by
Dances by Genuine Blackfeet Indians

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Mat. To-day.
GINGER GIRLS with ED LEE WROTHE.

BIJOU B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:30. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 2:30.
PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

HAMMERSTEIN'S Ev. 50, 75c, $1. D'ly Matinees 25 & 50c. BIG EASTER BILL. 16 STAR ACTS

MURRAY HILL. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Burlesque
BEN WELCH and HIS BURLESQUERS.

CHARITY.

A meeting of the Tenement Economies Society at the Fine Arts Building, 215 West 57th, Friday evening, March 28, at 8:15. Subject: Legislation for Economic Open Stair Tenement and a Board of Appeal. Speakers: Prof. Chandler, Prof. Miller, Dr. Shannon, and Mr. Jackson. Illustrated lecture. All are invited.

The PALACE
THEATRE OF N. Y.
Broadway at 47th St.
M'gement of MR. FRANK THOMPSON
Evenings at 8:15. Matinee Daily at 2:30
OPENS TO-DAY (MONDAY) MATINEE
LA NAPIERKOWSKA
in an ARABIAN PANTOMIME
HY MAYER, Famous Cartoonist | OTA GYGI, Violin Virtuoso
SPEAKING TO FATHER
GEORGE ADE'S Comedy, with MILTON POLLOCK & CO.
THE ETERNAL WALTZ
An operetta in two scenes by LEO FALL—Cast including MABEL BERRA & CYRIL CHADWICK.
THE KING'S JESTER
A farce by ED WYNN & CO.
McINTYRE and HARTY
Singing Comedy Duo.
THE FOUR VANIS
THE LONDON PALACE GIRLS
PRICES
EVENINGS { $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c and 25c. Boxes & Loges, $2, $1.50 & $1.
MATINEES { $1, 75c, 50c and 25c. Boxes & Loges, $1.50, $1 & 75c.
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MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
NOW SHORT SEASON, TWICE DAILY, 2:15-8:15. DOORS OPEN ONE HOUR EARLIER.
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And ENTIRELY NEW EDITION 1250 CHARACTER SPECTACLE
CLEOPATRA
Grandest, Biggest Circus Ever Seen in New York. Every Act a Hit—Elowan Ascraan
Big Collection International Freaks.
Admission to Everything 25c & 50c Reserved Seats 75c., $1, $1.50.
Private box seats, $2.50. Children under 10 half price afternoons. Box office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
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(Same Price as at Madison Square Garden.)
BROADWAY (1460 Broadway (near 42d St.) OFFICES) Lehigh Valley Ticket Office. Gimbel Bros. Store and John Wanamaker's Store.
DOWNTOWN: World Travel Bureau, World Bldg.
HARLEM (121 W. 125th St. (near Lenox). OFFICE) N. Y. Central Ticket Office.

What Happened to Mary?
BELASCO West 44th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
Years of Discretion
"SUPERB CAST."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun. Lyn Harding, Bruce McRae, Herbert Kelcey, E. M. Holland, Effie Shannon, Robert McWade, Jr., Grant Mitchell, Alice Putnam, Mabel Bunyea.
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Eve. 8:10 Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat., 2:10.
MATINEE TO-MORROW.
A Good Little Devil

F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES
5th AVE. B'way & 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1.
23d ST., nr. 6th Av
58TH ST., E. of 3d Av.
125TH ST., Lex. Av.
Wm. B. Macart & Ethelynne Bradford; "The Trained Nurses," with Clark & Hergert & Cross & Josephine, Edison's Talking Pictures.
Wonderful Kinematocolor pictures in natural colors, in addition to the World's best Vaudeville at Modest Prices. Continuous Daily 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Carnegie Hall, To-morrow Aft. at 3.
Last Song Recital This Season. SPECIAL PROGRAM.
Sembrich
(Management Wolfsohn Bureau.)
FRANK LA FARGE at the Piano (BALDWIN).
Tickets $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, now at Box Office.

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Continuous 1 P. M. to 11 P. M.—J. B. Cook & Co., Whittle, Williams & Weston, Florenz Troupe, others. Wonderland upstairs, 10c., Broadway's Coney Island.

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39TH ST., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
THE FIVE FRANKFORTERS
Playhouse 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
FINAL WEEK LITTLE WOMEN
SPECIAL EXTRA MATINEE TO-D'Y
For a Short Spring Season, Beginning Mon., March 31
Seats on Sale.
GRACE GEORGE in a revival of DIVORCONS
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, bet. B'y & 6th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
ROMANCE
Mat. To-day Best Seats $1.50
LYRIC 42d St., W. of Broadway. Evs., 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Last 2 Weeks. SAM BERNARD ALL FOR THE LADIES.
Mat. To-day Best Seats $1.50
William Collier COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
FANNY'S FIRST PLAY
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. 2.
MAT. TO-DAY, 25c. TO $1.00
THE WHIP

B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15.
CASINO
WEDNESDAY MATINEE BEST SEATS $1.50.
ALL NEW YORK IS WILD WITH DELIGHT OVER THE GLORIOUS AND UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS
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"Extremely well sung. Excellently acted."—Louis V. De Foe, World.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
SUCCESS MAKES SUCCESS!
"THE SUCCESS OF LIBERTY HALL IN NEW YORK HAS ASSURED ITS REVIVAL IN LONDON."—Cable Dispatch.
Liberty Hall WITH John Mason
KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2.
JULIA SANDERSON with JOSEPH CAWTHORN
IN THE SUNSHINE GIRL.
"CHOCK FULL OF THRILLS."—Eve. Mail.
H. B. WARNER THE GHOST BREAKER
200 GALLERY SEATS RESERVED 50c
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
"MORE VIVID THAN WORLD. WITHIN THE LAW." EVE. SUN.
ALAN DALE.
The Conspiracy
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Robert Hilliard in "THE ARGYLE CASE."
B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM Daily Mat. 25c. GRACE LARUE | MACK & RAMBEAU. Edison's Talking Pictures & 10 Star Features.
HUDSON W. 44th St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
THE ONE BIG HIT!
The Poor Little Rich Girl
THE MASTER MIND | FULL OF THRILLS | A SECOND RAFFLES | AT THE HARRIS THEATRE
POPULAR MAT. THURS. Regular Mat. Sat.
FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
What Happened to Mary
with OLIVE WYNDHAM.
Eva Tanguay and her own vaudeville company.
Park Thea., 59th St. Col. Circle. Seats 25c to $1.00 MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. and 50c.
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The Last Word in Musical Comedy.
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SENSATIONAL BILL OF FAMOUS STARS AND BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS.
Seats $1, $2, $2.50. Now at Box Office.
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FOR LAUGHING PURPOSES ONLY.
"STOP THIEF" A Farce by Carlyle Moore.
GLOBE SPECIAL MAT. WED'Y. MONTGOMERY & STONE, ELSIE JANIS. THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night at 8. Cyrano. Alda; Martin, Amato, Reiss, Griswold, Hinshaw, Con. Hertz.
Wed. at 7:30. Walkure. Gadski, Fremstad, Homer; Jorn, Braun, Ruysdael, Cond. Hertz.
Thurs. Pop. Price Mat. at 2. Rigoletto. Hempel; Macnez, Gilly, Rothier, Con. Sturani.
Thurs. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Caruso, Scotti, Pini-Corsi, Rossi. Cond. Toscanini.
Fri. at 8. Boris Gudonoff. Homer, Cox; Maubourg, Didur, Althause, Rothier, Segurola, Bada, Reiss. Cond. Toscanini.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Cyrano. Same cast as to-night.
Sat. at 8. Pop. Prices. Koenigskinder. Farrar, Robeson, Fornia; Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Didur. Cond. Morgenstern.
Next Mon. at 8. Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Segurola. Cond. Toscanini.
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UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. | Peter, the Chimpanzee, Motor in mid air, Talking Pictures, and Others.
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HARLEM Opera House, 125 St., nr 7 Av. STOCK COMPANY in "OVERNIGHT". High Class Vaudeville Bet. Acts. Mat. Daily.
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., W. B'way.
TO-DAY (MONDAY) AT 3 P. M.
KITTY CHEATHAM'S
ANNUAL EASTER MATINEE (and Last recital this season)
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46 Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Laurette Taylor 'Peg o' My Heart.'
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW
BERKELEY THEATRE, 23 West 44th St. To-day at 3:30. Prices $1 & $2. Song Recital. THE GREAT GERMAN LIEDER SINGER.
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THE PLAYHOUSE 110th St. & 7th Av. Exclusive $600,000 Photo Playhouse. To-day, Tues., Wed., Lecture by Frederick Rodman Law with motion pictures of "A SKYROCKET RIDE."
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., March 29th, at 2:30. LAST RECITAL This Season. ELMAN
Tickets 75c to $2.00, now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.
CARNEGIE HALL, Next Wednesday Aft. at 3. FOURTH AND LAST PIANO RECITAL. Schelling
STEINWAY PIANO. Tickets 75c. to $2.00, now at Hall. Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU.
Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av., 25c to $1.00. Twice Daily, incl. Sundays, 2:15 & 8:30 P. M.
PANAMA CANAL—BALKAN WAR and THE PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION IN KINEMACOLOR.
Academy of Misapplied Art
Annual exhibition, March 24 to 29, inclusive, 1 to 6, 8 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
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